





## A POOR MOUTHPIECE.

WEYLER DOES NOT ANSWER SPANISH REQUIREMENTS.

Yet the Impartial Thinker the Government should not have held up his protest.

## A GATHERING AT ROBLEDO'S.

ILL RESULTS LIKELY TO FOLLOW THEIR CONFERENCE.

Officers of a Suspected Filibuster to Be Tried—Red Cross Society May Be Given Relief Work—The Autonomy Cabinet.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, Dec. 31.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The Imperial cabinet upon the government to "repel every action of the United States against the intervention in Cuba," and adds: "There exists a widespread sentiment against the conduct of the United States, but we do not think Gen. Weyler is the most acceptable exponent thereof."

Continuing, the Imperial cabinet the government for stopping telegrams referring to the general's protest to the Queen Regent against the wording of President McKinley's message to Congress, and expresses the opinion that it would have been to the government's interest not to hinder its publication.

The Tiempo is of the opinion that Gen. Weyler's protest demonstrates lack of discipline in the Spanish army. Gen. Weyler and other generals will be guests of the Minister of War. The newspapers comment on this, and hint at possible ill results.

TWO NAMES DIFFERENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Spanish Minister received a dispatch from Havana this afternoon giving the list of the new Cabinet. It is the same as the foregoing, except that the official announcement places Señor Rodríguez as Minister of Agriculture, and Eduardo Dols as Minister of Public Works and Telegraphs.

CUBAN TOBACCO.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamer Concho, which arrived today from Havre, brought 968 bales of Cuban tobacco.

CONSPIRACIES CAUGHT.

The Leaders Now Languish in Moro Castle.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] HAVANA, Dec. 31.—Details have been received from Spanish sources of a conspiracy against Spanish rule, said to have been discovered in the province of Pinar del Rio. It is narrated that 1500 men employed in the field of Clay, Brock & Co., tobacco-growers, who had been dismissed, conspired to join the insurgents. Their leaders have been imprisoned in Moro Castle.

On Christmas night there were riots, similar to those that occurred at Havana, in Matanzas and other towns. The demonstrations were intended as a protest against autonomy. At Matanzas crowds of rioters threatened the United States consulate, and the United States consul, but still no opportunity for betterment is considered.

Particular stress is laid upon the distribution of cash, although cash and other supplies will be thankfully received. The Secretary points out that the Red Cross Society, which is accessible only to ox teams and the like and that no railroads penetrate these places. To carry supplies will require the use of mules and pack animals. The State Department had advised that a fund of more than \$100,000 for the sufferers in India, is about to be organized committee and solicit subscription for money and clothing for the suffering Cubans.

Under a Mantle of Snow. PITTSBURGH (Pa.), Dec. 31.—The heaviest snowstorm of the year is now prevailing throughout Western Pennsylvania. From six to ten inches of snow is now lying on the ground, and it is still snowing. Railroad traffic has been almost completely impeded, but the local traction lines have suffered greatly from the storm. Telephone and electric light wires are down all over the city. At several places the wires have been broken by the weight of the snow, but no fatalities have been reported.

Pulled in the Wrong Man.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—This morning, while W. A. Smith was passing a second-story window on Morgan street, Morris Mueller and Victor Goldstein, attaches of a store, seized him by the arms and tried to induce him to enter and make a purchase. Smith drew a revolver and worked the trigger five times. Mueller was taken to the hospital in a dying condition; Goldstein's arm was shattered by a bullet and Smith was taken to jail.

Shot While Resisting Arrest.

PORTLAND (Or.), Dec. 31.—A special to the Oregonian from Dallas says Henry Hesse, who escaped from the Clackamas County Jail, where he was confined on a charge of robbery, was shot and killed this afternoon by Night Watchman Jules Wiley and Deputy Sheriff William Spencer. The officer fired the shot which killed him before he drew his revolver, but before he could fire, they shot him dead.

Corbin's Great Combine.

CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—Edwin Corbin of Chicago has consummated the combination of the twenty corporations controlling the fresh-water fisheries of the Great Lakes of the United States and Canada. The amalgamation was taken by an English company capitalized at \$5,000,000. The new organization will be the largest fishery in the world, with 1,000,000 acres of fish per annum.

Bryan Strikes America Again.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Dec. 31.—Hon. W. J. Bryan arrived here this evening from his tour of Mexico. He proceeded at once to Austin, where he will spend one day as the guest of Gen. C. D. Davis. Bryan stated that he had not changed his opinion on the silver question. He complimented President Diaz and the hospitality of the Mexicans in the highest terms.

Deal in Tobacco.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 31.—The Republic tomorrow will say that the presence in this city of J. B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, has resulted in an agreement for the purchase of the Drummond Tobacco Company. The trust. It is stated that \$5,000,000 has been agreed upon as the price for the plant, business and good will.

The Mariaca Victim.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 31.—The body of the man killed by traps at Mariaca several days ago has been identified as that of Alex Watkins, a teamster, employed in this city for several months past. No clue has been found as to the murderers.

Union Pacific's President.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—President Horace G. Burt, formally took charge of the Union Pacific headquarters this morning.

Silver for Europe.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The steamship Etruria, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take 1,000,000 ounces of silver.

## MANY MORE WHEELS.

OVERMAN COMPANY EXPECTS TO RESUME NEXT WEEK.

A Meeting of Creditors Decide on a Policy With This End in View.

HAS HEAVY ADVANCE ORDERS.

THESE WILL ALMOST REACT FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Choyinski Will Fight McCoy Only at Catchweight—New Orleans and Ingleside Races—Other Sporting News.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SPRINGFIELD (Mass.), Dec. 31.—The creditors of the Overman Wheel Company, which assigned early in the week, held a meeting at Chicopee Falls today and decided upon a policy that will probably result in placing the company back on its feet, and the resumption of work early next week.

Creditors holding claims to the amount of upward of \$500,000 of the total indebtedness of \$848,000 were present, and were unanimous in their desire to give the company every opportunity. An agreement was drawn up for the signatures of the creditors, naming a committee to represent the interests of the creditors in conducting the business under the assignment. H. H. Bowman as trustee. By the same agreement the creditors bound themselves to extend the time for the payment of all claims, six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from December 31, 1897, the indebtedness to be paid in equal installments at the times named. Interest. This agreement was signed by a large number of creditors, and there is no question but it will receive the endorsement of the others.

It was developed that the meeting that the advance order list previously quoted at \$250,000, was in reality \$371,000.

UPSET AT INGLESIDE.

Cabrillo Wins the Mile Race from Two Good Horses.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Cabrillo furnished the big upset at Ingleside this afternoon, winning the mile race from Rubison and Rey del Tierra. It was the first start of the St. Xavier horse this season, and several of the bookmakers had the temerity to lay 40 to 1 against his chances, while 12 to 1 could be obtained for the place.

INGLESIDE RESULTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Results: Five and one-half furlongs: Prince Tyrant, 108 (C. Sloan), 10 to 1; second, Henry C., 108 (Hennessy), 2 1/2 to 1; third, Texarkana, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; fourth, 108 (W. Spenser), 10 to 1; fifth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; sixth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; seventh, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; eighth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; ninth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; tenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; eleventh, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twelfth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; thirteenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; fourteenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; fifteenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; sixteenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; seventeenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; eighteenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; nineteenth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twentieth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twenty-first, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twenty-second, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twenty-third, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twenty-fourth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; twenty-fifth, 108 (H. 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Brown), 10 to 1; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and eighty-ninth, 108 (H. Brown), 10 to 1; one hundred and one hundred and one hundred and ninetieth, 108 (H. Brown),







**FOR SALE—**

**Country Property.**

**FOR SALE - 22-ACRE RANCH, 12 MILES** from Los Angeles, frostless, all in bearing fruit trees, 1000 sq. ft. 2-story home; treatment; elegant 12-room house; this is one of the homes that will bear investigation. Price \$40,000; part exchange. **J. M. TAYLOR**, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 40, Cal.

**FOR SALE WANTED-IN PROTECTOR'S** belt, purchasers of orange land, grove, six to eight, six miles north of pure mountainous land, 1000 sq. ft. 2-story home; treatment; elegant 12-room house; this is one of the homes that will bear investigation. Price \$40,000; part exchange. **J. M. TAYLOR**, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 40, Cal.

**FOR SALE-22 LOTS AT SANTA BARBARA** 100 feet each, in the Rudinella tract, 1000 sq. ft. 2-story home; treatment; elegant 12-room house; this is one of the homes that will bear investigation. Price \$40,000; part exchange. **J. M. TAYLOR**, 10000 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 40, Cal.

FOR SALE - 20 ACRES NEAR COLTON, CALIF. 3 acres navel oranges, 5 years old; 1 acre 1000 foot water main; house and barn; owner going to Europe. Call for details. \$2000; write \$500. LEE A. MC CONNEL, 1000 1/2 N. 1st St., Colton, Calif. 92324.

FOR SALE - A CHOICE POOTHILL, NAVAJO and lemon grove, 9 years old, native state, free from frost, in the heart of the State; price way below real value. Address: 1000 1/2 N. 1st St., Colton, Calif. 92324.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE: BEARING olive grove in frontless Chualar Valley, 1000 1/2 N. 1st St., Colton, Calif. 92324. Call for details. A desirable suburban home with property in part exchange. S. J. MILLS, 1000 1/2 N. 1st St., Colton, Calif. 92324.

FOR SALE HEADQUARTERS FOR school and government lands in California. school lands only \$1.25 acre, easy terms; school and government lands \$1.25 acre, easy terms. Write for details. WISEMAN'S LAND BUREAU, 1885 S. 1st St., Colton, Calif. 92324.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 45 acres, fronting on electric car line, one mile from Colton, Calif. West; fine view of the ocean, level, 1000 1/2 N. 1st St., Colton, Calif. 92324. Call for details. \$500 per acre. Inquire 399 S. BUNKER ST., Colton, Calif. 92324.

**FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LEVEL FOO**  
hill land, with water; suitable to olive

[illegible]

**FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: 25 ACR**  
rolling land; within easy access to class

car line; 1½ miles west of city; \$400  
acre; will sell in 5-acre lots. Inquire  
at 1115 H. I. Highway, Los Angeles 12, Cal.

**FOR SALE—OR TO LET, CHICKEN ACRE**  
dairy range of 31 acres, 3 miles south  
city limits; large new buildings, fowl  
house, etc. in pasture. OWNER, 2901  
Hope st.

**FOR SALE—33 ACRES AT ARTESIA, ILL.**  
proved; house, barn, arisan well, alfalfa  
land, 2000 trees, 2000 chickens, etc.  
easy terms. W. G. SHAW, 330 S. Broadway

**FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH. ASK FOR**  
special bargains in house or lots, fine ac-  
acre, improved or not; will be sold im-  
soon. CHARLES C. LAMB, 232 S. Spring

**FOR SALE—\$2000. FORTLESS 40 ACRES**  
improved and mountain; bargain; or  
cash. Call for details. MRS. ROSENTHAL, Sherman, Cal.

**FOR SALE—32-ACRE ALPALFA LAND**  
Covina, Cal. 1000 alfalfa acres, 2000  
lands held \$225 per acre. J. M. TAYLOR

LOR & CO, 104 Broadway.

FOR SALE — 6-ACRE ORANGE GROVE. 5000 SWEET SUGAR BABE. Will pay 20 per cent down. Best water-irrigated in California. Owns 1000 trees. 78, Temple Block.

FOR SALE — OAK, HICKORY and REDWOOD land in Arkansas and Louisiana. ARTHUR NETWON, 1226 E. 15th St. Los Angeles.

FOR SALE — Advertising office will be open all day today. CHAS. W. PALM CO. Telephone main 500.

FOR SALE — ORANGE OR EXCHANGE; SEVERAL prime foothill tracts orange and lemon land. J. C. WILLIAMS, 1214 S. Broadway.

FOR SALE — AN OLIVE ORCHARD: PART of the trees 12 years old. Address: P. O. 10 TIMES OFFICE. 26-28-30-42.

FOR SALE — 30-ACRE ALPALFA RANCH. Price \$1000. See OWNER, room 10, Temple Block.

FOR SALE — POULTRY RANCH, BIG BA

**FOR SALE—**  
Hotels, Lodging Houses.

**FOR SALE—**  
20-room lodging-house on Broadway, cl.  
in; all furnished; \$1800; part on time; re-  
low.

85-room fashionable rooming-house; re-  
best in the city; location first-class; chea-  
part exchange.

Rooming-house, 28 rooms, on S. Hill, el.  
in; newly furnished, doing a nice business  
the building and lot can also be bou-  
cheap.

8-room lodging-house; new; for \$200;  
very close in; all paid for.

20-room lodging-house; is furnished; re-  
\$50; price \$300; doing fine business.

ARR. & C. HEALD,  
Room 223 Byrne Bldg, Broadway, cor-  
Third.

**FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSES—**  
4000-22 rooms, great bargain.

\$1750—Elegant furniture, 20 rooms, central heat, gas, rent; reasonable. \$2500—100-room transient house, full year round; reason, leaving city. \$2500—100-room transient house, full year round; reason, leaving city, fine furniture; low rent; \$4. cash.

\$2000—Transient lodging-house, clear 1000 ft. lot, fine lot, 1000 ft. lot.

\$500—70-room transient house, bargain.

\$400—Lodging-house, 10 rooms, Broadway.

**FOR SALE — THE FURNITURE OF** a saloon, well located; furniture first-class; but the business is not wanted. It remains at 8 per cent. FLOYD & WISNIEWSKI, 135 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE: FINE LOT** on Broadway, well located; no vacant room; 100 month net income. CHAS. C. LAMB, 222 Spring st.

**FOR SALE—LODGING-HOUSES, ALL SIZES** 10 to 100 rooms, prices from \$550 to \$5000. Lot 100 ft. long, 100 ft. wide, 100 ft. deep. I. D. BARNARD, 103 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—A LODGING-HOUSE OF** 100 rooms, well located; no vacant room; 100 month net income. CHAS. C. LAMB, 222 Spring st.

**FOR SALE—** 23-room LODGING-HOUSE well located; rent \$25.00; furniture, 6500 takes it; don't miss this. FLOYD WISMER, 185 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE**— Your visiting office will be open all today. CHAS. W. PALM CO. Telephone 7-9000.

**FOR SALE TO LET:** LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED rooming-house; rent \$10.00 per month. Address W. box 17, TIMES OFFICE.

**FOR SALE—\$2100:** A 40-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE ON Broadway; rent \$400; call J. H. P. ERNST & CO., 150 S. Broadway.

**FOR SALE—** FIRST CLASS LODGING HOUSE, near ocean, good business, 40 rooms 12, FREEMAN BLOCK.

**FOR SALE—**  
Business Property.

**FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY.**  
**\$5500.**—Excellent buy on Seventh st., proved and paying an income; mainly for housebody.  
**\$4000.**—Another of the same caliber, feet on Hill st., close in.  
**\$20,000.**—Spring st. lot, 50 feet, vacant lot, will take \$2000 or \$4000 in good property, \$10,000 on mortgage at 6 per cent. net, once cash.

**CORTELYOU & GIFFEN**  
 25-1 404 S. Broadway

**FOR SALE.—THE OWNER OF CORTELYOU & GIFFEN**  
 lot in vicinity of Sixth and Los Angeles wishes to meet parties desiring whole business building; will build to suit on 10 feet lot lease. Address **GIVEN**, 1111 Upton ave.



## BUSINESS CHANCES—

**44 BUSINESS CHANCES—HOUSES, ROOMS,**  
stores; furnished rooms secured free; **DEPT.**

EDWARD NITTINGER, 226 S. Spring, 1  
WANTED—CASH, \$5000, FOR A COMMERCIAL  
enterprise; perfectly legitimate and safe  
paying 25 per cent. or more interest on in-  
vestment. Call at 407 HENNE BLOCK, 2  
FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, STORE WITH  
good trade; fine locality; good reasons;  
suitable for tailor or d-y-r. 127 W. FOURTH  
ST., between Main and Spring sts. 2  
FOR SALE—\$4000 CASH; AN OLD-ESTAB-  
lished, profitable business, near center of  
Los Angeles; \$3000 worth stock and fixtures.

Address X, box 94, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—A CORNER GROCERY AND bar, for cash; doing a good business; bargain on account of death. Call and investigate. 626 COMMERCIAL ST. 2

FOR SALE—COUNTRY BUTCHER SHOP: good rough meat trade; best prices for prime cuts; will sell cheap. Address X, box 78, TIMES OFFICE. 1

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN, GROCERY, COAL, wood and feed yard, and a good business; object for selling going to Alaska. Inquire

1625 S. MAIN ST. 2  
**FOR SALE—A GROCERY AND FRUIT**  
 store, doing a Klondike business; good rea-  
 son for selling. Address U, box 51, TIMES  
 OFFICE. 2  
**FOR SALE—\$5000 CASH WILL BUY ES-**  
 tablished business that is clearing \$500 per  
 month. Address U, box 51, TIMES OFFICE. 1  
**FOR SALE—BAKERY WITH OVEN; HORSE**  
 and wagon; lease 5 years, \$35 per month;  
 this is a bargain. Room 223 BYRNE BLK.

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNE TIME TO BUY  
a bottle of Pim-Ola: most delicious relish  
known; wholesome, too. Of all grocers.

WANTED—PARTY WITH \$500 FOR GOOD-  
paying business; something new in this city.  
Address U, box 32, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE AND FAC-  
tory; must be sold this week. Address X,  
box 82, TIMES OFFICE.

FOR SALE—BAKERY. SOUTHWEST;  
good location; fine trade. Address U, box

16. TIMES OFFICE.	3
\$500 TO INVEST WITH SERVICES. COUNTRY store or anything legitimate. SQUARE Times Office.	1
FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GOOD PAYING business in this city. Inquire 117 E. FIRST ST.	1
FOR SALE—\$25 FOR FIXTURES, \$12 FOR rent; owner leaving city; snap. 703 W. SIXTH.	1
SELL OUT ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS L. D. BARNARD 103 S. Broadway.	1

**TO LET—**  
**Rooms.**  
**TO LET—HOTEL BALTIMORE (EUROPEAN**  
plan); sixty rooms, ten suites, with private  
bath; steam heat, all modern improvements  
up to date; more sunny rooms than any  
house in this city for its size; rates reason-  
able; corner SEVENTH and OLIVE STS.  
New management. 2

**TO LET—ELEGANT NEW SUNNY ROOMS**

TO LET—3 FURNISHED HOUSEKEEPING rooms, bath, range and pleasant grounds, in exchange for breakfast and dinner of lady; (owner) absent during the day; no children. 211 W. JEFFERSON ST., near Grand. 1

**TO LET—SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS** for housekeeping, on ground floor; stoves, etc. Suits from \$8.10; single rooms from \$5.10. **BROADWAY** entrance adjoining **Bradbury Block**.

**TO LET—SUNNY UNFURNISHED ROOMS** in back block on c. line, will accept in payment clothing, jewelry, bicycle or what you want. Address: P. O. box 636, CITY.

**TO LET-SUITE OF ROOMS FOR 2 OR 3 gentlemen; private family; near Westlake Park; modern convenience; lawn, view of city. Address W, box 8, TIMES OFFICE. 2**

**TO LET - THE LOUISE IS NOW UNDER new management; new and first-class; respectable people solicited only. 539 S Broadway. WM. THOMPSON, Prop. 2**

**TO LET-LARGE, LIGHT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, bay-windows, bath, etc.; on block west of Grand ave. car line, \$4, 290 S. HOPE ST. 2**

TO LET-4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS, \$8 and \$10; barber shop with 1 room, \$3 a month. Inquire corner grocery, 12th and Central ave. 1

TO LET - MACKENZIE HOUSE, \$275 a month. Spring st.; elegantly furnished; use of front parlor; respectable people solicited only. 1

TO LET-BRIGHT'S SPECIAL DELIVERY one trunk 35c; trunk pair, 50c. Tel. main 49. CHAMBER COMMERCE BLDG.

TO LET-DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS. Monthly; housekeeping priv.

TO LET—3 SUNNY ROOMS, PANTRY, ETC.  
in new house; rent \$7. 417 MATTHEW ST.  
near Fourth; Boyle Heights car. 2

TO LET—SUITE THREE HOUSEKEEPING  
rooms, downstairs; range, bath, screen  
porch. 530 EIGHTH, cor. Grand. 1

TO LET—SUITE 3 FURNISHED ROOMS  
electric lights and stove; light housekeeping  
if desired; \$20. 357 W. 21ST ST. 2

TO LET—in PASADENA; NEWLY FUR-

nished sunny rooms with board in private family. 298 S. MARENGO AVE.

**TO LET—HOTEL MENLO.** 420 S. MAIN near postoffice; nice sunny rooms, single or en suite; rates reasonable.

**TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS** bath, at the EMPORIA, 419 W. Third st. from \$1 to \$2 per week. 1

**TO LET—UNFURNISHED FRONT BAY** window suite; grate, housekeeping; low rent. 618½ S. SPRING.

TO LET-3 LARGE, NEATLY FURNISHED  
rooms for housekeeping; close in; bath, etc.  
1023 S. BROADWAY.

TO LET - NICELY FURNISHED, LARG  
sunny rooms in private family; low rent  
736½ S. SPRING ST. 1

TO LET-SUNNY FURNISHED- BAY WIN  
dow suite; light housekeeping, cheap. 130  
S. OLIVE ST. 1

TO LET-PASADENA: NEWLY FURNISH  
ed, sunny rooms, with board. 298 S. MA  
RINO AVE. 30-1-2

TO LET-NEWLY-FURNISHED and UN-  
furnished rooms and offices to let at 224 S.  
MAIN ST.

TO LET-3 LARGE SUNNY UNFURNISHED  
rooms, with bath; \$9 per month. 120 W  
15TH ST.

TO LET-FURNISHED, OUTSIDE ROOM  
for housekeeping; low rent. \$18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> S.  
SPRING.

TO LET-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AN  
kitchen for light housekeeping. 550 S. FLO

TO LET-NICELY FURNISHED AND UN-  
furnished rooms; price reasonable. 512 1/2  
SPRING. 1

TO LET-NICE, SUNNY ROOMS, AT 413 W  
SECOND, from \$5 up to \$15, single or 2  
suite. 2

TO LET - FRONT OFFICE AND LIGHT  
housekeeping rooms. 124 1/2 S. SPRING  
ST. 2

TO LET - NICELY FURNISHED FROM

room, close in, on the hill. 6184 COUR  
ST. 2  
TO LET—FURNISHED SUNNY ROOM  
new, clean; best in city. 595 S. SPRING ST.  
TO LET — SUNNY ROOMS. \$5 PER MONTH  
and up. THE VERMONT, 1334 N. Spring  
TO LET—SUITABLE ROOMS AT 3214 S.  
SPRING ST., fine location; cheap rates.  
TO LET — UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR  
light housekeeping. 912 S. BROADWAY.  
TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS

TO LET—3 NICELY FURNISHED HOUSES, keeping rooms. 1025 S. FLOWER ST. 3

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, \$6 TO \$15  
SUNNYSIDE 319 N. Broadway.

TO LET—FURNITURE AND FURNISHED  
rooms. 515 W. SEVENTH.

TO LET—3 ROOMS, UNFURNISHED CLOS  
In Inquire 622 S. MAIN.

TO LET—3 NICE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED  
830 BARTLETT ST.

TO LET—1 FURNISHED ROOM,  
GRAND AVE.

\_\_\_\_\_



TRUTH AND ERROR MIXED

born, growing well. W. WIDNEY, 127 V  
Fire

K NIGHT BROS., PATENT SOLICITOR  
Free book on patents. 424-BYRNE BLD

SEE MORGAN & CO. FOR GOOD ASSAY  
ing, etc.; 35 years' experience. 260-263 WIL  
SON BLOCK, cor First and Spring sts.

**DR. F. E. STEVENS—OPEN SUNDAYS AND**  
evenings (electric light.) 324½ S. SPRING

of something you can think of, but can't touch. Now, can you give me an example?" "A red-hot poker," was the prompt reply.

nominated, is \$211,359,338.

**Dead Body in a Slough.**  
STOCKTON, Dec. 31.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon word was received at the morgue that the dead body of a man was found today at noon floating in Whisky Slough, about eighteen miles from this city. The man was stated to be named O'Brien, but no further particulars have yet been received.







## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

PUBLISHERS OF THE

Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

H. G. OTIS, President and General Manager.  
 L. E. MOSHER, Vice President. MARIAN OTIS-CHANDLER, Secretary.  
 ALBERT MC FARLAND, Treasurer.

Office: Times Building, First and Broadway.  
 (Counting Room and Subscription Department, first floor... Main 20  
 Editorial Rooms, third floor... Main 27  
 City Editor and local news room, second floor... Main 6

Founded Dec. 4, 1881.

Seventeenth Year.

## The Los Angeles Times

Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES,  
 AND FROM 18,100 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 75 cents a month, or \$3.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$2.50  
 a year; SUNDAY, \$2.00; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

## Sworn Circulation:

(Daily Net Average for 1897) 15,111  
 (Daily Average for 1897) 18,091  
 (Daily Average for 12 months of 1897) 19,253  
 (Sunday Average for 12 months of 1897) 25,192  
 NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

## ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER.

FOUR PARTS: THREE MAGAZINE SECTIONS AND ONE NEWS  
 SHEET—104 PAGES IN ALL.

## AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES—A Milk White Flag.  
 ORPHEUM—Laudville.  
 BURBANK—Shadows of a Great City.

## PRICE OF THE MIDWINTER NUMBER.

Last year's prices to the public for  
 the Midwinter Number, as shown by  
 this list, are canceled:

	Without U. S. postage.	With U. S. postage.
Single copies	10	11
2 copies	20	22
3 "	30	33
4 "	40	44
5 "	50	55
6 "	60	66
7 "	70	77
8 "	80	88
9 "	90	99
10 "	1.00	1.10

The issue for 1898, which is much  
 larger, more costly and better, will be  
 sold for 10 cents per copy straight;  
 postage extra, to be paid by the sender.

## THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

Happy New Year! May 1898 bring  
 to us all good health, good luck and  
 plenty of it. May we be better to  
 each of those about us than we were  
 last year, and better to ourselves.  
 May we acquire in 1898 the grace of  
 living in the breezy uplands of thought,  
 where dwell the immortal spirits of  
 kindness and hope and love and  
 sympathy. May all the thorns be  
 swept from the rugged pathways of  
 the poor, and may the rich be gracious  
 to that end. May the nation grow  
 stronger in valor and the people be  
 more ruggedly American. May peace  
 reign in all the world, and the "war  
 drums" beat no more startling music  
 than the rollicking reveille. May God  
 be good to us every one. Happy New  
 Year!

## DECEMBER REVENUES.

The revenues of the government for  
 the month of December show an in-  
 crease of \$2,500,000 as compared to  
 those of September, and exceed the  
 total expenditures for the same month  
 by \$1,736,494. The receipts for the  
 month, exclusive of \$31,715,204 received  
 on account of the United Pacific Rail-  
 road sale, were \$2,937,494. The ex-  
 penditures, exclusive of \$900,000 paid out  
 to qualify the government to bid in the  
 case of the sale of mortgage foreclos-  
 ure on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, were  
 \$26,195,000; leaving a surplus for the  
 month of \$1,736,494. The receipts  
 for December, 1894, were nearly \$2,500,-  
 000; for December, 1895, nearly \$2,000,-  
 000; and for December, 1896, somewhat less  
 than \$2,000,000.

It is apparent from the foregoing fig-  
 ures that the revenues of the govern-  
 ment are steadily increasing toward a  
 point where they will equal or exceed  
 the regular expenditures. The receipts  
 for December, 1897, were \$7,000,000  
 in excess of the average receipts for  
 the same months of the three years  
 preceding. There was, in fact, a sur-  
 plus for the month just closed of nearly  
 one and a quarter millions. It is not  
 anticipated that the next three or four  
 months will yield so large a surplus  
 as that of December. A small deficit  
 for January, and perhaps for February  
 and March, is possible if not probable.  
 But it is confidently believed by Chair-  
 man Dingley and the friends of the  
 present tariff law that before the end  
 of the fiscal year, June 30, the regu-  
 lar income of the government will be  
 fully equal to the regular expendi-  
 tures. The probabilities are that the  
 receipts will so far exceed the expendi-  
 tures that by that time as to show a com-  
 fortable monthly surplus.

The effects of the heavy anticipatory  
 imports, during the two or three  
 months immediately preceding the en-  
 actment of the Dingley law, have not  
 yet been fully overcome by the de-  
 mands of consumption. The revenues  
 derived from import duties are still  
 suffering from the glut of our markets  
 caused by these enormous imports of  
 merchandise at the comparatively low  
 duties of the Wilson law, which would  
 have paid higher duties had it been  
 imported under the present tariff. But  
 the steadily-increasing revenues indi-  
 cate that the glut in the markets is  
 gradually being overcome, and that  
 the business of the government will be  
 on a paying basis before the close of  
 the current fiscal year.

Our friends the free-trade per-  
 suasion have indulged in a great deal  
 of law and premature criticism of the  
 Dingley tariff law, and have freely pre-  
 dicted that it would never produce a  
 surplus. They will have occasion to  
 revise their views before the close of  
 the fiscal year 1897-98.

Gen. Weyler's impudent and im-  
 pertinent protest in answer to President  
 McKinley is likely to involve the ex-  
 cutive in considerable trouble before  
 he is through with it—in which he will  
 gain little sympathy from any quar-  
 ter. But this is not the first time that  
 Weyler has let his typewriter run  
 away with him, although it is hoped  
 that it may be his last. Should this  
 military military mountebank be pro-  
 secuted and sentenced to serve a good  
 long time in jail, there would be great  
 reason for rejoicing all along the line.

questions of the day, in State or na-  
 tional affairs. "Accounts" have been  
 shown of an irreparable record of failure,  
 as pitiable as it is ridiculous.

Nor can the trade unionists in the  
 United States reasonably hope to be-  
 come more influential in public affairs,  
 in the future, than they have been in  
 the past. They are, and must remain,  
 hopelessly in the minority. Our govern-  
 ment is a government by the majority.  
 Minority rule will never supersede the  
 rule of the majority. By their narrow  
 and proscriptive methods, the trade  
 unionists have limited their influence  
 to its present insignificant dimen-  
 sions. The great body of self-respect-  
 ing, independent and law-abiding  
 American citizens will continue to hold  
 aloof from these class organizations,  
 which seek their own aggrandizement  
 at the expense of the general weal.  
 Therefore, trades unionists will con-  
 tinue to be vastly in the minority, and  
 their influence upon public affairs  
 will continue to be practically nil.

Whatever may be the conditions  
 which obtain in England, the conditions  
 existing in the United States are by  
 no means such as Jawsmith Hartford  
 imagines. If he had remained longer in  
 this country he would have under-  
 stood these conditions better, and  
 would have perceived how utterly ab-  
 surd is such bumptious advice as he  
 has seen fit to tender, unsolicited, to  
 the workers of the United States in  
 general, and the trades unionists in  
 particular.

The movement by the government  
 to do away with the curse of pension  
 attorneys is an eminently good thing.  
 It is ridiculous that a veteran who  
 is entitled to a pension from his coun-  
 try for services rendered when its very  
 life was in danger should be compelled  
 to pay tribute to the legal sharks who  
 have been preying upon him and his  
 fellow-soldiers for more than thirty  
 years. If a man is entitled to a pen-  
 sion he should be able to secure it  
 without the intervention of anybody,  
 and a sure receipt for his country  
 allotted him according to his desert  
 without deduction, discount or "divvy"  
 with anybody. The work of awarding  
 pensions should lie wholly in the hands  
 of government officials, and aidallances  
 between the veteran and the bureau-  
 cracy of investigation and disbursement  
 should certainly be direct. Let us  
 hope that the plan of Commissioner  
 Evans may be speedily put into oper-  
 ation, and that the robbery of the men  
 who saved the Union may be put an  
 end to forthwith.

Capt. Gen. Blanco has completed his  
 "Autonomous Cabinet" for the govern-  
 ment of Cuba. It is a very good Cab-  
 inet, all things considered. The scheme  
 of autonomy apparently lacks only one  
 essential for its complete success, and  
 that is the consent of the people of  
 Cuba. If Gen. Blanco can secure that,  
 he will be entitled to be classed as a  
 great diplomat and statesman. But  
 it must be confessed that his prospects  
 of securing the consent of the Cubans  
 are not very bright. The scheme of  
 autonomy apparently lacks only one  
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 great diplomat and statesman. But  
 it must be confessed that his prospects  
 of securing the consent of the Cubans  
 are not very bright.

The Nevada authorities are pro-  
 ceeding against the Uber lynchings  
 with about the same amount of de-  
 liberation that characterized Gen. Mc-  
 Clellan's anaconda, which was forever  
 preparing to strike, but never struck.  
 It is a sure thing that not only the  
 mercenaries who committed this outrage  
 in Nevada should be summarily dealt  
 with, but that Sheriff Brockless, who  
 connived at the affair, should be made  
 an example of that hereafter no  
 officer of the law will be caught stand-  
 ing in with a mob because of either  
 sympathy or cowardice. The whole  
 country is interested in this case, and  
 hopes to see that not only the lawless  
 men but the lawless police are pun-  
 ished and the guilty punished as they  
 deserve to be.

The fact that the silverites are  
 disgruntled at the President and the  
 administration should occasion no sur-  
 prise; that is their chronic condition.  
 Do they presume to undertake to con-  
 trol the administration of a President  
 whom they fought tooth and nail?  
 They were very much disgruntled  
 likewise, in the fall of '96, but his-  
 tory does not record the fact that their  
 frame of mind cut any particularly  
 large acreage of ice.

"Illustrated Redlands" is the title of  
 the new magazine edited by the Red-  
 lands Daily Facts. It contains the his-  
 tory of Redlands and the biography of  
 its most prominent citizens, and is val-  
 uable to any one seeking information  
 about the city. The edition is put forth  
 in the form of a 96-page magazine,  
 printed on calendar paper and profusely  
 illustrated with half-tone en-  
 gravings. It is a very superior and a  
 very beautiful issue.

To J. Pluvius-Sir: Now that the  
 glad holiday season is past, there is  
 no further objection to rain-coups,  
 damp and liquid rain. Open the stop-  
 cocks, J. P., and let 'er pour until we  
 cry "hold, enough!"

The Seattle Daily Times has issued  
 a handsome 26-page edition which con-  
 tains an exhaustive account of the  
 Klondike region, and a general review  
 of the mining and commercial re-  
 sources of Washington.

Mrs. O'Leary's cow and the woolly  
 dog that burned the Coliseum make  
 warm spots in the history of Chicago.  
 Somebody ought to try and take the  
 hoodoo off the domestic animals in  
 that town.

The woman who comes over from  
 Europe wearing one of those pelagic  
 seakinks hereafter is liable to get into  
 jail if she don't watch out. Be care-  
 ful, girls, the seakink is loaded.

The Spanish government has brought  
 the bombastic Weyler up with a round  
 robin. The butcher will doubtless shortly  
 know how to sympathize with the par-  
 rot who talked too much.

It will be refreshing to have a man  
 in the school board from the Seventh  
 Ward who does not practice the calling  
 of a highwayman on the streets of the  
 city in broad daylight.

It is far better for a Vanderbilt to  
 lead a colt than a fast life.

If Mr. Singery had confined himself  
 to the newspaper business and kept  
 out of the banking business he would

also, probably, have kept out of trou-  
 ble.

Corbett's offer to fight Fitzsimmons  
 a second time is certainly full of gen-  
 erosity, and wind is also somewhat  
 prominent in it, as usual.

Mr. Armour will now be heard, in  
 that touching and pathetic ballad:  
 "Empty is My Sack, I'm Short of  
 Wheat."

The dry goods man is not the only  
 individual who exhibits some beau-  
 tiful things in stockings. There are  
 others.

A Chicago physician has restored a  
 woman's voice, but as she is a miss  
 we can probably afford to forgive him.

Quinine is worth \$3 a pill at Daw-  
 son City, and only a man with a rich  
 claim can afford to have the shakes.

Durrant has been placed in the death  
 cell again. But of course he doesn't  
 mind this sort of thing, being used to it.

We have heard a great deal about  
 "Chinese jugglers," and now we know  
 just what some of them are.

The shortness of the wheat crop is  
 just now giving Fitz Armour more  
 concern than all his hogs.

Should Queen Lili get her name on  
 the pension list we suggest that she  
 have a page all by herself.

The man who can write it 1898 every  
 time today without an error richly de-  
 serves a medal.

## STORE INTERIOR.

The Dressing of the Store and Its  
 Business Importance.

The good-cheer store cheers business.  
 The cheerful store opens the pocket-  
 book.

More home-like the store, the more  
 people feel at home in it.  
 The better the store looks, the better  
 the business.

Make the store look home-like.  
 Make every corner a cheerful corner.  
 Away with the shadows.  
 Away with the dark spots.

Don't crowd your goods. Don't crowd  
 your customers. Don't crowd your  
 goods. Don't crowd your customers.  
 Give your customers plenty of room.  
 Give your goods plenty of room.

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## THE BIG DEAL CLOSED.

MORE THAN EIGHT MILLION BUSH-  
 ELS OF WHEAT FOR LEITER.

Settlement Day on the Chicago  
 Board of Trade and the Sensa-  
 tion That Was Expected—Shorts  
 not at All Assured.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]  
 CHICAGO, Dec. 31.—This settle-  
 ment day on the Board of Trade, and  
 in a certain sense marked the close  
 of what is considered to be the biggest  
 deal in wheat, so far as the handling  
 of the actual article is concerned, ever  
 engineered. Up to last night probably  
 8,000,000 bushels of contract grade  
 wheat had been delivered on Decem-  
 ber contract to Joseph Leiter, who has  
 been the leader in the deal, which is  
 practically every bit of high-grade  
 wheat in Chicago. It was the opinion  
 that the session would be devoid of the  
 excitement usually attendant upon the  
 closing hours of deals of such magni-  
 tude, as it was believed that the "short"  
 interest had in the last fifteen days  
 practically eliminated the "long" in-  
 terest. No "squeeze" was therefore  
 looked for, and the big December deal  
 was expected to pass into history in a  
 very quiet and uneventful manner.

The first sale of December on "Change"  
 was at 84 1/2, an advance of 1/2 cent as  
 compared with the figures of Decem-  
 ber 29. The Allen-Grier Company, agents  
 of the Leiter clique, attracted some at-  
 tention by buying December and selling  
 May at 2 cents premium for Decem-  
 ber. Trade was, however, on a com-  
 paratively small scale, with price  
 changes merely fractional, and an hour  
 after the opening the would-be specu-  
 lators of a brilliant finish had about  
 given up hope. The steadying of the  
 December option by the Allen-Grier  
 Company, acting for the Leiter clique,  
 continued the prominent feature of the  
 market. The clique brokers kept bid-  
 ding 2 cents over May for December,  
 but were not required to take very  
 much. The trade as a whole was light  
 and of a holiday character. The mar-  
 ket closed at 84 1/2, a gain of 1/2 cent  
 compared with the close yesterday.

"The so-called December deal goes  
 on as usual," said George French, who is  
 identified with the Leiter interests.  
 At no time did we have any idea  
 of the magnitude of the deal, and all of  
 the wheat we bought for December. Those  
 who sold their wheat short in the 70s  
 and 80s, preferred to buy the stuff  
 from the farmer and in the open  
 markets, and bring it here. The addi-  
 tional loss has been of no moment  
 to them, it being entirely a matter  
 of prestige and of a grade that will  
 pass in any market of the world, and  
 the loss of the wheat in the open mar-  
 ket is so much enhanced thereby. All  
 of the wheat we have taken out of  
 elevators so far is first-class stuff.  
 We have had some of the best wheat  
 succeeded in maintaining our rights.  
 We feel very well satisfied without  
 position. If we have erred in the  
 market, it is in the matter of course,  
 a penalty in the conclusion.

"As to our policy in disposing of the  
 wheat, I do not care to talk, that  
 being a matter of business. As far as  
 the hammering in the market is  
 concerned, that is again a matter  
 of prestige, with the elevator con-  
 trol, jewelry and articles of value, the  
 December offered, but made no at-  
 tempt to sustain prices. When a mer-  
 chant buys a commodity he generally  
 follows the dictates of common sense  
 and buys as cheaply as possible. We  
 are not interested in prestige or popu-  
 lar applause, and I think we need no  
 credit at the present time."

Called a Halt.  
 No More Private Pension Bills to  
 Be Passed.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—One thing  
 has been practically settled by the  
 leaders in the House of Representa-  
 tives, and that is the House will not  
 pass any more private pension bills  
 during the session of the House. The  
 sessions of the House shall be dis-  
 pensed with for the present.

It has been one of the rules of the  
 national House of Representatives for  
 many years that Friday night sessions  
 shall be regularly held for the purpose  
 of giving consideration to private pen-  
 sion bills, and to no other business.

Both political parties have agreed on  
 this line of policy, because the lead-  
 ing of both political parties have been  
 seeking the soldier vote in this man-  
 ner. It is well known that private  
 pension bills can have but little oppor-  
 tunity to reach the floor of the House  
 during the day sessions of the House, because  
 national affairs are always given pre-  
 cedence. The only way to get private  
 pension bills through the House has  
 been to have a particular night set  
 apart when no other business could be  
 taken up.

But that is in the past. In the future  
 the veterans who cannot get pensions  
 through the regular channels of the  
 pension office must take their chances  
 with legislation. In the past, when  
 all others who have claims against the  
 government. This conclusion has been  
 reached as part of a plan of economy.  
 There is no money in the treasury for  
 meeting the expenses of the government,  
 unless the expenses shall be cut down.  
 All of the general appropriation bills  
 are being pared cut thinned out, and  
 all of the claims of individuals are be-  
 ing set aside. It is useless to make ap-  
 propriations of money when there is  
 no money available to pay them.

This conclusion of the House leaders  
 will evoke a storm of criticism and  
 considerable abuse. The veterans who  
 believe that they ought to get Con-  
 gressional pensions will claim that, as  
 old soldiers, they ought to have prefer-  
 ence over claimants. But that is ques-  
 tionable. There are men here vainly  
 trying to secure hundreds of thousands  
 of dollars, which the government has  
 owed them for supplies, ever since the  
 war. But the government has no money  
 with which to pay these claims or  
 private pension claims, and there is  
 to be a halt on appropriations.

SMITH D. FRY.

## PENSIONS TO CALIFORNIANS.

George Bevan Appointed Postmaster  
 at Portola.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Pensions  
 were granted to Californians today as  
 follows: Original, (20 years' service)  
 Jeremiah Sullivan, Yuba, \$17.50; (20  
 years' service) Thomas Dunn, Vallecito,  
 \$19.50. Special, December 14, Isaac A.  
 Tittle, Oak Park, \$10; Harvey W. Heagy,  
 Soldiers Home, Los Angeles, \$5.  
 Widow, etc., Fannie Barr, San Fran-  
 cisco, \$5.

George Bevan was today commis-  
 sioned postmaster at Portola, Cal.

## Pensions Granted.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Pensions  
 were granted to Californians today as  
 follows: Joseph W. Taylor, Los An-  
 geles, \$6; Sarah Jane Patterson, West-  
 minister, \$12; Frances E. Newton, Nord-  
 hoff, \$8; Martha Hardin, Modesto, \$5.

## Postmistress Appointed.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]  
 WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—Rosa E.  
 Kortright was commissioned today as  
 postmistress at Arroyo, Cal.

## SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

Night Dispatches Condensed.

The Director of the Mint has made his quar-  
 terly estimate of the value of silver coins  
 for the year 1897. The average price of silver for  
 the three months ended December 1 was  
 65.555, as against 56.833 for October 1, which  
 would indicate an increase of about 1.5 per  
 cent.

A City of Mexico dispatch says Pedro Es-  
 curo, who was Minister of Justice during the  
 regime of Maximilian, and who was the au-  
 thor of the Civil Code, one of the most emi-  
 nent of Mexico's jurists, died yesterday at the  
 age of 90 years. He was a native of Oaxaca.  
 One of the most eminent services of this  
 jurist was his connection with the reciprocity  
 treaty with the United States.

A Paris cablegram says the latest infor-  
 mation regarding the will of the late Dr. Thomas  
 W. Evans, the American dentist, is that, al-  
 though it may be attacked, there is little  
 chance of its being set aside. All the claims are  
 known, but it transpires that Dr. Evans re-  
 membered all his relatives. He excluded from  
 inheritance John Evans and his wife, who  
 lived with him for the last five years of his life.  
 Dr. Evans left five-sixths of his fortune to chari-  
 ties in Paris and elsewhere.

A Calcutta cablegram says the Zaka-Kheh



# The Times

## THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, Los Angeles, Dec. 31.—(Reported by George E. Franklin, Local Forecast Official.) At 5 o'clock a.m. the barometer registered 30.14; at 6 p.m., 30.10. Thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 58 deg. and 62 deg. Relative humidity, 5 a.m., 19 per cent.; 5 p.m., 42 per cent. Wind, 5 a.m., north, velocity 7 miles; 5 p.m., northwest, velocity 3 miles. Maximum temperature, 86 deg.; minimum temperature, 48 deg. Barometer reduced to sea level.

## DRY BULB TEMPERATURE.

Los Angeles	58	Pasadena	42
San Diego	55	San Bernardino	40
San Francisco	48	Helena	38
Portland	44	St. Louis	28
Amerville	35	North Platte	24
Kansas City	33	North Platte	24
Bismarck	30	North Platte	24

Weather Conditions.—A marked and rapid rise in pressure has occurred during the past twenty-four hours from the plateau regions to the Missouri River. In the same sections the temperature shows a corresponding and decided fall, ranging from 8 to 20 deg. lower than yesterday morning. Freezing weather prevails east of the mountains. The temperature is below zero in Idaho, and snow is falling in Dakota and Minnesota. No material changes have occurred on the Pacific Slope. The weather continues fair, and in the great valleys cold weather continues, with frosts.

Forecast.—Local forecast for Los Angeles and vicinity: Fair weather tonight and Saturday.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—For Southern California: Fair Saturday; light northerly winds.

## ALL ALONG THE LINE.

San Dimas and Glendora are now to the front with contracts for new orange-packing houses. It is said that no less than two dozen such structures have been built in Southern California this year, a notable indication of the rapid growth of the orange industry.

Boston has her "Poker" Davis and his name is John Reed. He laughs at the police, even as our own genial P. Oker laughs, and boasts that they cannot convict him because he is backed by a syndicate that has \$250,000 to spend for his protection. This suggests an explanation of "Poker" Davis' pull in Los Angeles. Perhaps a syndicate is backing him and the Police Commissioner's brother-in-law, and has a defense fund to draw upon.

In his whimsical defense of "Poker" Davis before the Sunset Club, Rev. Burt Estes Howard said: "I tell you, gentlemen, 'Poker' Davis stands before you as innocent as Walter L. Webb. Do your worst with him; complain of him to the District Attorney, if you will. As for me, I leave him in the hands of that public prosecutor, where I am sure he will be safe. Let Donnell draw the complaints of a nation, and I care not who makes his laws."

It is not surprising that juries refuse to convict Chinese for gambling at fan tan when they see that no effort whatever is made to break up the thieves' dens infested by the P. Oker Davis ilk of white gamblers. It is not law that one offender should escape because another offends with impunity, but it is plain American fair play and horse sense. It seems to be easy to break into Chinese houses and arrest men for playing games that rob nobody, but it is impossible even to bring the bunco thieves to trial. It is "too thin" for a jury.

Angeleno's broom and mop are needed in the Courthouse. Dirt has accumulated in the nooks and crannies, and the corruption menaces the moral health of the community. When murder cases can be "squared" and dismissed upon impudently false representations to the court, it is time to find out who the treacherous officials are and bring them before the bar of justice. There has been some very crooked work in the courts of late and it has not been confined to the jury box. The District Attorney and the Sheriff should investigate their own offices and smoke out the rascals.

The bright rainbow of promise has appeared over that part of the City Hall tenanted by His Honor, the Mayor. His annual message will be forthcoming on Monday and those who are "next" to the Mayor are saying mysteriously that he will, once for all, settle the vexing question of the city's water supply. These same authorities say, too, that when Mayor Snyder went north a few weeks ago he took pains to get close to the Justices of the Supreme Court, so that a victory for the city is now assured in the Hensley-Hooker litigation. It takes a master hand to guide the ship of state.

Corbett, Fitzsimmons and other Knights of the Iron Jaw have started their semi-annual gabfest, and the world is threatened with a six months' plague of their tongues. Fitz has called Corbett some bad names in the preliminary bout, but Corbett says he thinks Fitz may have been misquoted and he deems it quite wrong for the papers to be careless in quoting words "uttered by important men on important subjects." To avoid all future danger of misquotation, the newspapers might profitably refrain from printing anything said by these "important" jawsmiths.

## LYCEUM OFFICERS.

At the last regular meeting of the Y.M.C.A. Debating Lyceum, the following officers were elected and installed: President, Theodore L. Syverson; vice-president, Robert W. Watson; secretary, Lorin A. Swan; treasurer, William H. Gubser; critic, Abner B. Strubel; club attorney, Herbert R. Smith; club reporter, G. Edwin Alderson; sergeant-at-arms, William Porter; chairman Programme Committee, George J. Oden.

The first joint debate of the season will take place January 22, 1893, in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, and the contest will be between the Pro and Con Lyceum and the Y.M.C.A. Debating Lyceum.

## PASADENA ROSE TOURNAMENT SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.

Santa Fe train goes at 7:35 a.m., 9 a.m., 9:30 a.m., 10 a.m., reaching Pasadena in time for the parade, which forms at 10:30 a.m. Returning trains leave Pasadena 2 p.m., 5:30 p.m. Round trip, 25 cents.

## ANY LAW SUIT.

We will take and make no charge unless we win it. Legal advice free; out-of-town correspondence solicited. Established since 1880. Notary in office and notary work for clients without charge. This is the way we are building up our law department practice. Langworthy Co., 228 S. Spring st.

FINE Zinfandel, 50c gal. Tel. 303. T. Vacheco & Co., Commercial and Alameda streets.

## NEW YEAR'S SPORTS.

### COURSE AT AGRICULTURAL PARK AND AT THE NEW GROUNDS.

Baseball at Fiesta Park.—A Novel Race at Agricultural Park This Afternoon.—Hans Arrives on Time.

There will be lots of fun at Agricultural Park today. In the first place there is a fifty-six-dog race between Hans and his team, the teams commencing promptly at 10 this morning. The Seventh Regiment Band will render a special concert programme, and this afternoon there will be a race between a bicyclist and a horse attached to a four-wheeled sulky. All in all, it is an attractive programme. Ladies free, as usual, and those who desire dinner on the grounds can get it.

The Southern California Coursing Club opens its new park on the Santa Monica electric line today. The managers of the park announce that everything is in readiness for an excellent day's sport. A number of hounds from the northern part of the State will run, and good races are promised. There will be good music all day. The races commence at 10 this morning.

## BASEBALL.

Great interest is being manifested in today and tomorrow's ball games between San Diego and Los Angeles at Fiesta Park. The visitors are a strong aggregation of eastern professionals who are wintering in San Diego, but the local team, with such stars as Dunham, Decker, Harvey, Stieltsch, Hopkins and others, will make the eastern cracks play baseball if they go home with either of the two teams. The line up of the teams is as follows:

San Diego.	San Diego.
Harvey, Tripp	Kuts, Donan
Managers	Catcher
Decker	First base
Early	Second base
Stieltsch	Third base
Harvey	Shortstop
Leland	Left field
Hopkins	Center field
Dunham	Right field
	Kensington

## LONG RIDE ENDED.

G. W. Haas, the champion cross-country bicycle rider, who left Los Angeles a year ago this morning for a 14,000-mile tour of America, arrived in the city at 5:30 last night, and reported to The Times a few minutes later. On the trip he broke a number of records and made many daring rides, being the only person to cross Death Valley on a wheel. He also crossed the Mojave and Colorado deserts and the Mississippi Valley during the flood. He has visited nearly every city of importance in the United States and many others in Canada and Mexico. The longest day's ride he reports was 215 miles during the twenty-four hours. He made the trip from Chicago to Indianapolis, a distance of 145 miles, between Chicago and St. Louis, a distance of 180 miles, and from St. Louis to Chicago, a distance of 180 miles. He made the trip in 100 days, and won out.

Life rode in all kinds of weather, was drenched by rain many times, and suffered considerably from the cold. Haas made the entire trip with one wheel, which he built especially for the occasion. He wore out many pairs of tires, but the last pair he put on at Chicago and asserts that he has not changed since. The hind wheel since he sealed it there, making the home trip down through Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, and along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He made the expense of his trip by giving lectures and exhibitions along the road. He returns weighing 125 pounds. Haas will ride at the head of the bicycle section of the parade at the carnival of Roses at Pasadena today.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### Annual Convention of Farmers' Club Institute.

Exhibits for the Farmers' Club Convention, to be held in the assembly-room, Chamber of Commerce, January 2, 4 and 5, are coming in rapidly, and more than enough are promised to make the display complete.

The commutation rates made by railroads for the convention are absolute, and not subject to change upon the number that may attend.

At previous conventions, through some misunderstanding, there were not sufficient certificates to entitle delegates to a reduction of railroad fare. This time, however, there will be no difficulty about the matter. A special rate has been secured on all railroads, of one and one-third fare. Those desiring to attend will ask their agent for a certificate, and pay full fare to Los Angeles. Return tickets will be issued at Los Angeles for one-third the regular rate. Before returning the certificate must be signed by the secretary of the convention.

A. B. Sprague, secretary of the Deciduous Fruit-Growers' Association, has just returned from Corona and Highland, and reports that the localities are enthusiastic for adoption by the exchange; that they will proceed at once to organize a local association. He also found signs in other localities that the movement is gathering momentum, and within the next two months it may be expected that the Deciduous Fruit Exchange will be fully organized.

Piru Rancho, Piru City, has sent in samples of grape fruit, tangerines, navel oranges and three varieties of olives for the Farmers' Club exhibition.

Glendale will furnish a table entirely covered with citrus fruits, strawberries, raspberries and dried fruits, for the exhibition.

Azusa will likewise supply a display of citrus fruits for the exhibition. Glendale will send in a variety of vegetables and citrus fruits for the display.

Santa Ana Chamber of Commerce will furnish a display of fresh citrus fruits, nuts and grain.

## CHINESE CENTRAL.

### How Ching Has a Clench on the Highbinders.

[San Francisco Call.] San Francisco has a novelty in a telephone exchange for the use of the Chinese merchants of Chinatown. Now, Ching Soy is a modest-looking young man, but it is evident that he feels his position, for he says he is the first Chinese telephone "operator" in the world. The Chinese who have had connections put in their places of business were at first a little nervous concerning the mystery of a voice coming over a wire and would stand from the phone as far as the receiver would permit, but the "unnaturalness" of the system is gradually working off and seemingly all will be in working order before many days.

Ching's explanation of the workings of the telephone sounded like an act in "The First Born." He said in broken English yesterday: "No sabe voice walks here, but I sabe three him for walk, yet bet. One man say, 'Bin on ke ong sop.' I catchee plug, stab him on board and voice walks to me, then to 'nother China boy. One time no catchee 'nother man, I talkee Choy Que Ko. Then 'nother man sit down. He talkee me one time again and I talkee 'Nut to ho so.' All same Melican man. What man you likee talkee? Next time may be catchee, then voice walks. Wat's matter you bet, cheap good. I likee, sellybody talkee all same time. Wat's matter I no sabe again. Wha for he

# One moment please.

We wish you a happy New Year and thank you for favors extended us in the past. We are going to strive harder than ever to please you through the coming year and hope to share liberally in your patronage.

## Silverwood.

The Cash Men's Furnisher.

124

SOUTH SPRING STREET.

N.B.—Our fourth annual sale of odds and ends begins Monday. Watch this space.

## AT HALF PRICE.

### A splendid variety of.....

## Calendars

AT.....

## PARKER'S,

246 S. BROADWAY,

Near Public Library.

The largest, most varied and most complete stock of books west of Chicago.

Reliable Instruments.

The reliability of every instrument we sell is backed up by the fact that ours is the largest musical establishment in the state.

Southern California Music Co.,

216-218 W. Third St., Broadway Block.

## Business

In business. We're in the ring and ask to make a bid for your trade. We didn't think we could fill the bill, but we wouldn't talk to you as we do.

Wear our 44.00 Men's Winter Tan Calf Lined Shoe. It is honest value.

240 South Spring St. est.

## "BURNS."

### Something New.

These new Ribbon Lace Sandals come in the swell drop toe last. Extra fine black velvet, ornamented with a dainty little edge of fine cut jet.

They have sprung into immediate popular use.

EVERY-STAUH SHOE CO.

Pyne Building, Broadway near Third.

"Wholesale Sales only to the Trade."

## Wanted

A good collection of Postage Stamps or Stamps on a 0 envelope. Address L. E. BOX 14, TIMES OF FICE.

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AZUSA.

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The citrus association will build a new packing-house at Glendora at once. This will make the fourth packing-house built in the valley this year.

The Woodmen will give a ball this evening at their hall.

# BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE.

J. W. ROBINSON CO.

239 Broadway. Tel. 904 Main.

Agents for Butterick Patterns.

## Announcement.

To better accommodate the rapid growth of the principal departments upon the main floor of our house, we have been compelled to make radical

## Changes in Their Location.

Silks, Velvets and Colored Novelty Dress Goods will occupy

Main Aisle from Entrance to the Elevator.

Black and Plain Colored Dress Goods and Untrimmed Millinery

Main Aisle, West from Elevator.

Leather Goods, Dress Trimmings, Handkerchiefs, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' Neckwear, Linens and Flannels

Will be Found in South Aisle.

Imported and Domestic Wash Goods, Gloves, Hosiery, Ladies' Knit Underwear and Men's Furnishings,

North Aisle.

By this arrangement many departments which have previously been separated will be consolidated, every department will have the advantage of improved space and the benefit of a light that will materially assist customers in making their selections.

Monday, Jan. 3, 1893.

We shall commence the year with another of our

GREAT ANNUAL SALES

Which will display larger stocks, more complete assortments and better

Values Than Any Previous Season.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE SUNDAY PAPERS.

## H. JEVNE

Finnan Haddie

Of all smoked fish these are most delicious. They were first prepared in this fashion in Scotland. People who have lived on the Atlantic Coast know what dainties these are. We always keep them in season. Just as fine, flavored as they used to be "back east." Send us a trial order for some. You're safe at Jevne's.

208-210 S. Spring St., Wilcox Building.

## 1898.

"Oh, the autumn leaves are falling; They are falling here and there; They are falling in the amosphere. And also in the air."

But don't fail to turn your new leaf before it falls, and among your many solemn vows the New Year be sure to make this one: Henceforth and forevermore

B. GORDAN

Is My Tailor.

## 1898.

A good collection of Postage Stamps or Stamps on a 0 envelope. Address L. E. BOX 14, TIMES OF FICE.

When a too h demands care that given it when first needed, it will do so in a manner calculated to win immediate attention. When walking the floor with a thorough tooth that is vigorously protesting against neglect, and you want to say something, repeat slowly three times: "Folies denistry, moderate charges, warranted work. My three graces of good tooth care—early, late."

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Store Open until 12 o'clock, noon, Today.

# \$13.50

We wish you, One and All, A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

The figures are easy to comprehend. The values, when you see them, will set you thinking. They are taken from higher-priced lines, and they represent the cream of our superb stock. You can get them up till noon today, and we will keep them on sale until Monday Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, January 3, 1893.

\$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50 \$13.50

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## THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

## NO ACTION TAKEN.

## THE DOWNEY-AYENUE PROTEST GOES BACK TO THE COUNCIL.

Annual Installments on Street-Improvement Bonds Will Be Due on Monday.

## A WOMAN'S HALLUCINATIONS.

## THOUGHT STREET-CAR CONDUCTORS WERE SLANDERING HER.

Isabelle Regan Committed to the Asylum at Highland—A \$1500 Suit Against Constable H. Yonkin.

The Board of Public Works, with its customary indisposition to tackle difficult problems, has referred back to the Council without recommendation the protest against the improvement of Downey avenue. The matter will come before the Council Monday afternoon.

The annual installment of 10 per cent of the principal of all street-improvement bonds, together with the semi-annual interest, will be due on Monday at the City Treasurer's office. Isabelle Regan, who resides at No. 409 1/2 East Fifth street, was committed to the asylum at Highland yesterday by Judge Smith. She was brought into court upon a complaint sworn to by Conductor Anderson of the Grange line. The complainant appeared to believe that all the street-car conductors in the city had a special grievance against her and were attempting to ruin her reputation.

Constable H. Yonkin has been sued for \$1500 by Maier & Zobein. The plaintiffs allege that the Constable attached property belonging to them in an attempt to satisfy a claim against other parties.

## AT THE CITY HALL.

## STREET BONDS.

## ANNUAL INSTALLMENTS WILL BE DUE ON MONDAY.

Board of Public Works Refers the Downey-Avenue Protest Back to the Council Without Recommendation—Holds on Street Work Accepted.

City Treasurer Hertwell is preparing for a new work next week. In addition to the usual work of the office, the holders of street-improvement bonds will be on hand to collect the annual installments on the principal of the bonds, together with the semi-annual interest. There are now outstanding between \$500 and \$600 of these bonds. The law provides that one-tenth of the principal of each bond shall be paid on January 2 of each year, and if not so paid the bond becomes delinquent. Semi-annual interest payments fall due on July 2 and January 2 of each year.

The law provides that in case either principal or interest shall become delinquent, the holder may declare the whole bond or its unpaid remainder, with accrued interest, due and immediately payable. Upon notice from the holder of the bond, the City Treasurer is required to proceed to advertise for sale the property bonded.

At the second meeting of the board on Sunday this year, the time of paying the annual installment on the principal and the semi-annual interest is extended to Monday, January 3.

The majority of the outstanding street bonds bear interest at 7 per cent. A few bear 6 per cent, and in some of the earlier bonds the rate is 5 per cent. The City incurs no liability upon these bonds except the responsibility of properly accounting for and paying over the sums received from the owners of the property bonded. No money is paid to the holders of the bonds until it is collected from the property-owners.

## DOWNY-AVENUE PROTEST.

## Board of Public Works Refers it Back to the Council.

The Board of Public Works had a brief session yesterday morning, undisturbed by the usual throng of protesting property-owners. It was expected that the Downey-Avenue protest would be a fruitful source of discussion, but this expectation was not fulfilled. Without any debate upon the merits of the protest the board decided to refer it back to the Council without recommendation.

The reason that the protest had been set for hearing before the Council at 2 p. m. on Monday.

The board adopted recommendations as follows:

That the City Engineer present evidence of intention to grade, gravel, curb and gutter on the part of Downey street and Grand avenue.

That petition from J. G. H. Lampadius be referred to the City Engineer, with instructions to present evidence of intention to establish the grade of Mignonette street.

That petition from G. Dussol et al. be referred to the City Engineer, with instructions to present evidence of intention to present ordinance of intention for cement sidewalk between Figueroa and Key West streets.

That petition from M. M. Levering, asking that the fire ordinance be amended as to the boundaries of district No. 1, be referred to the Board of Fire Commissioners.

That petition from P. Sabich et al. asking that the sidewalks on Thirty-first street between Orchard and Vermont avenues be established at nine feet in width, be referred to the City Engineer for investigation, and that he be instructed to present the necessary ordinance therefor, if he deems it advisable.

That protest from S. C. Bign et al. against the improvement of McGraw street between Ninth and Fourteenth streets be referred to the City Engineer for estimate of cost of the improvement.

That petition from W. B. Swift, calling attention to the violation of the labor law by the contractor for the paving of First street, be referred to the Street Superintendent.

That petition from James Moses et al. with reference to the alley between Fourth and Fifth and Broadway and Hill streets, be filed.

That petition from Lud Zobel & Co. for permission to lay private telephone wires on Broadway, be filed.

That the bid of Charles Stansbury to improve Kip street from the north curb line of Seventh street to a point 217 1/2 feet north of Seventh street at 20 cents per lineal foot for grading and

graveling, 20 cents per lineal foot for curbing, 10 cents per lineal foot for gutter, and 5 cents per square foot for sidewalk, be accepted.

That the bid of F. C. Hannan to improve Valley street from College to Alpine streets at 70 cents per lineal foot for grading and graveling, 20 cents per lineal foot for curb, and 5 cents per square foot for sidewalk, be accepted.

That the bid of Robert Sherer to improve Magnolia avenue from Pico street to Sixteenth street at 92 cents per lineal foot for grading and graveling, 20 cents per lineal foot for curb, and 5 cents per square foot for sidewalk, be accepted.

That the bid of P. J. Richmond to improve Twelfth street from Stanford avenue to Central avenue at 8 cents per square foot for sidewalk be accepted.

That the bid of W. A. Frick to improve First street between Olive and Flower streets at 95 cents per square foot for sidewalk be accepted.

That the protest from Louis Gottschalk et al. and from Abbot Kinney, against the resurfacing of Main street from First to Ninth street be denied and the objections to the resurfacing of said Main street be overruled.

## HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED.

## The Pasadena-Pacific Railways Under One Management.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday afternoon by the Los Angeles-Pacific Railway Company. The health papers set forth that the company is formed "for the purpose of consolidating the capital stock, debts, property, assets and franchises of the two corporations known as the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company of Arizona and the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company of California, to acquire, construct and operate single or double-track railroads between Los Angeles and Santa Monica with branch lines running from the main line to Hollywood, to Leimert Park, to Santa Monica, to Santa Monica Canyon and to the Soldiers' Home." It is also the purpose to construct telegraph and telephone lines along the main road and branches. The estimated length of the road system is 100 miles. There are thirteen stockholders, each subscribing to 100 shares, as follows: E. P. Clark, J. H. Sprue, William D. Larrabee, Warren Gillette, J. F. Jones, A. L. Smith, Milton E. Hammond, R. E. Faxon, M. H. Sherman, J. M. Copes, B. W. Pratt, W. C. Durgin and John D. Pope, all of whom are to act as directors for the first year. William D. Larrabee, as trustee, subscribes to 9955 shares.

The amount of capital stock is fixed at \$1,000,000, of which has been paid up \$100,000. The company is located in Los Angeles.

## A REVOKED CONTRACT.

## Farmer Refuses to Return the Return of Money Advanced.

An action against Mrs. I. V. Taylor has been brought by E. J. Rehfuess to recover \$2500, the amount of money advanced by her to the defendant, having been rescinded before the terms had been complied with.

In February last plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement whereby the defendant agreed to plaintiff a certain piece of farming land for \$2500, payable in installments of one-fourth of the purchase price each. The defendant, however, failed to pay at different dates on account of the contract. In August last the contract was extinguished and terminated and plaintiff was released from his obligation because of his inability to live up to it. A demand for the return of the money paid upon the property was made, but the defendant refused to refund it. Therefore, Rehfuess comes into court and asks judgment against the defendant for \$2500 and costs of suit.

## PLATSAM AND JETSAM.

## Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

TO ENFORCE A JUDGMENT. D. Ellsworth has brought suit in the Superior Court against John Carters to enforce a judgment for \$23.30 issued out of the County Court in August 1897. The judgment was based upon a claim for back rent on a dwelling-house owned by the plaintiff.

ATTACHED. The saloon of Arnold Tischerbach on Requena street has been attached by the Los Angeles Electric Lighting Company to satisfy an unpaid lighting bill of \$51.60.

SUIT ON NOTES. Emma L. Packard, executrix of the will of William Packard, deceased, has commenced an action against A. L. Woolsey to recover \$887.67 due on two promissory notes.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. A petition has been filed by B. Clinton for letters of administration upon the estate of Sarah J. Rowley, which consists of real and personal property valued at \$2000. A petition for letters has been filed by Anna B. Meserve in the estate of John E. Meserve. The property consists of real and personal estate valued at \$560, all of which is situated in this city. In the matter of the estate of Mielia R. de Marquez, letters of administration were granted to Pascual Marquez. The estate consists of real property valued at \$1000.

PAID HER FINE. Mrs. P. Eisen Braun, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of having sold liquor without a license at San Gabriel, was fined \$15 by Justice Yonkin yesterday, and the money was promptly paid.

## "THE CHUCKAWALLA."

## Chuckawalla Mines, Milling and Water Company.

Not a week goes by but news comes in of new developments in the mining region of Southern California. A small lot of ore from the Chuckawalla mines, New Mexico, was recently assayed by Loneragan & Calkins of Los Angeles. It consisted of about 100 pounds of ore, which yielded 10.5 ounces of gold and 2 1/2 ounces of silver per ton, equal to a value of \$1250.00.

The Chuckawalla Mining, Milling and Water Company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$1250,000, of which \$250,000 of the stock has been placed in the treasury for sale, the proceeds from which will be used for development purposes. The company consists of a group of thirteen men, the ore from some of which has assayed all the way from \$10 to \$1500 per ton. The mines are in Riverside county, about forty miles northeast of Salton, and about the same distance from the Colorado River. They are in the same belt of territory as the famous Golden Cross mines, for which \$500,000 were offered last year. In connection with this it may be stated that the official reports of the Golden Cross Company are that the mines are producing an abundant supply of water for both mining and domestic use. On the mountain sides, there is an excellent quality of water. The company is pushing development work day and night. In their Sucker State claim they have one shaft down seventy-five feet, with a sixty-five-foot drift, and are now putting down a second shaft. On the Edina claim they have run a 150-foot tunnel, tapping a ten-foot drift, three tons of ore from which yielded \$157.20 per ton. On the rest of their claims only such assessment work as is required by law. There is a good road to the mines all the way from Salton. The company has now nine men at work, with Frank D. Wells, an experienced miner, as superintendent. The offices of the company in Los Angeles are in the Bullard block, room 218.

## WATCHES CLEANED, OIL, WASHING, ETC.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See The Genuine has L.B.Q. on each tablet.

## TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See The Genuine has L.B.Q. on each tablet.

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a few days. She had been residing at No. 409 1/2 East Fifth street, and is a household servant by occupation.

## BEER AND BLUNDER.

## Local Brewers Bring Suit Against Constable Yonkin.

Constable H. H. Yonkin is made defendant in a suit brought by Maier & Zobein to recover \$1500. The plaintiffs allege that Constable Yonkin attached the contents of a saloon at No. 534 South Spring street, October 5, to satisfy a claim against the party who was temporarily in charge of the place. They represented to the officer that they owned the fixtures, goods and good will, and that the attachment was improperly and unjustly levied. But no attention was paid to these claims, and now Maier & Zobein sue Constable Yonkin as an individual as well as an officer, for the value of the goods.

## HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED.

## The Pasadena-Pacific Railways Under One Management.

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday afternoon by the Los Angeles-Pacific Railway Company. The health papers set forth that the company is formed "for the purpose of consolidating the capital stock, debts, property, assets and franchises of the two corporations known as the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company of Arizona and the Pasadena and Pacific Railway Company of California, to acquire, construct and operate single or double-track railroads between Los Angeles and Santa Monica with branch lines running from the main line to Hollywood, to Leimert Park, to Santa Monica, to Santa Monica Canyon and to the Soldiers' Home." It is also the purpose to construct telegraph and telephone lines along the main road and branches. The estimated length of the road system is 100 miles. There are thirteen stockholders, each subscribing to 100 shares, as follows: E. P. Clark, J. H. Sprue, William D. Larrabee, Warren Gillette, J. F. Jones, A. L. Smith, Milton E. Hammond, R. E. Faxon, M. H. Sherman, J. M. Copes, B. W. Pratt, W. C. Durgin and John D. Pope, all of whom are to act as directors for the first year. William D. Larrabee, as trustee, subscribes to 9955 shares.

The amount of capital stock is fixed at \$1,000,000, of which has been paid up \$100,000. The company is located in Los Angeles.

## A REVOKED CONTRACT.

## Farmer Refuses to Return the Return of Money Advanced.

An action against Mrs. I. V. Taylor has been brought by E. J. Rehfuess to recover \$2500, the amount of money advanced by her to the defendant, having been rescinded before the terms had been complied with.

In February last plaintiff and defendant entered into an agreement whereby the defendant agreed to plaintiff a certain piece of farming land for \$2500, payable in installments of one-fourth of the purchase price each. The defendant, however, failed to pay at different dates on account of the contract. In August last the contract was extinguished and terminated and plaintiff was released from his obligation because of his inability to live up to it. A demand for the return of the money paid upon the property was made, but the defendant refused to refund it. Therefore, Rehfuess comes into court and asks judgment against the defendant for \$2500 and costs of suit.

## PLATSAM AND JETSAM.

## Miscellaneous Driftwood Thrown into the Courts.

TO ENFORCE A JUDGMENT. D. Ellsworth has brought suit in the Superior Court against John Carters to enforce a judgment for \$23.30 issued out of the County Court in August 1897. The judgment was based upon a claim for back rent on a dwelling-house owned by the plaintiff.

ATTACHED. The saloon of Arnold Tischerbach on Requena street has been attached by the Los Angeles Electric Lighting Company to satisfy an unpaid lighting bill of \$51.60.

SUIT ON NOTES. Emma L. Packard, executrix of the will of William Packard, deceased, has commenced an action against A. L. Woolsey to recover \$887.67 due on two promissory notes.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION. A petition has been filed by B. Clinton for letters of administration upon the estate of Sarah J. Rowley, which consists of real and personal property valued at \$2000. A petition for letters has been filed by Anna B. Meserve in the estate of John E. Meserve. The property consists of real and personal estate valued at \$560, all of which is situated in this city. In the matter of the estate of Mielia R. de Marquez, letters of administration were granted to Pascual Marquez. The estate consists of real property valued at \$1000.

PAID HER FINE. Mrs. P. Eisen Braun, who recently pleaded guilty to a charge of having sold liquor without a license at San Gabriel, was fined \$15 by Justice Yonkin yesterday, and the money was promptly paid.

## "THE CHUCKAWALLA."

## Chuckawalla Mines, Milling and Water Company.

Not a week goes by but news comes in of new developments in the mining region of Southern California. A small lot of ore from the Chuckawalla mines, New Mexico, was recently assayed by Loneragan & Calkins of Los Angeles. It consisted of about 100 pounds of ore, which yielded 10.5 ounces of gold and 2 1/2 ounces of silver per ton, equal to a value of \$1250.00.

The Chuckawalla Mining, Milling and Water Company is incorporated under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$1250,000, of which \$2



## FEEZELL'S CONFESSION.

WITNESSES SAY HE ADMITTED THEFT OF SPARKS'S MONEY.

Preliminary Examination in Santa Monica Yesterday That Had Some Odd Features—Testimony of What Was Told About "Fixing" Officer Webb.

Asbury Feezell, charged with stealing \$215 belonging to John Sparks of Ventura, was taken before Justice Guidinger in Santa Monica yesterday for preliminary examination. He was held to answer before the Superior Court. This is the case in which ex-Policeman William E. Webb of Santa Monica is accused of having received \$100 from Feezell to get him clear of his trouble.

At the hour for the hearing to begin, some one in the District Attorney's office told Justice Guidinger by telephone that the letter giving notice of the time when the case had been set for hearing had been mislaid and that no deputy had been sent to conduct the prosecution. The magistrate insisted that the hearing proceed, and it was announced that a deputy would come on the next day.

An hour later Asst. Dist. Atty. Williams arrived. When the case was called the Justice reproved the public prosecutor for delinquency. Mr. Williams said that the District Attorney was not to blame, for the letter announcing the time at which the case had been set for hearing had been handed either to him (Williams) or to Deputy Williams, but he was not sure which, but he thought it was to the latter—with what was virtually an instruction to attend to the matter.

An odd feature of the hearing was the fact that the man whose money is alleged to have been stolen by the defendant was not present to give his testimony.

Louis Turner, a "trust" who is serving a ninety-day term in the County Jail for assault, testified, having seen the notes sent by the complaining witness, Emmett, when he was in the jail, to the defendant Feezell. Witness also told of the note which is reported to have come from Feezell in reply. This note was the one in which, according to Emmett's statement, Feezell said that he had received \$100 and had promised to try to clear him of the charge of stealing the money. Witness repeated the contents of the note substantially as they had been given by Emmett, and heretofore published. Witness also testified that, after the notes were passed to and from Emmett, Feezell told him that he had paid Webb \$100 and that everything was fixed up so that both he and Emmett would get free. The cross-examination developed some points favorable to the prosecution, but did not help the defense.

William McFadden, a "trust" who is serving a six-month term for battery, also testified that Feezell had told him that he had paid Webb \$100 to clear him of the charge.

William Emmett, the prosecuting witness, said that on last week Thursday Feezell admitted to him that he had taken Sparks's money. Witness, however, did not see the money taken, and could not swear that it was actually stolen.

Ex-Policeman Webb's testimony was in reference to his investigation of the case, and did not touch on the alleged receipt by him of \$100 from Feezell.

Daniel W. Emmett, the father of the complaining witness, testified that Feezell confessed to him that he had taken the money belonging to Sparks, and he told witness to tell Sparks that if he would come and get the money he could have it.

The notes written by Emmett to Feezell while both were in jail were received in evidence. The contents consisted mostly of questions such as would naturally be answered by the note that Feezell is alleged to have written in reply to one of the notes written by Emmett also said: "Write to me. I won't give you away if you will clear me. If you don't I will fix you plenty."

The evidence offered by the defense was seemingly unimportant. Ex-Justice Morgan, who appeared ostensibly as the defendant's attorney, contended that it had not been shown that the crime alleged had actually been committed, and that therefore the defendant ought to be discharged. The court, supported by the prosecutor's contention, opined otherwise, and ordered that the defendant be held for the superior court under \$2000 bonds.

Webb was present during most of the hearing, and had several little conferences with Mr. Morgan.

On Thursday afternoon Emmett received a telephone message from Saticoy, which he says was from his mother. The message, he says, was to the effect that Sparks had said that he saw Webb last Sunday morning, and that Webb paid him \$215.

Webb had told Sparks to write a letter to the Justice exonerating Emmett and Feezell and then get out of the country.

It was reported to the officers in Santa Monica yesterday that the Sheriff of Ventura county had sent word that he could not find Sparks, so as to obtain service of a subpoena commanding his appearance as a witness in yesterday's examination.

While the witness McFadden was being brought back to the County Jail last evening he was taken violently ill, apparently from something he had eaten. He was furnished medical treatment upon his return to the jail.

## OLD YEAR'S NIGHT.

Scottish Thistle Club's Concert and Ball.

The concert and ball given by the Scottish Thistle Club at Masonic Hall last evening was a most enjoyable affair. After the rendering of a musical programme, every number of which brought forth hearty applause from the audience, the chairs were removed from the hall and the ladies and lassies danced the old year out and the new one in. Piper Gregor McDonald leading the grand march with his Scottish bagpipe. A banquet was another enjoyable feature of the entertainment.

Chief Frank G. Finlayson delivered an address of welcome and presided as master of ceremonies during the evening.

The following ladies and gentlemen took part in the musical part of the programme: Mrs. Isabel Wyatt, the Messrs. Graham of San Francisco, Miss Jennie Winston, Messrs. Donald Ross Clark, Harry Porter, P. C. Campbell, R. Calder and Piper Gregor McDonald.

TO HELP THE POOR.

Capt. Fraser Asks Hotel Men to Supply Food.

Capt. J. A. Frazier recently gave up the management of the Good Samaritan Mission, where he lodged and fed thousands of homeless men last winter, to devote himself to the work of relieving the distress of destitute families, women and children. Capt. Frazier's plan is to procure food and fuel and distribute the supplies among the poor of the city.

He thought it would be practicable to collect the broken food from hotels and restaurants, and he made proposals to the hotelkeepers, offering to pay for the work of segregating and putting aside the good food, but he could make no arrangements with them. The hotelkeepers said they sold all the left-over food to the keepers of swine, and they did not want to be bothered with the

work of selecting food from refuse, even though a man were paid to do the work. Some of them said they had contracts with the swillmen and could not make any new arrangement.

Capt. Frazier believes in giving to the hogs what belongs to the hogs, but he does not see why good food should be cast before swine when hundreds of women and children are in want and hunger. Therefore he has circulated an appeal to the proprietors of hotels, restaurants and boarding-houses, and obtained the signatures of a few prominent citizens. The appeal is as follows:

"There are in this city about five hundred families who are entirely dependent on the charity of the public for food, clothing and fuel. We believe that if the hotels and restaurants of this city would save the good food that is thrown out and into the swill tubs to feed hogs, it would alleviate a great deal of suffering. Capt. J. A. Frazier, 122 West Sixth street, will send teams to any part of the city for food, clothing or fuel, and deliver the same to the needy. This work ought to commend itself to all charitable persons and lead them to set aside anything which could be of service in helping the deserving poor."

M. P. Snyder, Mayor; H. Silver, president of Council; J. M. Glass, Chief of Police; John Burr, Sheriff; E. S. Field, Supervisor Third District; H. W. Frank, president Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; J. A. Foshay, Superintendent City Schools; P. M. Daniel, president Board of Trade; W. C. Patterson.

## THE POLICE COURT.

Drunks and Disturbers of the Peace Fined.

The drunk roll in the Police Court yesterday contained the following names: Jerry Collins, Dan McCue, Catrino Soto, Archie McCarty and A. Kirkin. Three dollars or three days was the sentence of each, except Kirkin, who was given a five-days' flogging. John Trautman, a left-over from Thursday, was fined \$5 and his bail ordered applied.

Deanis Field, one of the men who did battle with Detective Hawley and Deputy Councilman Quinn Thursday night, was found guilty of disturbing the peace and the court was about to set sentence for next Monday, but Field wanted to know his fate at once, and the court made it \$20 or twenty days.

Officers Lennon and Romans had their usual batch of box-car lodgers for arraignment on the charge of vagrancy. There were seven of them—William Downey, J. B. Owens, Henry Bradley, James Gordon, James Anderson, Harry Hastings and T. Wright. They all pleaded guilty and were given floggings ranging from ten to twenty days.

H. W. Swearington and Billy Perkins were fined \$10 and \$5, respectively, for disturbing the peace while attending a performance at the Orpheum several nights ago.

## MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS.

Fish Commission is Propagating Them Through the State.

The State Board of Fish Commissioners is engaged in propagating Mongolian pheasants throughout the State, in the expectation that they will in time become a valuable addition to the game birds of California. The birds are brought from Oregon, where they are very numerous.

Two large coops of pheasants received in Los Angeles from the north by W. R. Stearns, the local representative of the Fish Commission, were forwarded to their destinations yesterday. The birds were in fine condition. One coop was sent to Santa Monica, and the pheasants will be released in the foothills to the north of the town. The other was sent down to San Diego county.

A large number of these birds have been placed in Santa Clara county, where they are multiplying rapidly. The State law protects the birds, imposing severe penalties upon any person who, prior to March 1, 1898, shall "hunt, pursue, take, kill, destroy or have in his possession" a Mongolian pheasant.

## Accident to W. G. Nevin.

William G. Nevin, general manager of the Southern California Railway, is still confined to his apartments at the Van Nuys as the result of an accident the first of the week. In alighting from a car at La Grande Depot, he caught his toe on the railing of the car and slipping with the other foot on the muddy street, was thrown to the ground, dislocating his shoulder.

## Fire at Petaluma.

PETALUMA, Dec. 31.—An incendiary fire this morning destroyed J. Weeks's tannery and its contents. The loss was \$6000.

## DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY



FOR MEDICINAL USE NO FUSEL OIL

It gives new life to those who are run down in health. It makes women cheerful and happy. It makes weak, worried men strong and ambitious.

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Information given on value of Real Estate, Titles and Loan Securities. Houses rented and stores collected.

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## Insist Upon

Upon having just what you call for when you go to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla. There is no substitute for Hood's. It is an insult to your intelligence to try to sell you something else. Remember that all efforts to induce you to buy an article you do not want, are based simply

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

And only Hood's. It is the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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Information given on value of Real Estate, Titles and Loan Securities. Houses rented and stores collected.

Office 226 S. Spring St., Rooms 406-407, Stowell Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

THE POLICE COURT.

Drunks and Disturbers of the Peace Fined.

The drunk roll in the Police Court yesterday contained the following names: Jerry Collins, Dan McCue, Catrino Soto, Archie McCarty and A. Kirkin. Three dollars or three days was the sentence of each, except Kirkin, who was given a five-days' flogging. John Trautman, a left-over from Thursday, was fined \$5 and his bail ordered applied.

## Los Angeles Life-Saving Station

Known as the

KOCH

Medical Institute

For the ...

.. Cure of Consumption ..

EVERY CASE IN THE FIRST STAGE CURED.

CONSULTATION FREE.

DR. MEYERS & CO.,

Men, Young, Middle-Aged, Youths.

If you have an ailment recently contracted do not delay in seeking the skilled aid of doctors who can make you sound and well in a short time. Dr. Meyers & Co. can do this for you. Has your trouble been treated by incompetent doctors until it has become chronic and dangerous? If such is the case, do not despair, but consult Dr. Meyers & Co. It has been by the curing of just such difficult troubles that they have built up a great business and become famous all over California.

Lost Vitality and Wasting Weakness.

If you have a weakness that is robbing you of health, strength, happiness, pleasure, manhood, consult the physicians of Dr. Meyers & Co's Institute. They can restore your lost strength and vitality, and stop those fearful drains. They will make a perfect man of you. The restoration will be not only perfect and speedy, but permanent as well.

No Money Required Till You are Cured.

Dr. Meyers & Co. have such faith in their methods and remedies that they do not ask for a dollar until the patient is cured or restored, as the case may be.

Consultation and Advice Free.

It is well worth your time to see or write the doctors whether you want to take the treatment or not. A friendly talk or a confidential letter will result in great good in any event. Private book for men sent sealed to any address free.

DR. MEYERS & CO.,

[ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.]

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OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12, 1 to 4; Daily; Evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 9 to 11.

Specialists for all Weakness and Diseases of Men.

Best Shoes in the World.

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Asthmatics

The evidence becomes cumulative that a perfect cure is possible. I undertake to prevent a second paroxysm after my treatment is commenced.

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REASONABLE PRICES.

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Specialist of Diseases of Women removed to

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Bartlett's Music House,

Everything in Music.

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Steinway Pianos.

Imported Wellington Coal

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Office Telephone, Main 30.

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Agency

DUNLAP HATS

DESMOND'S

141 SOUTH SPRING ST.

GREAT SALE

Holiday Goods.

BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE,

4TH AND BROADWAY

STRICTLY RELIABLE

Dr. Talcott & Co.

The Only Specialists in Southern California Treating

EVERY FORM OF WEAKNESS and

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

We guarantee to cure enlarged, swollen and twisted veins, found usually on the left side, stricture and diseases of the rectum and prostate, in one week. Any form of weakness cured in six weeks. Discharges, blood taints and results of badly treated diseases a specialty.

To Show Our Good Faith.

We Never Ask for a Dollar Until Cure is Effected.

We mean this emphatically and it is for everybody. All correspondence cheerfully answered.

Cor. Third and Main Sts., Over Wells-Fargo. Private Entrances on Third Street.

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Agency



## WIGWAM LOST.

SOME NOTABLE PLACES THAT WERE NOT LOST IN THE SHUFFLE.

NOTE.—The towns named below have not been lost—they could not be lost—but the sketches of them failed to reach this office in time for publication in their proper places. Sketches are given here in a separate group.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

## ANAHEIM.

AMONG the prosperous towns of Orange county worthy of special mention are Anaheim, Fullerton and Los Alamitos. Anaheim is the second largest place in the county, having a population of about 2500, including the adjoining school district, which is practically a part of the city, although not within the present corporate limits. Anaheim is also the oldest town in the county. In fact, it is the oldest of the modern American towns of Southern California, its foundation dating back to 1877. In that year a number of people, mostly Germans or of German parentage, came from San Francisco and established a colony at Anaheim. These original settlers all had some capital, and so were enabled to buy and plant their own property before going upon them to live, thus laying the foundations of a community which has ever since steadily prospered.

Anaheim is seven miles distant from Santa Ana, the county seat. It has the advantage of being on the two main lines of railway—the Santa Ana and Southern Pacific, and is the center of trade for all the territory lying between it and the ocean, and in which are situated such prosperous towns as Westminster, Buena Park and others, all celebrated, among other things, for the excellence of their dairy products. Oranges, lemons and walnuts are among its principal productions; hay, grain and wool being also produced and exported in large quantities. Some of the walnut orchards near Anaheim are the oldest in the State, having been planted thirty-five years ago, and bearing ever since maturity. The growing of sugar beets is one of the prominent industries of Anaheim district, and the results obtained show that it is one of the very best sugar-beet districts in the State. Last year the area planted to sugar beets for delivery to the new beet-sugar factory at Los Alamitos was 3000 acres, and for delivery to the Chino sugar factory 2000 acres, a total of 5000 acres. For the coming season there have been planted 3500 acres of sugar beets for delivery to Los Alamitos factory, and 3000 acres for delivery to the Chino factory—a total of 6500 acres, or 4000 more than were planted last year. The acreage is, it is still less than one-half what could be grown in this district if the sugar factories were in a position to use all the land that they could. In the applications made to Los Alamitos factory for next season's delivery represented 15,000 acres, and for delivery to the Chino factory 10,000 acres, but in both cases the applications were in excess of what the factories can yet handle. As the latter increase their capacity, so will the sugar-beet acreage at Anaheim be proportionately increased. One great advantage claimed for the beets grown in this district is that they are ready weeks earlier than those grown in other districts, thereby permitting delivery at the sugar factories just that much earlier in the season and lessening the chances of injury from early fall rains.

Anaheim has its local orange exchange, working in conjunction with the Southern California Fruit Exchange. Among its principal public buildings is the public school, and it also rejoices in a well-appointed city hall. There are several churches in the city, representing all the prominent denominations. The public school is one of the largest in the county, and West Anaheim has another public school, the capacity of which has lately been enlarged. Over \$500,000 was expended last year on school improvements. The city has one bank, two newspapers representing the two leading political parties, while the city is supplied with fraternal societies are well represented. The city has an excellent water system, the supply being obtained from four deep artesian wells, which are piped to tanks, from which it is distributed throughout the city. The supply is very ample, and the pressure is claimed to be equal to that of the electric-light system. But it is of its electric-light system that the residents of Anaheim are justly proud. The electric plant, as also the water system, is owned by the city. Last year the city expended \$150,000 in improving and enlarging its electric and water plants. That sum was in addition to \$750,000 expended two years ago on the electric-light plant, and to the \$150,000 originally expended on its water system. The electric-light rates are said to be the lowest in the State, and its water rates are the lowest in the State. Anaheim is a well-regulated city, and is prospering in due ratio with the enterprise and thrift of its people.

## FULLERTON.

FULLERTON is another town largely sharing in the general prosperity of Orange county. It was founded in 1888, so that it is only entering on its teens, but, although one of the youngest towns in the county, it is wonderfully bright and vigorous for its years. Its present population is about 1600, and is rapidly growing, being the business center of several large and productive districts, among which are La Habra, Orange and Pico. It is on the line of the Santa Ana Railway between Los Angeles and San Diego, and is on the Kite-shaped track. It is eleven miles distant from Santa Ana, the county seat, and twenty-two miles from Los Angeles, with three trains to and from the latter city each day.

The principal products and trade of Fullerton are oranges, lemons, olives, walnuts, fresh vegetables (of which it raises an enormous quantity throughout the entire year), hay, grain and wool. Its shipments last year aggregated about 800 carloads; this year they will easily exceed 1000 carloads. Of oranges they will ship about 270 carloads, of lemons about 20, wool 25, hay and grain about 40, and of walnuts 70 carloads, or nearly 600 carloads in all. Other products, including vegetables, will represent about 200 carloads more. The rapid increase in shipments of produce from Fullerton was lately recognized by the Santa Fe Railway Company, which offered ten prizes to be awarded to those shipping points on its line who shipped the largest percentage of increase in business for the first six months of 1897, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year. Two of those ten prizes fell to Southern California points, and one of the two was Fullerton.

Crude petroleum is another important industry in this section. The works of the Puente Oil Company are six miles north of Fullerton, and about seven miles from Anaheim. That company has sixteen producing wells at the present time, and is boring three new ones. From thirty to forty men are kept constantly employed at the wells, the oil being stored in three tanks, each with a capacity of 14,000 barrels. The company has a pipe line from the tanks to the Chino sugar factory, and this last season supplied that establishment with 86,000 barrels of oil. The Chino sugar people have, it is said, renewed their contract with the Puente Oil Company for next year's supply. The oil is one of the best in quality produced in Southern California.

his. With the exception of what is shipped to China, it is all shipped from Fullerton. Five miles northeast of Fullerton the Santa Fe Railway Company has three producing oil wells, and is now boring three others. The oil is used in their locomotives, and is said to be of an exceptionally high quality.

Another industry that Fullerton can boast of is the raising of ostriches for plumes. The Fullerton ostrich farm, about one and a half miles from town, is one of the largest and most successfully conducted of those in Southern California. There are at the present time eight mature birds on the farm, the plumes from which are plucked twice a year, selling for \$10 a pound. Young birds are raised for sale, and those who may wish to start an ostrich farm.

The water supply of Fullerton is ample for all its present and prospective needs. It is obtained from artesian wells, and that for irrigation is supplied by the Anaheim Union Water Company.

The town is well laid out, streets broad and lined with handsome shade trees. The Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches have each their own church building, and the public school is a very handsome brick structure having cost \$7000. At present it answers the double purpose of grammar school and high school, the upper story being devoted to the uses of the latter. There are only two high schools in the county, one of them at Santa Ana, the county seat, and the other at Fullerton—a fact which that youthful city is justly proud of. It also has its own fruit exchange, for marketing its orange and lemon crops, and six commodious packing-houses, in which, during the shipping season, from 100 to 150 men are employed. Most of the leading fraternal organizations are represented in Fullerton, and it also has a public library well stocked with all the best standard works. The "fourth estate" is represented by the Fullerton Tribune, a well-printed, weekly newspaper. There is one bank in the city, and the progress of the place is further shown in the fact that it has a Chamber of Commerce of its own, which keeps a permanent exhibit of Fullerton products in the Chamber of Commerce in Los Angeles. Fullerton has achieved an excellent reputation of which, in all respects, it is thoroughly deserving.

## ORANGE.

ORANGE, the third city of Orange county, from all appearances has but little fault to find with its experiences of 1897. About twenty new residences have been erected in this city during the past twelve months, ranging in cost from \$500 to \$2000. Besides these, many other homes have been enlarged and a commodious hotel, seating 200 people, has been added to the accommodations of the town. The waterworks, now owned by George P. Love, have also been greatly enlarged, the supply now being ample for fire protection in cases of ordinary character. The large packing-house of E. T. Parker has been doubled in size and capacity. Business generally has been a good deal better than in 1896, the deposits in the Bank of Orange being one-third larger than at this time last year. "Fruit trees" are raised in great quantities, especially in walnuts, apricots and oranges. The local fruit exchange already has 175 cars of oranges assigned to it for shipment to Los Angeles, and the total product in that fruit will probably add 50 per cent. to that figure. Crops have been better in all lines than for many years past, and the market, as a rule, has been ready and satisfactory. Raisins are again becoming a leading product through this section, and the output is said to be much larger than in recent years. The general appearance of Orange denotes an improved condition, and the outlook for 1898 is encouraging. The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, whose headquarters are at this place, has added largely to its lateral systems the past year, and cemented several miles of principal ditches. New concrete gates have been put in, and the system as a whole is in much better shape than ever before. The value of such improvements will readily be realized by those who appreciate the splendid advantages of a bountiful and reliable irrigation supply. The new motor line operating between Orange and Santa Ana has been appreciated as much in the former place as in the county seat, and adds largely to the conveniences of its people.

## TUSTIN.

TUSTIN, which has so long and honestly been known as the "gem" of the Santa Ana Valley, has enjoyed a prosperous year. While no improvements of magnitude have marked its progress, yet there has been a steady, substantial and appreciable advancement in all parts of this fertile section. The productive area has been largely augmented by new orchards coming into bearing, particularly young groves of olives, walnuts, oranges, lemons and apricots. The little town has been largely benefited, too, by the unusually profitable crops of wheat and alfalfa on the great San Joaquin Ranch, which joins it on the east. On this ranch the largest acreage in wheat in its history was sown this year.

The greatest local improvement has been with the system of waterworks, now owned by Ed Utt, who has greatly enlarged the capacity of the plant by sinking a ten-inch well 400 feet deep, erecting tanks and laying new mains. Owing to this increased water supply, the water supply of the town is enabled to have the principal streets sprinkled, and this fact, together with effective work in grading and covering the roads with the now locally-mown "Tustin cement" (a mixture of adobe and gravel found in large area northeast of the town) has given the place a far more beautiful appearance than it has ever enjoyed. Not only has the water supply been largely increased, but the product of the new well is softer and of far better quality than the previous supply.

The orange product of the Tustin district last year will reach 350 carloads. The walnut crop was increased to twenty-five carloads, and there will be twenty carloads of lemons for export. The peanut crop is also quite an important item this year, and the crop of deciduous fruits was exceptionally good, although selling at a low figure. It is estimated that Tustin has enjoyed a prosperous year without being unduly benefited by the fact that the deposits in the Bank of Tustin are larger by far at the present time than they were before. While there have been no large buildings erected, many homes have been enlarged and beautified, and the whole town suggests thrift, comfort and plenty.

## LOS ALAMITOS.

IT IS an established fact that the section of country lying within the boundaries of the Los Alamitos and Cerritos ranches cannot be surpassed in the production of sugar beets. A year ago this country was a wild, unbroken pasture, trodden for a century by hundreds of horses, cattle and sheep; yet when the plow was put in the ground the rich soil turned up as mellow and firm as though cultivated for years.

With the building of the sugar factory at this place commenced an era that is not to be surpassed for many a long year to come. In the first year of the operation of the new concern 3000 acres of land were broken up and planted to sugar beets. From the 15th of June, 1897, to the 25th of October, the length of the campaign in this section, 30,025 tons of sugar beets were harvested from 2857 acres of land, and delivered at the factory.

As an illustration of the enormous amount of labor and money required in harvesting a crop of beets, The

Times gives the following figures, which were furnished by the Land Company's agent:

The 30,025 tons of beets were delivered in 1000 wagonloads, at an average of three tons to the load. The teams used being nearly all four-horse teams, let us allow thirty-five feet to each team, and it is found that to haul this immense crop of beets would require 1000 teams, or 4000 head of horses, 1000 drivers and covering many miles of road if stretched out in one long train. Taking \$3.05 as the price per ton, the value of this valuable freight was taken would, if placed in one field, make a body of land one mile wide and four miles long, or half a mile wide and eight miles long.

From the 30,025 tons of beets the following approximate amount of sugar was made: 8,740,000 pounds, or, if placed in freight cars, would make 292 in number, covering a line of track two miles in length. The Los Alamitos factory, which has been the only sugar factory that made expenses the first month it was operated.

The factory will double its capacity next season and will then be able to grind and convert into refined sugar over seven hundred tons of beets every twenty-four hours. Over ten thousand acres have been contracted for, all of which will be planted to sugar beets. It is also stated that several thousand acres on the Los Alamitos ranch, recently purchased by the Clark Bros., will be put in beets for the season of 1898.

Old beet-raisers from all parts of the world have visited this locality, and one and all express the greatest surprise at the high-grade product raised on Los Alamitos. The average yield of the sugar extracted from the beets was 90 per cent., while the average test of saccharine matter was 17 per cent.

At the present time there are over twelve hundred head of cattle being fattened in the corrals at the factory. Divided into two lots, they are given a yard of their own to themselves. Straight through the center of the big inclosure runs a line of narrow-gauge railroad leading to the factory, where the pulp from the beets used last campaign is stored. Along each side of the alleyway through which the railroad runs a small canal, which takes small car with a wide flaring top in back into the silo and filled with pulp. The car is then drawn by a horse along the alleyway, and the pulp is shoveled into the troughs, where the cows are stamping, rushing mass of bovines fight for the pulp, and the pulp of vultures over the carcass of a dead mule. Any one who has never seen a herd of cattle feeding in this manner, should take the train for Los Alamitos and spend the day in "doing" the best factory constructed in the United States.

G. C. S.

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

## GLENDALE.

GLENDALE is the leading suburb of Los Angeles, north of the city. Its picturesque location, in the foothills of the Verdugo range, has made it a favorite residence spot for many Los Angeles citizens. During the past year steps have been taken to convert the Terminal railroad into an electric line, which would greatly increase the transportation facilities of Glendale. The high road to Los Angeles has been much improved during the past year. For many years past, and the market, as a rule, has been ready and satisfactory. Raisins are again becoming a leading product through this section, and the output is said to be much larger than in recent years. The general appearance of Orange denotes an improved condition, and the outlook for 1898 is encouraging. The Santa Ana Valley Irrigation Company, whose headquarters are at this place, has added largely to its lateral systems the past year, and cemented several miles of principal ditches. New concrete gates have been put in, and the system as a whole is in much better shape than ever before. The value of such improvements will readily be realized by those who appreciate the splendid advantages of a bountiful and reliable irrigation supply. The new motor line operating between Orange and Santa Ana has been appreciated as much in the former place as in the county seat, and adds largely to the conveniences of its people.

Glendale claims a population of 1700. The residents are cultured and enterprising people. During the past few years many eastern health seekers have come to Glendale to spend the winter months. There is an excellent hotel, with large grounds, planted with ornamental trees.

One of the features of Glendale is the large orchard of old orange trees, belonging to Judge E. J. Rogers, who has just finished planting more trees, the orchard now covering more than two hundred acres. Capt. Horn has an orchard of about five hundred acres, and Mr. Goddell one nearly as large. The crop this season is immense and of fine quality.

Glendale has an abundant water supply, the water for domestic purposes costing only \$1 per month. There are five churches, and three schools at Glendale, and the Good Templars have built a commodious hall. Glendale has an athletic club and a literary society. There are no saloons. Several new buildings are now in course of construction and more are being planned.

## NEWHALL.

NEWHALL is thirty miles north of Los Angeles, on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway. The surrounding district has a population of about twelve hundred, an increase of 300 since 1890. The town has a population of 200, with good schools, churches and the largest general supply store in the county outside of Los Angeles.

Agriculture is a minor interest, rather for a lack of water than on account of the dryness of the soil. A considerable shipments of stock have been made, about 2000 sacks of wheat, 6000 sacks of barley, 15 carloads of alfalfa and 15 carloads of hay and charcoal. In favorable years the honey output has reached 7000 cases. Gold mining is carried on the year around, except during the winter months, when the mines are closed by successive rains. The metal is found in the gravel washes of the Rio Santa Clara, and along the slopes, and is taken exclusively by dry washes. In 1896 \$7000 was mined, and during the present year \$15,000, with a probability that the amount will reach \$25,000 during 1898.

Newhall was founded in 1878, on the San Francisco grant. Formerly it enjoyed the advantage of being the supply point for the entire district, and thirty miles to the north and nearly as far in all other directions. Of late this field has been somewhat restricted, though the rich San Francisco, Castaic and Pico cañons, together with a dozen small settlements, still draw supplies from this place. With the increase of population in the outlying districts a marked improvement in the condition of the territory is certain from year to year.

A large amount of oil is taken from the hills and cañons near the town, all of which was formerly shipped from this point by rail. Frequently as many as 100 cars monthly were thus shipped. At the present time this product reaches tide water at Ventura by pipeline, and though the quantity produced is greater than formerly, the railway gets only about four carloads per month. The Towley district is just being developed, and the territory is richly supplied with excellent water, which is found in springs and rivulets along the mountains. At shallow depths artesian water is found at the base of the foothills. The town derives its supply from this source, as does also the railway.

## EAGLE ROCK VALLEY.

BACK of Glendale, completely enclosed by a wall of low mountains, is the picturesque valley of Eagle Rock, which takes its name from a prominent rocky formation somewhat resembling an eagle. This was formerly a part of the San Rafael ranch. While apparently shut off from the outside world, Eagle Rock is only about six miles from the plaza in Los Angeles. There

are in the valley about thirteen hundred acres of land, two-thirds of which is tillable, the rest being hill land. The foothill slopes of Eagle Rock are practically frostless, and the culture of winter strawberries and tomatoes is an important industry. The plants are raised on the rolling slopes of the hills, and in some cases quite high up on the mountain sides. In addition to these crops, apricots, peaches and pears are raised, as well as corn, melons and barley.

Eagle Rock has good school and church facilities. There is not much land for sale in the valley, residents being well satisfied with their condition and prospects. Water is obtainable in abundance, either by sinking wells or by tunneling into the hills. The past year has been a prosperous one to the residents of Eagle Rock. Before long a railroad will run into the valley, when it is certain to come into favor for suburban residences, where the pleasure of country life may be enjoyed within a few miles' drive of the city.

## POULTRY.

IF THE question were put to a thousand successful settlers in Southern California, who commenced with a little money, as to how they succeeded in getting their first start, the answer would undoubtedly, in many cases, be to the effect that their expenses had been largely paid in the start by the pleasure of the territory. Here, too, many a farmer in Southern California to pay his grocery bills, and to tide over the period of waiting until his orchard came into bearing.

There is an impression in some quarters that poultry raising in Southern California is a very easy matter, and that average difficulty, and that sickness among poultry is more prevalent here than in the East. This is not true, where the poultry raiser makes allowance for the different climatic conditions which prevail here. For instance, the mild climate of this section is favorable to the growth of insect pests, as well as to animals and insect pests. Consequently, it is necessary to keep constant watch over the fowls, to see that they are not overrun with lice and vermin. While it is true that the climate during the day is mild in this section, the nights are often quite cold and bitter and more protection is demanded in chicken houses than would be elsewhere. Another important point to be remembered is that, during the summer, there is little or no natural shade available for the chickens, so that in order to keep them in health some green vegetables, or a patch of alfalfa should be provided.

The olive is perfectly adapted to this locality seems to be proven beyond doubt by the fact that trees more than one hundred years of age still flourish in the hills. In fact, only three miles distant, and one among them yielded, the present year, olives to the value of \$160. Another significant fact regarding the olive here is the entire absence of scale, either black or red. The trees are absolutely clean, of a luxuriant growth, and, as has been said, are capable of yielding 100 gallons per acre per annum for continuous draught during a period of several months, without apparent diminution.

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It should be remembered that in this State the great majority of chickens are hatched in incubators, and reared in brooder houses, which afford the most perfect protection and care. The mild winter climate favors economical artificial incubation, for the reason that more cheaply constructed brooder houses may be safely used, and the amount of kerosene consumed during the hatching and brooding of the chicks is much less than in the Eastern States. For the same reason, it is needless to state that expensive frost-proof buildings are unnecessary. It is well, however, for the beginner to consider the fact that ideas that shelter, care and protection are not just as necessary in California as in any other part of the world, but the expense of buildings is comparatively small.

One other item not to be lost sight of is the price of feed. With the exception of one or two States bordering on the Missouri River, feed for a period of five years, will average cheaper in California than almost anywhere in the United States.

Alfalfa, which grows so abundant in every portion of the State the whole season through, can scarcely be excelled as a poultry food. In a great measure, it takes the place of meat and grain, and tends to preserve the health of the fowls, and furnishes material for egg production. Southern growers rapidly, and in the fall and winter the seed, mixed with other feed, and given in moderate quantities, greatly assist the fowls in the growing season, and puts them in condition for fall and winter laying.

Wherever poultry raising and fruit-growing are combined, there is a double profit, provided an interest is taken in both, and the fowls are given proper care. The fowls are of great benefit to the trees by fertilizing the ground, keeping the surface finely pulverized, which is considered of great importance in California, and destroying many of the insects that are so destructive to the trees, and some varieties furnish green food for the fowls.

At Orange there is a ranch with 700 laying hens, of half a dozen prize-winning varieties, which is a good example of a combination poultry and fruit farm, the movable poultry houses being among the trees, both tree and fowls showing the benefit of this system.

Of varieties, the Plymouth Rock, White and Brown Leghorn and Game Cochins are the favorites in Southern California. In one yard, not far from Los Angeles, are a thousand White Leghorns. There are many varieties of prize-winning fowls may be seen. Fancy stock, and settings of thoroughbred eggs, are frequently sent from the Los Angeles and distant points in the United States, and even to Mexico.

## SAFER IN JAIL.

In the United States District Court yesterday, a motion was made to reduce bail in the case of G. Tanaka and K. Kanda, Japanese, under indictment for forging a money order. It was claimed they could furnish bail, if it were slightly reduced; that they could secure situations as cooks here in Los Angeles, and their presence when wanted would be guaranteed by their attorney. The motion was denied, and they were sent back to jail.

## TOURNAMENT OF THE ROSES.

At Pasadena, Saturday, January 1. Procession began 10:30 a. m. and ended at 1:30 p. m. Take Santa Fe trains at 7:35 a. m., 9 a. m., 10 a. m. Returning, leave Pasadena at 2 p. m., 5:30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cents.

## BROWN'S NEW LAMP HEATER.

Warms up quick; odorless and cheap. Headquarters 123 E. Fourth.

## SAN FERNANDO OLIVES.

A LITTLE north of San Fernando station on the Southern Pacific Railway, 1700 acres of land, adjacent to the foothills, have been planted to olive orchards since 1894. The work has been done by the Los Angeles Olive-Growers' Association, under the direction of D. O. Millmore, president of the company. The orchard is one of the largest in the world, if not, indeed, the very largest. The planted area is part of a tract of 2000 acres purchased by the association in 1893, at which time it was in its native state.

The present aspect of the tract is that of a thoroughly-tilled and intelligently-directed enterprise. With these it is apparent that such natural conditions obtain as are requisite to supplement the efforts of the orchardist to a remarkable degree. Though the oldest trees of this area are only three years of age, many of them contained 1000 olives this year, and all of them are in a vigorous and healthy state of growth. Trees five inches in diameter are numerous among those first planted.

The plot occupied by this orchard is hemmed in by the foothills of the Sierra Madre range, and lies at an elevation of between twelve and thirteen hundred feet above sea level. It is completely sheltered from the winds by the north-west, and is within the frostless belt. The sale of lots began upon this tract soon after planting. In 1894, and up to the present time more than 1000 acres have been sold. Of the purchases several have already built upon their purchases, and surrounded themselves with the means of comfortable living. Many of the homes thus far established present the evidences of a considerable expenditure of money. The entire tract is divided into five-acre lots, each one of which is surrounded by streets. Main thoroughfares traverse the area from one boundary to another. These are broad, some of them improved, and all of them bordered with olive trees, placed outside of the sidewalk line.

One significant fact in connection with this growth of this orchard is the absence of any need of irrigation. These lands are all within that area which is watered from below and near the surface. The drainage from the watershed adjacent to this tract sinks into the porous soil at the base of the mountains and lies near the surface. One well sunk to a shallow depth of 100 feet yielded 100 gallons per minute for continuous draught during a period of several months, without apparent diminution.

The olive is perfectly adapted to this locality seems to be proven beyond doubt by the fact that trees more than one hundred years of age still flourish in the hills. In fact, only three miles distant, and one among them yielded, the present year, olives to the value of \$160. Another significant fact regarding the olive here is the entire absence of scale, either black or red. The trees are absolutely clean, of a luxuriant growth, and, as has been said, are capable of yielding 100 gallons per acre per annum for continuous draught during a period of several months, without apparent diminution.

No agreement need be made as to the probable continuing market for olive products for California growers. This is the only State in the Union in which the fruit can certainly be grown, and the area here is limited. This State, at the present time, does not produce a sufficient supply to meet the home demand, or that of the city of Chicago alone. With 72,000,000 of our citizens to furnish, and with the certainty that the demand will increase, even to the extent of ultimately supplanting pork fats for culinary purposes, it would seem that no reasonable doubt could be raised as to the olive market.

The management has pursued the policy of securing as well as upon its property men and women of intelligence and moral worth. When it is remembered that every five acres will easily support a family of five, and that fully 2000 people can find homes there, the character of the population becomes a matter of supreme importance. Schools, churches, and all accessories of modern life will be commanded, and the settlers themselves can determine the character of their neighbors.

## Look for the Revolving Light.

500 beautiful Australian Opal Rings, 3 and 5 stones each; only \$4; cheap at \$5. Be sure and see them, 400 sterling silver fork Marks, 400 sterling silver spoons, 400 sterling silver knives, 400 sterling silver tea spoons, 400 sterling silver butter knives, 400 sterling silver table spoons, 400 sterling silver table knives, 400 sterling silver tea sets, 400 sterling silver breakfast sets, 400 sterling silver dinner sets, 400 sterling silver dessert sets, 400 sterling silver coffee sets, 400 sterling silver chocolate sets, 400 sterling silver fruit sets, 400 sterling silver ice cream sets, 400 sterling silver cake sets, 400 sterling silver pie sets, 400 sterling silver pudding sets, 400 sterling silver custard sets, 400 sterling silver jam sets, 400 sterling silver marmalade sets, 400 sterling silver honey sets, 400 sterling silver butter sets, 400 sterling silver oil sets, 400 sterling silver vinegar sets, 400 sterling silver salt sets, 400 sterling silver pepper sets, 400 sterling silver mustard sets, 400 sterling silver ketchup sets, 400 sterling silver 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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

Los Angeles, Dec. 31, 1897.

CHRISTMAS MONEY ORDERS.

According to a report made by the New York postoffice the Christmas money order business of that office was the largest in its history. Christmas presents to Europe as represented by the money orders sent there during the last fifteen days of December, amounted to \$1,538,835 in 140,963 orders.

DIVIDENDS.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, payable January 15.

PRICES OF OLIVES AND OIL.

The shortage in the Italian and French olive crops this year is having its effect on prices. The Philadelphia Grocers' World in a review of the market says that practically no olives will be carried over this year, and if the foreign advance prove correct, this country will shortly enter upon a very unusual olive scarcity, with accompanying high prices. "The prices," it says, "of both olives and olive oil are at present much higher than they have been for several years, part of this being on account of the scarcity and part by reason of the increased demand. It is the custom of the olive oil exporters of olive oil to announce new prices about January 1. Several lists will be forthcoming about that time, and all of them are expected to show an advance. The crop is being gathered now, and until the harvest is entirely over the manufacturers will not know where they stand."

FRUIT FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

Speaking further in reference to the possibilities of a large trade with Great Britain in California fruit, the Fruit Grower, San Francisco, in its last issue, says: "The people there appreciate fruit, and perhaps nowhere else in the world. This may be denied, but it remains a fact nevertheless. Where else do fresh grapes sell at from 50 cents to \$2.50 a pound? Where else do single peaches sell at from 5 cents to 25 cents? Where else are nectarines used, on account of their high price, for decorative purposes, where they are used under the sun as fruit peels, whether in palace or cottage, made with say, half an inch of crust and from three to five peaches, which are worth 15? The English people are undeniably fruit lovers and logically so. They live in a so-called (but erroneous) heavy atmosphere, which makes them hearty and abundant living necessary. Fat meat is a large factor in their daily menu and mature craves for all this carbon a corrective in the form of fruit."

WHY CALIFORNIA FRUITS.

The most delicious, cleanly and carefully prepared in the world selling on this Coast at the lowest prices. There is no reason why every English and other European table also, should not be well and inexpensively supplied with this unvaryingly acceptable food. There is no reason why every English board should not possess these delicious adjuncts from California orchards. Current California fruit is purchased their way into European consumptive channels. From very merit they will do this. European tables in the near future will place California fruits and the London fruiterers will be doing themselves and their customers a service by adding cured fruits to their stocks. An advertisement of the country goods would call attention to their existence, and people would soon become familiar with their virtues. Thus would a general demand be established."

SWEET WINES.

In a report made by Revenue Agent Thomas, who has been visiting the sweet-wine factories in the San Joaquin valley, he reports the production of port, sherry, muscatel and angelica will be much greater this year than last year. He estimates the total production of the country at that valley for this season at 6,000,000 gallons.

FRUIT TRADE CHANGES.

Messrs. Zucca & Co., fruit dealers and importers, New York, draw attention to a circular issued by them, to the changes which the fruit trade of the country has undergone. What they say is worthy of attention: "The feature of the fruit trade has been the greatly increased abundance and excess of production of all sorts of California fruits. The western markets are abundantly supplied and the production is greatly on the increase. The California fruit-grower has also been perfecting his methods in the growth of his products, and the quality of the fruit and ground are so prolific in results as to make it necessary to find an outlet in the export of California fruits. European markets are especially in need of California fruits, which are exported in refrigerators expressly built in ocean steamers. The dullness of business in our country has caused a steady flow to this change of venue in export and import of fruits. A retrospective glance over the falling off of the importation of fruits from Italy, Spain, France and other countries, will amply illustrate the war which California fruits are successfully waging against the foreign fruit trade. Under the circumstances we have to make the best of the situation. And this, it may be said, accounts for the large number of firms heretofore engaged in the fruit importing business who have turned their attention to California fruits."

REVIEW OF TRADE.

In its article reviewing the present conditions of city trade the Commercial Appeal of Los Angeles tomorrow will say: "The holiday trade is over and retail merchants are busy this week involving stocks and turning out in droves to the country. There are lots of buyers for such products, but what is not purchased this week must be made up for next. The weather conditions are such as to have a strong influence on all markets. Farmers who have hay or grain will not sell at anything like reasonable prices, hence nothing much in droves to the country. There are lots of buyers for such products, but what is not purchased this week must be made up for next."

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET.

EGGS, BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Eggs are weaker for the moment, but prices are about the same as for a few days past. Butter is weaker on more liberal supplies. Fresh receipts of foreign tub are cutting some figures in the market.

EGGS.

Per doz. fresh ranch, 20¢; eastern, 17¢; cold-storage ranch, or "packed" eggs, 15¢.

BUTTER.

Fancy local creamery, per 32-lb. case, 67¢; northern creamery, 65¢; fancy, 63¢; per 32-lb. case, 61¢; 25-lb. case, 58¢; 10-lb. case, 55¢; 5-lb. case, 52¢; 2-lb. case, 50¢; 1-lb. case, 48¢; 1/2-lb. case, 45¢; 1/4-lb. case, 42¢; 1/8-lb. case, 40¢; 1/16-lb. case, 38¢; 1/32-lb. case, 35¢; 1/64-lb. case, 32¢; 1/128-lb. case, 30¢; 1/256-lb. case, 28¢; 1/512-lb. case, 25¢; 1/1024-lb. case, 22¢; 1/2048-lb. case, 20¢; 1/4096-lb. case, 18¢; 1/8192-lb. case, 15¢; 1/16384-lb. case, 12¢; 1/32768-lb. case, 10¢; 1/65536-lb. case, 8¢; 1/131072-lb. case, 5¢; 1/262144-lb. case, 3¢; 1/524288-lb. case, 1¢.

CHEESE.

Per 100-lb. case, 12¢; per 50-lb. case, 10¢; per 25-lb. case, 8¢; per 12-lb. case, 6¢; per 6-lb. case, 4¢; per 3-lb. case, 2¢; per 1-lb. case, 1¢.

SWEET POTATOES.

Per 100-lb. sack, 10¢; per 50-lb. sack, 5¢; per 25-lb. sack, 3¢; per 12-lb. sack, 2¢; per 6-lb. sack, 1¢; per 3-lb. sack, 1/2¢; per 1-lb. sack, 1/4¢; per 1/2-lb. sack, 1/8¢; per 1/4-lb. sack, 1/16¢; per 1/8-lb. sack, 1/32¢; per 1/16-lb. sack, 1/64¢; per 1/32-lb. sack, 1/128¢; per 1/64-lb. sack, 1/256¢; per 1/128-lb. sack, 1/512¢; per 1/256-lb. sack, 1/1024¢; per 1/512-lb. sack, 1/2048¢; per 1/1024-lb. sack, 1/4096¢; per 1/2048-lb. sack, 1/8192¢; per 1/4096-lb. sack, 1/16384¢; per 1/8192-lb. sack, 1/32768¢; per 1/16384-lb. sack, 1/65536¢; per 1/32768-lb. sack, 1/131072¢; per 1/65536-lb. sack, 1/262144¢; per 1/131072-lb. sack, 1/524288¢; per 1/262144-lb. sack, 1/1048576¢; per 1/524288-lb. sack, 1/2097152¢; per 1/1048576-lb. sack, 1/4194304¢; per 1/2097152-lb. sack, 1/8388608¢; per 1/4194304-lb. sack, 1/16777216¢; per 1/8388608-lb. sack, 1/33554432¢; per 1/16777216-lb. sack, 1/67108864¢; per 1/33554432-lb. sack, 1/134217728¢; per 1/67108864-lb. sack, 1/268435456¢; per 1/134217728-lb. sack, 1/536870912¢; 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MISS DAISY PITTROFF CHANGE  
HER NAME.

**Charles O. Craig Consents to Marriage and Is Released from Jail  
Pittroff Family Reunited and  
Everybody Happy.**

**PERSONALS.**

Commissioned postmaster at Watford,  
Cal.

10

10



Three Parts, with Cover, and over 200 Illustrations. (See Index on last page.)

# Los Angeles Times

Cal State Library Jan



## MIDWINTER NUMBER

SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.  
U. S. POSTAGE, 3 CENTS.

PART I--- JANUARY 1, 1898.

Printed, folded, covered and wire-stitched, simultaneously, on the Times Hoe quadruple press, "Columbia II," at the rate of 24,000 copies per hour.





Male bird sitting on eggs.

Every tourist to Southern California visits the . . .

## SOUTH PASADENA OSTRICH FARM

Branch of the Norwalk Farm, the largest in America.

The most interesting and unique sight in the state

Not two or three, or three or four, but a whole herd, nearly 200, of these

### GIGANTIC BIRDS

Chicks just hatched. Chicks a few weeks old standing four feet high, and the old birds, in their breeding corrals with their nests, eight and ten years old, and weighing 300 pounds each.

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No agents or agencies anywhere.

## LOS ANGELES AND PASADENA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL ELECTRIC RIDE IN THE WEST.

### From Los Angeles to Pasadena and Altadena

Cars leave Fourth and Spring Sts. every 30 minutes from 6:00 to 8:00 a.m., and from 7:00 to 12:00 p.m., and every 15 minutes from 8:00 a.m. to 7 p.m. Leave Pasadena for Los Angeles every 30 minutes, from 5:00 a.m. to 7:00 a.m. and from 6:00 to 11: p.m. Every 15 minutes between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Cars leaving Los Angeles at 8:00, 9:00, 10:30 a.m., and 1:00, 3:00, 4:30 p.m. make direct connection with Mt. Lowe Railway for Echo Mountain and Alpine Tavern. For "A Trip Around the World" in one day take car leaving Los Angeles at 9:00 and 9:15 a.m., which connects at Hotel Green, Pasadena, with tally-ho and carriages for Orange Grove Ave., Raymond Hill, Alhambra, San Gabriel Mission, Sunny Slope Winery, Baldwin's Ranch, Santa Anita and Baldwin's Hotel, Oakwood, returning by a different route. Round trip including luncheon at Hotel Oakwood, \$1.70. Tickets at 222 W. Fourth St., and Pasadena office. Cars can be secured for Trolley parties at reasonable Rates.

W. H. SMITH,

General Passenger Agent, Pasadena

### The "Cripple Creek" of California

# JOHANNESBURG

Cripple Creek, Colorado, at the age of Johannesburg, did not possess the wonderful promise which prominent mining experts declare for Johannesburg. . . . .

## COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY TO JOHANNESBURG.

THE ABSOLUTE TERMINUS OF THE ROAD.

Full connection with the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Systems established.

### Johannesburg

The Mining and Commercial Center and Distributing Point for the great Desert mining region—The Rand, Goler, Panamint and Death Valley. The great Freighting business from Mohave and Kramer, with the Panamint and Death Valley country and the Borax Mines will be transferred to Johannesburg. Finest 10-stamp mill in the State now in operation. Other mills to be erected. Water supplied by the Johannesburg Milling and Water Company, who own the principal water bearing lands in the district.

### Johannesburg

An Ideal Town-site, 3500 feet elevation, Nature's Sanitarium, Enchanting Views; Abundance of Purest Water, piped under high pressure to the town, Large Modern Hotel now open. The Johannesburg Milling and Water Company now offer their exceptionally choice town-site property for sale at very low prices. Graded streets, 60 and 80 feet wide; all lots 40x110. Absolute Title derived by Patent. Full particulars, maps, prices, etc., can be obtained at the company's offices, 210-212 Wilcox Building, Los Angeles, Cal., or town-site office, Johannesburg, Kern Co., Cal.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 30, 1897.

MR. H. A. DARLING,

President Johannesburg Milling and Water Co., City.

My Dear Sir:—Johannesburg is and will be the actual terminus of the Rand Railway and base of supplies and distributing point for the surrounding country, the Rand, Goler and Panamint districts, including the Death Valley region. Am pleased to say to you that, from recent investigations, I am satisfied that the Rand district will lead in the production of gold in California before the end of 1898.

Yours respectfully,

A. A. DOUGHERTY,

President Randsburg Railway.

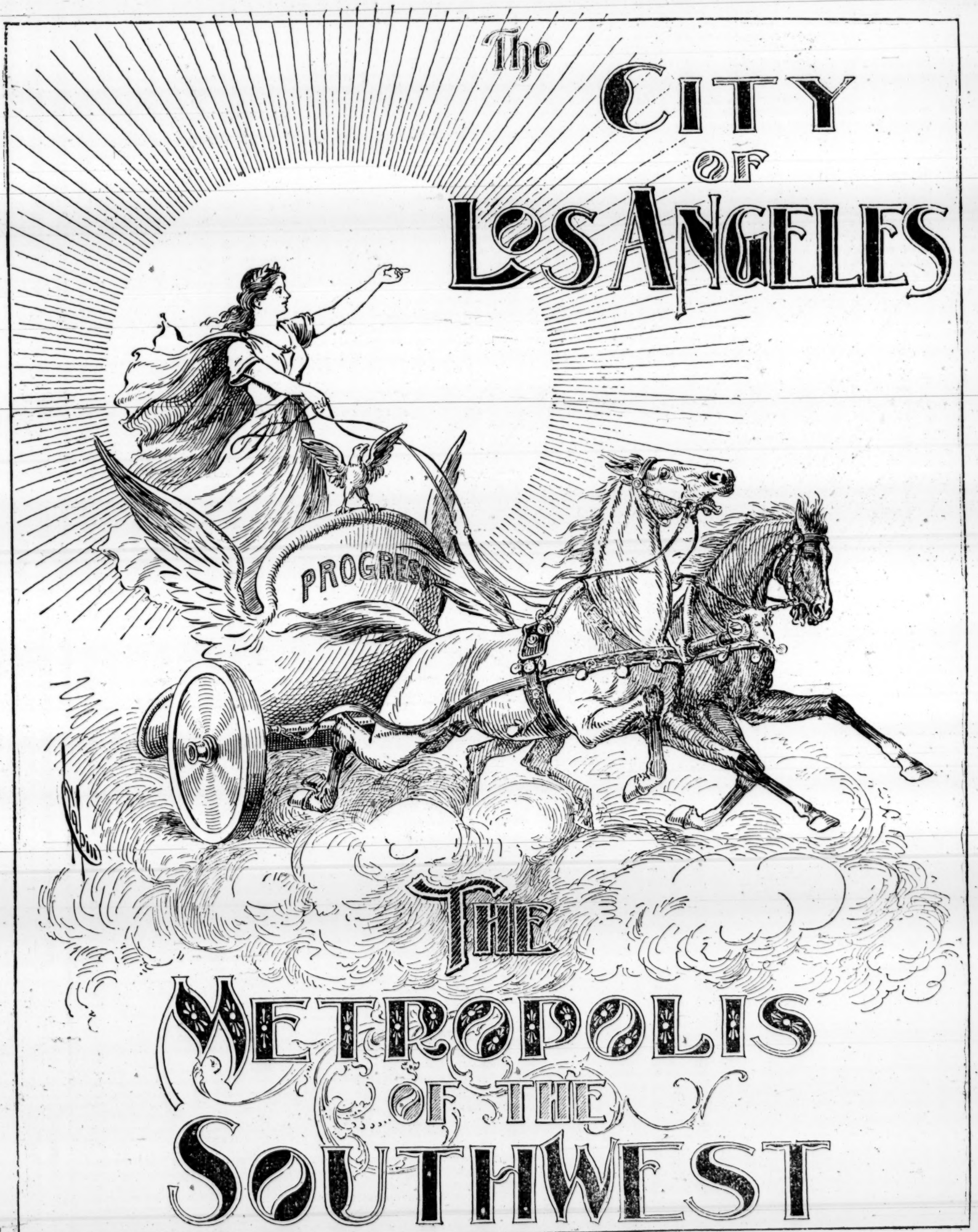


# Los Angeles Daily Times

MIDWINTER NUMBER.

JANUARY 1, 1898.—PART I: 32 PAGES, WITH COVER.

TEN CENTS





## The City of Los Angeles

AT THE CLOSE OF 1897.

**N**EVER since the pueblo was founded, 116 years ago, has Los Angeles enjoyed a more prosperous year than that which is just ended. It is true that there have been years with more excitement, more lively speculation, more temporary inflation, but there has never been a year in which more steady progress, of a permanent sort, has been made in every branch of material activity.

The official census, taken by the city authorities last summer, proved that the claims which had been made by the citizens of Los Angeles in regard to the growth of population during the past half dozen years were well founded. The census showed that the population of the city in June was 103,786. At present it is undoubtedly 105,000, and probably more. The Federal census of 1880 gave Los Angeles a population of 11,311. In 1890 the population was 50,394. Thus, the increase in population during the past seven years has been considerably

minated. Not only has the city entirely recovered from the effects of that wild era of speculation, but in many cases prices of inside real estate are now higher than they were in 1887, and with reason, because the property pays a good rate of interest upon the price asked for it.

The past year has witnessed the laying-out of several new residence subdivisions. With the exception of a few subdivisions that were made in the southern part of the city a couple of years ago, these are the first new subdivisions that have been placed on the market since the boom of ten years ago. That the market is in a healthy condition is proved by the fact that lots in these new subdivisions have been readily purchased, not for speculative purposes, but by citizens who will build homes upon their property. The present year will undoubtedly witness the subdivision of a number of new tracts, in suburban localities, which have been made accessible through improved street-car service.

For several years past building has been going on in Los Angeles at the rate of about \$3,000,000 worth of buildings annually. When the year 1897 opened it was believed by a majority of citizens that this activity could not be maintained much longer. This doubt was, however, ill founded.

The improvement of streets has fully kept pace with the march of building improvement. Considering that ten years ago there was not a single paved street in the city, Los Angeles has made remarkable progress in street improvements. There are now about one hundred and eighty miles of graded and graveled streets, fourteen miles of paved streets, 145 miles of cement and asphalt sidewalk, and 136 miles of sewer.

One of the most important features of the growth of Los Angeles city during the past few years has been the development of the local petroleum industry, through which factories have been supplied with cheap fuel. The drilling of wells within the city limits has gone actively forward during the past year the chief scene of operations being in the northern part of the city, about a mile east of the old oil section, where petroleum was first developed within the city limits. Until this year the local oil business has been in a more or less demoralized condition, owing to lack of agreement among the producers. A few months ago an organization was effected by means of which the price of oil has been fixed at \$1 per barrel of forty-two gallons, a price that is fair, both to the producer and the consumer. The wells in the district being operated are beginning to give out, and oil men are looking around for fresh fields. It is believed that it will be possible to trace a connection between the oil deposits at Puente, twenty miles east of Los Angeles, and those within the city limits, so that new districts may be opened up in the eastern suburbs.

The year 1897 will be notable in Los Angeles as marking the commencement of a mining era for the section

development of the territory of Arizona and New Mexico has brought much increased business to Los Angeles.

During the year a commencement has been made, in a small way, to open up trade with the Pacific Coast of Mexico. Arrangements were made with the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to have one of their vessels call at a Los Angeles county port, while a small vessel has also been chartered to make trips between this county and the lower coast.

The building of the government deep-water harbor at San Pedro, bids for the construction of which are now being advertised, opens up great possibilities for a wider extension of the commerce of the city.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association have been active during the past year exploiting new fields of commercial and manufacturing activity for Los Angeles business men.

The manufacturing industry has made great strides in Los Angeles during the year. Establishments which are engaged in the packing and preserving of fruit of all descriptions, including olives, have never before been so busy, and several new enterprises of this description have been started. There has also been a large business done in the manufacture of mining machinery for the various mining districts of Southern California and adjoining territories. This industry promises to become a most important one in the near future. Until recently miners had to send to San Francisco for such machinery, but now almost every description of mining machinery is manufactured in Los Angeles, and can be supplied in competition with any other city.

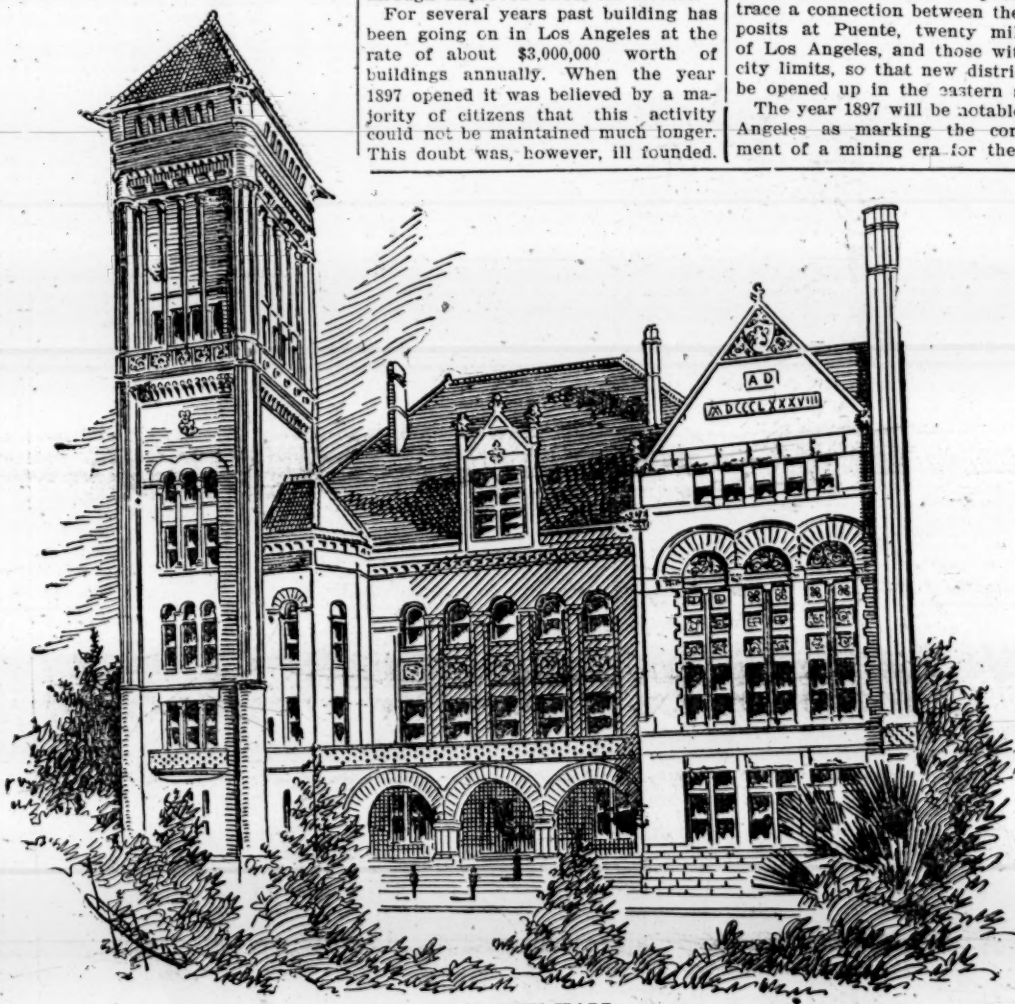
The supply of cheap fuel, in the shape of petroleum, has much facilitated the growth of the manufacturing industry in Los Angeles. Our manufacturers will soon have the choice between petroleum and other power that will be equally cheap, or perhaps cheaper. Within a few weeks electric power will be for sale in Los Angeles from the San Gabriel Cañon, about twenty miles east of the city. Work is progressing rapidly upon another enterprise of this kind in San Bernardino county, while yet a third project, to bring electric power from Kern county, is about to be started. With the satisfactory solution of the fuel question, which has hitherto been the chief obstacle, there is no reason why within a few years Los Angeles should not become an important manufacturing center.

Financially, Los Angeles is in a thoroughly sound condition. The estimation in which the credit of the city is held abroad was recently shown when a number of eastern investment firms were eager to bid for the new city bonds which it was proposed to issue, at a rate of interest that would have been considered absurd a few years ago. The Los Angeles banks carry deposits aggregating over \$12,000,000. The assessed valuation of the city is \$56,889,438, or about \$140 per capita.

There is probably no city of the size in the United States which has such a complete system of street railroads to Los Angeles. It was, therefore, not to be expected that important additions would be made to the system during the past year. There have been, however, several additional miles of track constructed, the most important of which was the new route of the Pasadena and Pacific Company to Santa Monica, through the southwestern part of the city.

Railroad men agree in saying that the immigration to Los Angeles has not been so heavy during the past ten years as it is at present. All incoming trains are loaded with passengers, and the city is rapidly filling up with home-seekers, many of whom have for years been awaiting an opportunity to remove to Southern California, but were unable to do so on account of the hard times, or for other reasons. There is every probability that the progress of Los Angeles city, as the metropolis of Southern California and of the Southwest, will be even greater during the coming year than it was in 1897.

THE TIMES considers, with reason, that the outlook for Los Angeles and the adjacent country is the most promising and brilliant of any section of the United States.



CITY HALL.

more than 100 per cent., and this during a time when the country has been undergoing a period of depression. What other important city in the United States can show such a record?

The course of the real estate market affords as good an indication of the condition of a city as the state of a man's pulse does of his health. To judge by this standard, Los Angeles certainly enjoys the confidence of outside investors and speculators, for never has there been a period when so much outside capital has come in for permanent investment. Business property in Los Angeles, on the principal streets, is now regarded as one of the safest real estate investments that can be made. Agents have numerous orders on their books for inside business property, which they are at present unable to fill, because holders of such property are aware that they have a good thing, and are not anxious to part with it.

It is now just ten years since the great real estate boom of 1886-'87 cul-

minated. During the entire year the sound of the hammer and the saw have been heard throughout the city. A score of large business blocks and dozens of smaller ones have been erected, together with hundreds of residences ranging in value from the \$500 cottage to the \$25,000 mansion.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce recently published a folder, which showed, in a striking manner, the activity of building in Los Angeles. Pictures are shown of seventeen business blocks in course of construction in the city in October, the total amount of money invested in the blocks being \$1,005,000. The following comparison of building permits for the month of September in Los Angeles and other leading cities is also given:

	Population	Building permits.
Cincinnati	189,000	\$125,000
New Orleans	296,329	116,717
Minneapolis	241,595	269,615
St. Paul	164,738	48,810
Denver	133,156	90,500
Indianapolis	106,670	115,000
Kansas City	107,445	258,700
Los Angeles	103,786	315,000

of which Los Angeles is the center. Many solid citizens of Los Angeles have begun to interest themselves in the gold mines which are scattered throughout Southern California, from the northern part of Los Angeles county southward, to the Mexican line. The development of these mines brings a large amount of additional trade to Los Angeles, and will undoubtedly be an important factor in the future growth of the city.

Commercially Los Angeles has also made much progress during the past year. The wholesale merchants of the city have been reaching out into new fields, besides developing more business in those sections which they have already occupied. Quite an extensive trade has been built up in the southern part of the San Joaquin Valley, which was formerly supplied entirely from San Francisco. The completion of the San Joaquin Valley Railroad to a connection with the railroad systems of Southern California, will still further increase this trade. The rapid



## City Government.

THE existing form of municipal government in the city of Los Angeles was established by the charter adopted by the citizens in 1888 and approved by the Legislature on January 23, 1889.

Under the provisions of the charter the heads of the principal departments are elected, serving for a uniform term

of appointments at his disposal. The Mayor appoints, subject to the confirmation by the Council, the five directors of the Public Library, who serve without compensation. He also appoints a Superintendent of Buildings and a Water Overseer. The Mayor receives a salary of \$3600.

The charter makes the Mayor an ex-officio member and the presiding officer of the Board of Police Commissioners,

department. Weekly meetings are held by both the Police and the Fire Commissioners.

The Park Commission has the same non-partisan character as the two boards already mentioned. Los Angeles has an unusually fine system of parks, and their maintenance and government are the chief duties of this commission. The board makes all appointments in this department, including a Superintendent of Parks. Regular meetings are held once a month.

The right of appointing the four members of the Board of Health has been a subject of dispute, as one section of the charter confers the right upon the Mayor, and another confers it upon the Council. There has never yet been a direct issue upon the ques-

and regulations of the board, and all ordinances relating to the public health.

Aside from his veto power, the chief power exercised by the Mayor is through these four boards. He is the presiding officer of each of them, and has a vote in their deliberations.

The chief governing body of the city is the City Council. Each of its nine members is elected by vote of the ward which he represents. The presiding officer is known as the president of the Council, and the charter provides that he shall, in case of the illness or absence of the Mayor, act as the Mayor of the city. The Council holds regular meetings on Mondays. The members receive an annual salary of \$1200.

The Board of Education consists of nine members, one from each ward, but

### LOS ANGELES CITY OFFICIALS.

[From photos by Marceau and Schumacher.]



MAYOR M. P. SNYDER.



L. S. SEAMAN, CITY TAX COLLECTOR.



W. A. HARTWELL, CITY TREASURER.



T. E. NICHOLS, CITY AUDITOR.



WM. E. DUNN, CITY ATTORNEY.



JOHN M. GLASS, CHIEF OF POLICE.



J. H. DRAIN, STREET SUPERINTENDENT.



J. H. DOCKWEILER, CITY ENGINEER.



C. H. HANCE, CITY CLERK.



JOHN H. GISH, CITY TAX COLLECTOR.



L. M. POWERS, HEALTH OFFICER.

of two years. The elective officers consist of the Mayor, the City Clerk, the City Auditor, the City Tax and License Collector, the City Engineer, the Street Superintendent, the City Assessor, two Police Judges, nine Councilmen and nine members of the Board of Education. The Councilmen and the members of the Board of Education represent the nine wards of the city, each being elected by the voters of the ward which he represents.

The powers of the City Council are broader than is usually the case, the Mayor's powers being correspondingly restricted. The Mayor has the right, however, to veto measures passed by the Council and has a small number

the Board of Fire Commissioners, the Board of Park Commissioners and the Board of Health. Each of these boards consists of four members besides the Mayor, and they are appointed by the Council, serving without pay.

The Police Commissioners appoint a Chief of Police, and the members of the police force, but salaries are fixed by the Council. To prevent the introduction of politics into the department, the charter provides that not more than two of the four commissioners appointed by the Council shall be members of the same political party.

A similar provision is made as to the Fire Commissioners. Like the Police Commissioners also, they appoint a chief and all the employees of the de-

partment, the practice having been for the Mayor to appoint the board and for the Council to ratify his appointments. It is the opinion of attorneys, however, that the purpose and effect of the charter was to vest in the Council the power of appointing this board, as well as the three that have been described. The charter provides that three of the four members appointed must be physicians in good standing, but there is no restriction as to their political opinions. The board has charge of all matters relating to the sanitary conditions of the city, and has the supervision of the jail, hospitals and police health institutions. The chief officer of this department is the Health Officer, whose duty it is to enforce the rules

they serve without pay. The board has the supervision of the public schools, appointment of teachers, the purchase of school supplies, and the establishment of all necessary regulations.

The board annually elects one of its number as president, and he has the appointment of the committees.

The charter contains the provision that no officer of the city shall be compensated by fees or commission, but only by fixed salary. The salaries of the principal city officials are fixed by the charter as follows: Mayor, \$3600; Councilmen, \$1200; City Auditor, \$2000; City Clerk, \$2400; City Assessor, \$2400; City Treasurer, \$2400; City Engineer, \$3000; City Attorney, \$3000; Superintendent of Buildings, \$2000; Street



Superintendent, \$3000; Chief of Police, \$3000; Health Officer, \$2400; City Tax and License Collector, \$3000. The salaries of all other officers are fixed by the Council.

City elections are held on the first Monday in December of alternate years, the successful candidates taking office on the first Monday in January. The present city government was elected in December, 1896.

The heads of the various departments are required to present to the Council, at its second meeting in December of each year, reports for the year ending November 30. The fiscal year of the city, however, dates from June 20.

The annual report of the City Auditor, presented to the Council last month, shows that the assessed value, after equalization, of real property



WALTER S. MOORE, FIRE CHIEF.

within the old city limits has risen from \$7,259,588 in 1880 to \$55,237,988 in 1897. To the last-named total must be added the value of the property in territory annexed in 1895 and 1896, amounting to \$3,640,208, so that the present total valuation of all real property within the present city limits is \$58,878,196.

The rate of taxation in the old city limits is \$1.25 per \$100. The tax-limit for ordinary municipal expenses is \$1 per \$100, the extra 25 cents being added to cover interest and sinking-fund requirements. In the recently-annexed territory, which is not liable for the city's bonded indebtedness, the rate of taxation is \$1 per \$100.

The total bonded indebtedness of the city is \$1,368,550.

The value of the property owned by the city is carried upon its books as \$10,875,091.17. This is, however, much below its real value, for the figures are based upon an appraisal made in 1889, and there has been none since that time. The inventory includes a large amount of real estate, notably the parks, school lots and the City Hall grounds, and it has greatly increased in value within the past eight years. The parks are inventoried at \$591,751.22, which is only a fraction of their present value. Some property recently acquired does not appear in the inventory. This is true of Griffith Park, comprising over three thousand acres of land presented to the city by G. J. Griffith, and of Sunset Park.

The total amount of the tax levy for 1897-98, charged to the Tax Collector, was \$695,590.54. In addition to this amount the personal property tax collected by the Assessor amounted to \$32,377.19. The city has also a large income from licenses, fines, rents, etc. The Auditor's estimate of the city's expenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, was \$867,347.60.

The municipal receipts and disbursements for the year ending November 30, 1897, were summarized by the Auditor as follows:

Balance available in treasury, December 1, 1896	\$ 78,225.23
Cash paid into treasury, December 1, 1896, to December 1, 1897	1,289,554.42
Total	\$1,367,779.65
Demands audited	\$1,015,187.91
Paid on account of bonds	57,350.00
Paid on account of interest	70,906.02
Total disbursements	1,143,443.93

Available cash in treasury, December 1, 1897	\$224,335.72
Outstanding demands, December 1, 1897	26,714.37

Cash in hands of Treasurer, December 1, 1897

December 1, 1897	\$251,650.09
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Aside from the payments upon the principal and interest in the city's bonded indebtedness, the heaviest expenditures were made by the following departments: City Engineer, \$38,978.61; health office, \$28,956.82; fire department, \$97,546.26; school department, \$69,519.04; street department, \$53,184.53; police department, \$109,902; Public Library, \$23,972.36.

The work of lighting, sweeping and sprinkling the streets is done by contract. The cost of lighting the streets during the year ending November 30 was \$52,751.85. Street-sprinkling cost the city \$46,300.24. The cost of street-sweeping was \$21,157.44.

During the past year the city has expended \$964.25 in translating the old Spanish records of the city, made prior to the American conquest. These records promise to be of great value to historians and to students of the early history of California.

The city's population, according to a census taken April 30, 1897, is 103,079.

## County Government.

THE county government of Los Angeles county is housed in a handsome courthouse building of dark-red sandstone and gray granite. The structure, with its ample setting of trim lawns and low stone wall, cost over \$860,000, and is one of the most artistic pieces of public architecture in California. Under its roof are located the twenty-two officials who carry on the affairs of the county and the ninety-one assistants who make up their official households.

The county is governed in much the same way as are the counties in other States. Its executive department is composed of a board of five Supervisors, similar to the boards of county commissioners in Eastern States. They are elected by districts and serve four years. All the county officials serve a four-years' term and all the offices are elective.

The administrative officers, whose duties are, of course, the same as those of similar officials in the East, are: County Auditor, County Clerk, County

visors receives a monthly salary of \$150 and a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile. The board has two clerical assistants, whose salaries amount to \$185 per month. The monthly amount of the salaries of the executive branch of the county government is, therefore, \$935. The mileage expense for the first six months of 1897 averaged \$144.92. The total cost of the department for those six months, including every expense, was \$847.74, and for the last six months of the preceding year was \$832.17, making a total from June 30, 1896, to June 30, 1897, of \$16,869.91.

The Auditor has a salary of \$300 per month and five assistants whose salaries aggregate \$510. The total cost of the Auditor's office for the year ending June 30, 1897, was \$13,890.72.

The County Clerk's salary is \$300 per month and his nineteen assistants draw a combined salary of \$1845 per month. The total expense of the Clerk's office for the year was \$18,581.62.

The Coroner draws each month a salary of \$250 and his one assistant \$150. The total expense of the Coroner's office for the year, including salaries,

together, \$215, while the total cost of the office last year was \$5970.54.

The Assessor's salary is \$300 per month and his four assistants receive, combined, \$410. The total expense of this office for the year ending last June, covering the items of salaries, books, stationery, printing, postage, telephone, and minor expenses, was \$43,728.83.

The Tax Collector has a monthly salary of \$300, and eleven assistants whose salaries aggregate \$1090 per month. The total expense of the office for the last fiscal year was \$43,290.05.

The Surveyor receives \$10 per day for such time as he spends in the public work. He has eight assistants, who are paid \$790 per month. The total cost of his office for last year, covering the items of salary and expense, road work and general office, recording maps, new system of assessor's maps, stationery and supplies, telephone, livery and minor expenses, amounted to \$19,806.94.

The six Judges of the Superior Court receive half their salary from the county and half from the State. Each one is paid by the county per month \$166.67. The clerks of the court received in salaries during the year, \$8850, and the deputy sheriffs \$6420. Other items of stationery and printing, telephones, calendars and minor expenses brought up the total cost of the Superior Court last year to \$28,965.41.

The District Attorney receives \$323 per month, and the six assistants \$785. The total cost of the office for the entire year was \$15,762.61.

The Sheriff's monthly salary is \$300.33. The twenty-two deputies receive \$1910.

## LOS ANGELES COUNTY OFFICIALS.

[From photos by Marceau and Schumacher.]



T. E. NEWLIN, COUNTY CLERK.



E. C. WRIGHT, COUNTY SURVEYOR.



J. A. DONNELL, DISTRICT ATTORNEY.



DR. GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, CORONER.



T. J. FLEMING, COUNTY TREASURER.



JOHN BURR, COUNTY SHERIFF.



THEODORE SUMMERLAND, COUNTY ASSESSOR.



E. C. HODGMAN, COUNTY RECORDER.



A. H. MERWIN, COUNTY TAX COLLECTOR.

Coroner, Public Administrator, County Recorder, County Assessor, County Tax Collector, County Treasurer and County Surveyor.

The department of justice is vested in a Superior Court bench of six judges, the District Attorney, the Sheriff and township justices of the peace.

Educational matters are supervised by the County Superintendent of Schools and by a Board of Education composed of four members, who are appointed by the Board of Supervisors. Each member of the Board of Super-

visors receives a monthly salary of \$150 and a mileage allowance of 10 cents per mile. The board has two clerical assistants, whose salaries amount to \$185 per month.

The Public Administrator receives \$250 per month, conducts his office without assistance, and at a cost, for the year ending with June, of \$3111.68.

The Recorder receives \$300 per month and has nine assistants whose salaries aggregate \$795. The total expense of the Recorder's office for the year was \$27,452.44.

The monthly salary of the Treasurer is \$300 and his two assistants receive,

for salaries, livery, stationery and printing, telephones and telegrams, serving subpoenas and arresting fugitives, the Sheriff's office expended last year \$16,218.83.

The salaries of the judges and clerks in the Justice courts amounted to \$7239.87. The fees and mileage of constables, the reporting in Superior and Justice courts, the interpreting in the same courts and the fees and mileage of jurors amounted, all told, to \$48,707.06. The grand jury, in fees and mileage and experts, cost \$8710.64. The



feeding of prisoners, the examination of the insane and the maintenance of Los Angeles county inmates in the State reform schools cost \$22,707.36. The jail expenses were \$7230.49. The fees and mileage of witnesses and the expense of the law library, added to the foregoing items, give the entire cost of the administration of justice in Los Angeles county during the year ending with June, 1897, as \$159,774.67.

The Superintendent of Schools receives a monthly salary of \$250, and has two clerical assistants who receive \$210. The salaries and other expenses of his office amounted to \$7,183.65. The members of the Board of Education receive \$5 per day for such time as is spent in the public service, and the Superintendent of Schools acts as its secretary. The salaries and incidental expenses of this board were \$2,367.91. In the maintenance of the common schools, salaries and all other expenses were paid out \$603,725.42, and in the high schools \$24,758.92. With the single item added of the cost of the Teachers' Institute, the total sum expended by the county for educational purposes amounts to \$638,694.55 for one year.

In charities, covering the expense of the County Hospital, the County Farm, the various items in the care of indi-



HYLAS S. CLEMENT, UNDER SHERIFF.

gents, and the county's share in the expense of the free-labor bureau, the county expended \$95,609.93.

To the health officers and the veterinary surgeon and stock inspector, with the expenses of their several offices, the county paid \$3088.75.

The Horticultural Commission, in salaries of commissioners and inspectors and in minor expenses cost \$5830.50.

On the roads and highways of the county were expended during the year \$101,631.62.

The receipts of the county from July 1 to December 31, 1896, were as follows:

Fees and fines, officers and courts	\$ 38,839.00
Taxes, 1895	23,909.63
Taxes, 1896	766,878.94
Personal property tax	7,424.25
Redemptions	10,235.38
License taxes	32,325.00
State poll taxes	10,585.00
Road poll taxes	1,496.00
School income	23,016.89
High school tuition	223.00
State aid, etc., to indigents	1,688.20
Estate deceased persons	2.95
Advertising delinquent taxes, application for licenses, etc	2,204.50
Proceeds school district bonds	3,520.00
State lands and interest	1,104.58
Teachers' Institute	472.00
Law library dues	66.70
Care pay patients hospital	390.00
Sale of produce County Farm	292.87
Miscellaneous, all other sources	1,889.01
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$ 926,567.90</b>
Balance July 1, 1896	507,503.48
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,434,071.38</b>

The receipts from January 1 to June 30, 1897, were as follows:

Fees and fines, officers and courts	\$ 41,927.81
Railroad taxes	40,863.46
Taxes, 1896	461,051.99
Personal property tax	33,402.12
Redemptions	10,893.96
License taxes	32,497.00
State poll taxes	36,792.00
School income	77,599.14
High school tuition	705.30
Estate deceased persons	151.83
Advertising delinquent taxes, application for licenses, etc	150.00
Proceeds school district bonds	3,557.75
State lands and interest	2,249.75
Teachers' Institute	298.00
Law library dues	87.00
Care pay patients hospital	249.00
Sale of produce County Farm	1,696.90
Miscellaneous, all other sources	2,097.34
Warrants cancelled	324.57
Opening graves	181.00
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$ 746,778.92</b>
Balance, January 1, 1897	813,770.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,560,549.62</b>

The disbursements of the county during the latter half of 1896 were:

By expense executive department	\$ 8,382.17
By expense administration	77,692.62
By expense judicial	70,256.27
By expense collecting revenue	32,877.03
By expense education	203,962.63
By expense public charities	45,170.63
By expense health	1,638.65
By expense agriculture	2,483.65
By expense roads	40,870.60

By expense surveyor	10,210.51
By expense immigration	150.00
By expense interest on county bonds	19,027.50
By expense interest on school district bonds	10,950.77
By expense advertising	2,402.70
By expense miscellaneous	1,235.82

Total expense county government including city and county schools	\$ 527,311.58
By amount paid redemption county bonds	35,000.00
By amount paid redemption school district bonds	26,580.00
By amount paid property and improvement	17,647.20
By amount paid refund taxes and licenses	9,010.07
By amount paid refund clerk's fees	1,173.45
By amount paid city of Los Angeles	3,578.38

Total disbursements	\$ 620,300.68
Balance December 31, 1896	813,770.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,434,071.38</b>

The disbursements from January 1 to June 30, 1897, were:

By expense executive department	\$ 8,487.74
By expense administration	46,004.35
By expense judicial	89,518.40
By expense collecting revenue	43,549.40
By expense education	434,731.89
By expense public charities	50,439.39
By expense health	1,450.10
By expense agriculture	3,346.85
By expense roads	60,661.02
By expense surveyor	9,596.43
By expense immigration	1,254.85
By expense interest on county bonds	18,043.23
By expense interest on school district bonds	7,793.81
By expense advertising	309.24
By expense miscellaneous	776.42

Total expense county government including city and county schools	\$ 775,963.03
By amount paid redemption county bonds	38,000.00
By amount paid redemption school district bonds	29,750.00
By amount paid property and improvement	33,208.51
By amount refund taxes and licenses	4,525.27
By amount paid refund clerk's fees	21.90
By amount paid city of Los Angeles	7,707.83
By amount paid city of Pomona	3,391.81
By amount paid State of California	240,593.17

Total disbursements	\$1,133,161.52
Balance June 30, 1897	427,388.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,560,549.62</b>

The county rate of taxation since 1890 has been as follows: 1890, .62; 1891, .554; 1892, .766; 1893, .757 1-3; 1894, .707; 1895, .715; 1896, .671.

The total bonded indebtedness of the county is \$681,500.

Los Angeles county possesses property as follows:

New Courthouse	\$ 862,842.26
New Courthouse furniture	121,658.01
County Jail	86,686.18
County Hospital	74,630.44
County Farm	67,971.34
Lots and lands (Temple street)	16,821.07
Bridges	129,132.55
Lands, right-of-way, roads	16,067.83
Road implements	7,911.23
Common school property	1,608,450.59
Common school libraries and apparatus	49,510.00
Law library books and furniture	22,875.67
Maps, county, road and school	22,219.36
Other personal property	3,412.47
Sprinkling system	9,339.34

Total valuation \$3,109,028.34

#### Editor Pillsbury Retractions.

[Tulare Register:] Once in a while Topics gets off wrong, and when he does he is always willing to make the "amende honorable." It is better to do that than it is to take a thumping or have some one take out his advertisement or stop his paper. A fortnight ago Topics wrote something to the effect that there was in the Populist party an element that was honest and sincere, an element that really meant the things it professed and was willing to make sacrifices for principle—that such element commanded the respect, though it could not command the indorsement, of "honest" men. "Honest" was not a proper word to use there. The word should have been "wise," "prudent" or "discreet." There is not much in Populism that is inconsistent with entire honesty, but there is ever so much that is inconsistent with sound discretion and a cheerful spirit. Topics is always sorry when he finds out that one is a Populist because he knows that Populists are not happy. He knows that there is gangrene eating away somewhere and that the patient is suffering from political ill health, but it is not like the opium habit, which first undermines the integrity. Populism is mostly a disease of the disposition and the sufferer is to be pitied rather than blamed. Topics is sorry for them, and would have them all turn Republicans and be happy, if he could.

#### No Such Luck.

[Fresno Republican:] The Los Angeles Times is "rubbing it into" Deputy Sheriff Barnhill on account of his habit of losing prisoners en route to San Quentin. The Times is rather exacting. The deputy has never got lost yet.

#### PORTER BROTHERS CO.

THE old adage, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," has never been better illustrated than in the growth of the fruit industry of California. It is worthy of more than passing note if for no other reason than that there is no other industry in any country in the world that can show such an immense growth from so diminutive a beginning in so short a time. If, for instance, the railway companies had been asked twenty years ago whether there was any prospect of the fruit business of California increasing to an extent that would give them a freight business of over twenty thousand carloads a year the probabilities are the freight traffic managers would have laughed the question to scorn and would have intimated in the most gentle of railroad vernacular that the questioner was a fit and proper candidate for a lunatic asylum. Yet results show that there would not have been anything absurd in the question, for the railroads are doing today what twenty years ago would have been viewed as railroad impossibilities.

That the business has so rapidly assumed such large proportions is due to a few men whose foresight was as keen as their business ability, and to their determination to make a success of whatever they undertook to do. Prominent among those men were the two Porter brothers, the founders of the great fruit-shipping house known all over the world today as Porter Brothers Company. But even they, with all their business perspicacity, may be forgiven if when, some twenty years ago, they made their first small shipment of fresh fruit from San José they did not fully realize the extent their business would at a later period assume, and which, in that first shipment they laid the corner-stone. That shipment consisted of some peaches, pears and plums, and was sent to Chicago. From that day to this their shipments have gone on steadily increasing each year, so that now it can be said they have not only this continent, but Europe also for their markets.

To go back to early days for a few moments it may be said that the business opened up by the two Porter brothers had the immediate effect of increasing business in three directions at the same time. As they went on opening up markets in the Eastern and Western States they encouraged the planting of more fruit orchards in California and, as a consequence, the railway companies were obliged to increase their rolling stock to handle the fruit shipped. Then, the business being fairly launched, and better shipping facilities provided, the Porter brothers saw that the time had come for them to extend their sphere of usefulness, and that to conquer more markets it would be necessary for them to increase their business relations. They therefore incorporated under the name of Porter Brothers Company, with a paid-up capital of \$250,000, and established branches of the company in the large eastern cities, and appointed agents in all of the other larger cities of the United States. The present officers of the company are: James S. Watson, president; A. J. Hechtman, vice-president; Stephen G. Palmer, secretary; John R. Adams, treasurer. The head offices of the company are in Chicago, and the chief business offices on the Pacific Coast are in Los Angeles and Sacramento. Los Angeles represents more particularly the business center of their citrus-fruit shipments, and Sacramento that of deciduous-fruit shipments, with San José as their chief shipping point for dried fruits. In the northern part of the State the company, has in addition to their Sacramento office, agencies at Vacaville, Winters, Loomis, Penryn, Biggs, Yuba City, Suisun, Newcastle, Dutch Flat, Hopland, Colfax, Concord, Marysville, Martinez, Watsonville, Lodi, Irving, Mayhews, Courtland, Walnut Grove, San Leandro, Santa Clara and San José. They have also agencies in the San Joaquin Valley at Visalia, Sanger, Tulare, Bakersfield and Fresno. In Southern California, outside of their main office in Los Angeles, they have agencies and packing-houses at Casa Blanca, Riverside, Redlands, Highland, Colton, Rialto, Cucamonga, Ontario, North Ontario, Claremont, Pomona, Lordsburg, Azusa, Covina, Monrovia, Duarte, San Gabriel, Fernando, Fillmore, San Diego and National City. The mere recapitulation of the branches and agencies with their packing-houses, and the vast area of territory they govern, will give the reader some idea of the immense business done by this company. They keep employed at their various packing-houses during the shipping season nearly one thousand hands.

In addition to the markets of the United States and Canada, Porter Brothers Company has extended its business to Europe, and has established central agencies at London, Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg and Berlin. They have also a branch office at Palermo, Italy, and one at Tokio, Japan. The managers of the company have, after careful investigation and trial shipments made, satisfied themselves that the trade in California fresh and dried fruits can be developed in Great Britain and on the continent to an extent only limited by rapidity of transportation, and, of course, by any prohibitory tariff laws the continental nations might enforce. In Great Britain that latter

contingency is not likely to arise. Other things being equal, the people of Great Britain would be willing to give the preference to California fruits, partly because they could be furnished to them regularly and in larger quantities than could be obtained from other parts of the world, and partly because it would help strengthen the commercial relations between the two countries. Governed by these ideas, Porter Brothers Company has opened up a trade in that country for California fruits which, in their opinion, will go on steadily increasing until California fruits are as well known on the streets of London as they now are on the streets of Chicago and New York. Well may it be said that the men who do these things are benefactors of the human race.

Porter Brothers Company have so extended their operations that they now handle not only citrus and deciduous fruits, but all kinds of dried fruits, nuts, raisins and beans. Their shipments for the year just closed (1897,) exceeded 4000 carloads of Pacific Coast products. If to that large quantity be added their shipments of apples, cranberries and pineapples, handled by them in the eastern markets, the total quantity of fruit and vegetable products shipped by them in a single year would easily exceed 5000 carloads. Averaging the value per carload of these shipments, the total value of them is about \$5,000,000. Large as the amount is it does not represent the value of the fruit at the points of consumption, as some of it, cherries, for instance, has sold as high as \$5500 a car. Such prices are, of course, exceptional, but they may be cited as showing the immense amount of money, in the aggregate, that the fruit industry of California keeps in circulation.

For several years Porter Brothers Company has been handling dried fruits, but not until the present year did they do so on a large scale. Putting their green and dried fruit shipments together, they are now the largest handlers of fruit products in the world; and as it is said to be their intention to create a greater market for California dried fruits in Great Britain and in some countries on the continent there is every probability that the laboring classes in those countries will soon be able to include fruit in their daily regimen of diet, instead of being obliged, as in the past, to view it in the light of angels' visits—few and far between.

The methods for buying and selling fruit adopted by the company in the beginning have been maintained ever since. They buy f.o.b., or ship on consignment when such is the wish of the grower. Their methods and their extended relations are such as to enable them to avoid "jam" in eastern markets, which would be alike injurious to themselves and their clients. Their contracts for fruit are made sufficiently long in advance as not to make it necessary for them to grab everything in sight and send it along, regardless of whether there is a good market for the stuff or not. With direct telegraph wires to Chicago, New York, Boston and their other large branches, the representative of the company on this coast, A. J. Hechtman, for several years past the resident manager at Los Angeles, and also vice-president of the company, knows as well every morning he rises from bed what the conditions of the eastern fruit markets are as if, ubiquitous-like, he were in every one of them at the same moment. And if the confidence of the fruit-growers of California is to be gauged by the increased quantity of fruit handled by Porter Brothers Company, each succeeding year, then it may be said that the company has acquired and maintained the confidence of the growers in the best sense of the word.

## Olive Culture

Has developed in the last few years into a fine art. The Olive is a paying crop every year. Productive olive land is scarce and is growing scarcer. We have 1440 acres of the best olive land in California, and will sell it in small tracts on easy payments. This is a good investment. We will send you a book free if you are interested.

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## The Los Angeles Bar.

UPON a recent occasion one of the Superior Judges of this county felt it to be his duty to administer a merited rebuke to certain members of the bar; nevertheless it can be truly said that the bench, without an exception, and the bar, with few exceptions, embrace men of established integrity and lawyers of admitted ability in their profession. The Superior Judges rank far above the average in all respects. Nor is this high rank of the judges confined to the present time, but those who have occupied the bench in this county in the years that are past have often been regarded as the most distinguished lawyers in the State, many of them enjoying a high national reputation. With few exceptions, dignified in manners, learned in the law, of a personal integrity not to be questioned, and impartial in their rulings, their names shed luster upon the history of the California judiciary.

Judges are made from lawyers, and those who never aspire to wear the ermine, but prefer to remain as practitioners, are often the equals, and even the superiors of some who preside over the courts, and this may be said without danger of committing "contempt of court." Of the scores of attorneys comprising the Los Angeles bar many of them are men of such high personal character and of such large legal acquirements that they would grace the bench, or would be considered qualified to handle the litigation of the most complicated questions coming before even the United States Supreme Court.

Viewing the subject in this light, The Times in this Midwinter Number sketches briefly the career of a few members of the bench and bar of Los Angeles county, selecting for this publicity fair representatives of the profession, but not implying thereby that others not in the list are unworthy of credit and distinction.

The reader will note three important facts:

One is that almost without exception these men who have won distinction in their profession are country-born and bred, amid the green fields, close to the inspiration of the great woods, which Bryant says were "God's first temples;" beneath the blue skies, and breathing air as pure as the skies are blue.

The second notable fact is, that while these men are in a majority of cases self-made, and while their education was largely obtained in the public schools, most of them had a very careful literary training and are in most cases classical scholars.

The third observation is that there are few bachelors, old or young, among them. Nearly all chose life-partners at an early stage in their career, and have homes made bright and happy by the presence of little children.



HON. WALTER VAN DYKE.

Judge Walter Van Dyke was born in Tyre, Seneca county, N. Y., October 3, 1823. His father, of Dutch colonial stock, a farmer of moderate means, died when the son was 11. Walter worked on the farm and attended the district school until he was 17, when he entered a select school at Earlville, Madison county. Later he attended the Liberal Institute, Clinton, Oneida county. His means being limited, he could only attend school a few months at a time, in the intervals teaching, and studying by himself. In 1846 he went to Cleveland, O., and began to study law, and in 1848 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Ohio.

In 1849 the gold fever seized the young lawyer and he crossed the plains to California. En route he wrote for a Cleveland newspaper, and in a letter from Utah, outlined a route for a Pacific railroad. He came by the southern route from Salt Lake and arrived in Los Angeles in January, 1850. Proceeding north, he spent most of this year in the mines, but returning to San Francisco, set out for the Klamath River. The vessel was wrecked at the mouth of the river, but all hands reached shore. Mr. Van Dyke settled at Trinidad, and in 1851 was elected District Attorney of Klamath county. In 1852 he was elected to the Legislature and secured the establishment of Fort Humboldt. U. S. Grant was captain of one of the companies comprising the garrison.

In 1853 Mr. Van Dyke removed to Humboldt county, and next year was elected District Attorney. For years he edited the Humboldt Times, which was the leading paper in the northern part of the State. In 1861, taking a positive stand for the Union, he was elected State Senator as an independent Union candidate. In the Senate he introduced Union resolutions and during a bitter debate, being asked what party offered them, Mr. Van Dyke replied "the Union party." This was the first time the name was used, but a few days later the party organized, Mr. Van Dyke chairman. The Republican Central Committee called a convention in June, 1862, and Mr. Van Dyke advised his colleagues to respond to this call. At this convention, which met at Sacramento, Mr. Van Dyke was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and he was honored with the sobriquet, "Father of the Union Party of California."

In 1863 Mr. Van Dyke removed to San Francisco, where he soon had a large practice. In 1874 he was appointed United States Attorney for the State, an office which he resigned at the end of three years. Later he was retained by the government to prosecute some Spanish grant cases in the United States Supreme Court. In 1878 he was elected a delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. He was active in its deliberations and made a strenuous effort to modify the grand jury system so as to make it conform more nearly to modern need. By a compromise permitting indictments on information the ends in view were practically obtained. He was the author of the clause embodying the charter act of the university, taking the institution out of politics. He opposed the railroad commission in its present form as contrary to our form of government.

In 1885 Mr. Van Dyke came to Los Angeles, and three years later was elected Judge to the Superior Court. The next year he was reelected, which term expires in 1900.

Judge Van Dyke is a life member of the Society of California Pioneers, and a Royal Arch Mason of high standing.



HON. WALDO M. YORK.

Waldo M. York was born upon a farm in Dixmont, Me., in 1846. At the age of 17 he was teaching a public school, and at 20 he was principal of a high school. His own education had been acquired partly in public schools and partly under private instructors. At the age of 22 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Maine.

In 1871 he came to the Pacific Coast and settled at Seattle. The next year, when only 26, he was elected Judge of the Probate Court, and two years later was reelected. In 1876 Judge York removed to San Francisco and opened an office for the practice of his profession. He took up his residence in Berkeley, where he was elected City Attorney, holding the office for four years.

While at Seattle in 1873 Judge York married a daughter to Rev. George F. Whitworth, founder of Whitworth College. In San Francisco in 1879 he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, J. M. Whitworth. The business of the firm growing, Charles A. Shurtliff was admitted as a member.

In 1889 Judge York removed to Los Angeles, and was appointed Chief Deputy by District Attorney James McLachlan, entering upon his duties on

January 1, 1891. In this office he appeared in several important cases which he conducted to a successful termination.

In 1893 Judge York formed a partnership with Mr. McLachlan, and the business of this firm grew, it having secured many important cases.

In January, 1894, Gov. Markham appointed Judge York to fill the vacancy on the Superior bench caused by the death of Judge Wade. In 1894, in the Republican convention, with eight candidates in the field against him, and without any active work on his part, upon the first ballot he received 285 votes, which was twenty-four more than enough to nominate, and at the election he secured a majority of about 3500 votes against his antagonist who was running on a double-headed, Democratic-Populist ticket.

From various sources Judge York has been the recipient of expressions of appreciation of which any man might feel proud.

Rev. Dr. Crawford of Pasadena, in the Republican convention, in a nominating speech, closed with these words: "Place Judge York upon the bench and the scales of justice will be held by a firm and impartial hand."

One of the matters in which Judge York has won commendation is his attitude in regard to foreigners seeking naturalization. In every case where the applicant has appeared manifestly unfit to exercise the duties of citizenship this Judge has refused to grant the petition. The views of the public on this head are reflected in the following from a leading Los Angeles journal:

"Los Angeles deserves to be congratulated on having a judge who has the nerve, the patriotism and the manliness to call a halt on the lowering of the standard of American citizenship. All honor to Judge York!"

Judge York's term of office expires January 1, 1901.



JOHN D. BICKNELL.

Judge Bicknell, the senior member of the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, was born near Burlington, Vt., in June, 1838. At the age of 12 he removed to Wisconsin, where he was educated in the Alvin Academy, and the State University. His law studies were pursued in the office of H. W. and D. K. Tenny. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court at Madison, in 1865.

Before entering the university John D. Bicknell passed through three or four years of real hardship and adventure. About 1860, he set out for California with a train of sixty wagons, several families and a large band of cattle. Soon after starting, the direction of the expedition fell upon young Bicknell. It was the year of the great Sioux war. The Bannocks were also on the war path. But the courageous young Vermonter landed his train in the land of gold without the loss of a man. His appetite being whetted in this experience, he joined an expedition to go over and explore the newly-discovered gold fields along the headwaters of the Snake River, in Eastern Oregon. The suffering endured in these adventures probably accounts in a large degree for Judge Bicknell's resolute spirit. Having returned home and been admitted to the bar, he removed to Missouri, where he opened an office.

After practicing the law for five years in Missouri, in 1872 Judge Bicknell returned to California and opened an office in Los Angeles.

His life has been devoted to a careful study of the law and to a conscientious practice of it. Never seeking political preferment all his energies of mind have been given up to a painstaking and careful study of all cases placed in his hands, corporation law having been his special study. For years he has been the leading attorney in this end of the State for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. He is also attorney for the Los Angeles Railway Company, the Main-street and Agricultural Park Railway Company, the Main and Fifth-street Railway Company, the Wilmington Transportation Company, and other corporations. The firm has a large and varied business.

For nearly eleven years Judge Bicknell and Senator White were partners in business, a combination whose strength will not be disputed.

### HON. W. H. CLARK.

Judge Clark, the senior Judge of the Superior bench of Los Angeles county, was born at Melrose, near Boston, in 1860. At the age of 37 years to have presided over a court so important as that of this county for nearly ten years, is of itself a distinction.

Judge Clark studied law in Boston, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar at the September term of the Supreme Court, in 1881. Two years later he came to Los Angeles, where he formed a partnership with the late Henry M. Smith and A. W. Hutton. Mr. Smith had just retired from the Superior Court bench. When Mr. Hutton was appointed Judge by Gov. Bartlett in 1887, the firm became Smith & Clark.

In October, 1888, Gov. Bartlett having died, and the Republican Lieutenant Governor, Waterman, having become Governor, he appointed Mr. Clark to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Brunson. In the November election Judge Clark was chosen to succeed himself in this same vacancy, and twice, consecutively, he has been again elected, making three times in which the people have shown their confidence in him. At the last election Judge Clark's majority was the largest ever received by any county candidate. The estimate of Judge Clark by his brother lawyers has been fully exemplified in their twice indorsing him as a candidate for the Supreme bench, a dignity to which many friends hope to see him attain.



JAMES A. GIBSON.

James A. Gibson, a member of the firm of Bicknell, Gibson & Trask, was born in Boston, Mass., about forty-four years ago. After completing his education he came to California and settled at San Bernardino. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar. The people of that county, in 1884, elected him Judge of the Superior Court. Later he was appointed one of the commissioners of the Supreme Court of the State, an office which he resigned and was succeeded by Hon. W. F. Fitzgerald. Judge Gibson moved to San Diego and became one of the firm of Works, Gibson & Titus. At the end of about a year Judge Works formed a partnership with his son Louis, and this firm then became Gibson & Titus. Retiring from that connection after five years, Judge Gibson came to Los Angeles and entered into partnership with Judge Bicknell and Mr. Trask, June 1, 1897.

"A three-fold cord is not quickly broken." The difficulty of this operation is increased in proportion to the strength of each strand. Judging by the facts recited in connection with the three-fold cord of this legal combination, one would say that it would withstand a good deal of strain.

As Judge of the Superior Court of San Bernardino county and as Supreme Court Commissioner, Judge Gibson won the full confidence of bar and public.



WALTER J. TRASK.

Walter J. Trask was born in Jefferson, Me., in 1862. He studied first at the Lincoln Academy, then at the Nichols Latin School, and finally at the Waterville Classical Institute. Pos-



sessed, as he is, of a liberal education, Mr. Trask, like all others who have it, believes firmly in the broadest kind of mental culture.

From his native State Mr. Trask removed to Minnesota, and studied law in the office of Warner, Stevens & Lawrence. He was admitted to the bar of that State in July, 1886, and practiced in St. Paul until 1890, when he came to Los Angeles, and immediately formed a valuable connection with John D. Bicknell.

The firm is intrusted with the business of many of the heaviest corporations in California. For some years Mr. Trask has appeared in court in many of the cases in which the firm is interested. He is an earnest student of the law, a man calculated to make warm friends, and with steadiness of purpose he seems destined to be heard from in the future.



**WILLIAM J. HUNSAKER.**

William J. Hunsaker is a native of the Golden State. His father was a pioneer of pioneers, having settled in Contra Costa county in 1847, a year before Marshall found those grains of gold by the old mill on Sutter Creek. Here among the brown hills of Contra Costa, Mr. Hunsaker was born in 1855. His education, outside of the law, was entirely in the public schools. Having removed to San Diego with his parents at an early age, he studied law in that city under the direction of Judge Baker and Maj. Chase. He was admitted to the bar at San Diego in 1876, and practiced there until he removed to Los Angeles in 1892.

Mr. Hunsaker's practice is a very general one. He appears before all the courts of the State and of the United States. He conducts a good many important cases involving corporation and real estate law. He was solicitor for the Santa Fé Railroad Company, first at San Diego and afterward in Los Angeles, upon the resignation of the late Anson Brunson. This position he resigned in 1896 because he thought he could do better in a general practice, a hope in which, it is pleasant to learn, he has not been disappointed.

In unison with the records of almost all those whose brief chronicles these sketches are, Mr. Hunsaker, early in his career, took to himself a life-partner, and is surrounded at his home by an interesting family of children.

During the year just closing, Mr. Hunsaker has been engaged in several important cases, among which may be named the Bear Valley foreclosure case, in the United States Circuit Court; the Golden Cross Mining Company, at San Diego, and the case of Hart vs. Church, in Riverside county.

Mr. Hunsaker is one of the Democrats who had the patriotism to place country above party, and refuse to jeopardize the national honor by aiding in the false step of foisting a debased currency upon us.



**HON. C. M. SIMPSON.**

One of the widely-known members of the Los Angeles county bar is Hon. C. M. Simpson of Pasadena, who has served two terms as State Senator for the Thirty-sixth District, and during the last session was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the most important committee of the Legislature.

Capt. Simpson is a native of Rockville, Ind., where he was born in 1844, but in his boyhood he migrated to Kansas. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion he went into the service of the Union, at first as a scout and subsequently as a member of the Ninth Kansas Volunteers. He served in the war for four years, and then went on a farm. Later he engaged in mercantile business, and from 1870 till 1876 he was a clerk of the District Court of Allen county, Kansas. He also was elected Mayor of the city of Iola, and for ten years served as postmaster.

Senator Simpson was admitted to practice law in 1877 and afterward he served two terms as City Attorney. His health again failing, he came to California in 1886 and located at Pasadena Los Angeles county, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1888 he was elected president of the Republican Club of Pasadena, and in 1889 a member of the City Council. In 1892 he was elected to the Assembly from the Seventy-eighth District, and in 1894 to the Senate, as has been stated. "No Senator rendered more efficient service or took a more leading part in the deliberations of that body," says a recent number of the National Advocate. Senator Simpson stands high in the respect of his constituents and his neighbors. He has been importuned to become a candidate for Congress, but has declined. In a recent interview, he consented to be a candidate for reelection to the State Senate.

One of the episodes of his career to which his friends point with pride, is the fact that he was censured by the San Francisco Chronicle and Sacramento Bee for his valiant opposition to a resolution for free and unlimited coinage of silver, in the Legislature of 1893, a record which looks handsome in the light of recent history. Senator Simpson has always been a Republican and has won prominence as a legal practitioner as well as a law-maker.



**HON. JOHN D. WORKS.**

John D. Works was born in Indiana in 1847. His early life was spent upon a farm, until at the age of 16 he entered the United States army as a private in a cavalry regiment in 1863, in which he served to the end of the war.

After attending the public schools, he read law with his uncle, A. C. Downey, for six years Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and who recently, at the age of 80, has retired from being a circuit judge in that State.

In 1868 Mr. Works was admitted to the bar, and for fifteen years practiced in the courts at Vevay and Indianapolis. Losing his health, he removed to San Diego in 1883. In 1886 upon a petition from the members of the bar of that county, without party distinction, Gov. Stoneman appointed him Judge of the Superior Court. At the ensuing election, he received the nomination of his party, and the Democrats abstained from running any candidate in opposition.

At the end of a year he resigned and formed a partnership with Hon. Olin Wellborn, now Judge of the United States District Court. This partnership lasted until 1888. That fall Judge Works was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and there being a vacancy in the office, Gov. Waterman appointed him to fill the place, pending the election. He was successful at the polls, and held this office for a little over two years. At the end of his term he formed a partnership with James A. Gibson and Harry A. Titus. Subsequently retiring from this firm he took his son, Lewis R., into partnership.

In 1896 Judge Works removed to Los Angeles and entered the firm of Wells & Lee. Col. Wells's health failing, he retired, and the firm became Works & Lee.

Judge Works has paid special attention to litigation involving water rights. For years he has been the attorney of the San Diego Land and Town Company, owners of the Sweetwater dam; of the San Diego Flume Company, and of the San Diego Water Company, the only water companies doing business in San Diego county. He occupies this position still, as a member of the firm of Works & Works, San Diego.

While in Indiana Judge Works wrote a book on "Pleading and Practice," under the Indiana code, which is a standard work. In California, he has

published a work on "Courts and Their Jurisdiction."

During the Judge's stay in San Diego he took a leading part in removing from office a nest of corrupt county officials, from which great good resulted.



**BRADNER W. LEE.**

Bradner W. Lee was born in Groveland, Livingston county, N. Y., in 1850. His education was in the public schools and finished by a course of careful private study. He then removed to Mississippi, where he studied law under Col. G. Wiley Wells, and was admitted to the bar of that State in 1872.

For seven years Mr. Lee was Assistant United States Attorney, and then resigned to come to Los Angeles, where he joined the late Judge Brunson, forming the firm of Brunson, Wells & Lee. Anson Brunson being elevated to the Superior bench, the firm became Wells, Van Dyke & Lee. Walter Van Dyke followed Judge Brunson to the bench and the firm became Wells, Guthrie & Lee, and a little later, Wells, Monroe & Lee. Mr. Monroe retiring, it became Wells & Lee, and Judge Works entering the firm, became Wells, Works & Lee, until Col. Wells's health failing, the present partnership of Works & Lee was formed.

The office of the firm is now in the Henne Block, but the original home was in the Baker Block, where the business was carried on for eighteen consecutive years.

The year of his arrival here, Mr. Lee was admitted to practice before the State Supreme Court, and upon the United States Circuit and District courts being organized for Southern California he was admitted to practice in them.

Mr. Lee has often been urged to enter politics, particularly as a candidate for the Superior bench of the county. While refusing to hold office, his connection with politics has been direct, having been a delegate to many city, county and State conventions. He has also been a member of the County Central Committee, and was chairman of the last, at the urgent request of the Business Men's Republican organization.

Probate and corporation law are the branches that receive most of Mr. Lee's attention. The firm was for years attorneys for the public administrator. At the last session of the Legislature, although not a candidate, Mr. Lee was chosen one of the five trustees of the State library.

Bradner W. Lee is a member of several interesting societies. He is treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution, and is now filling his second term as historian of the Society of Colonial Wars, of which he is a charter member in this State. A third association, and one for which Mr. Lee is registrar, is the Military Order of Foreign Wars. Only males in the direct male line from one who was an officer in the United States army serving in some foreign war, viz., the revolution, the war of 1812, that with Tripoli, and that with Mexico, are eligible.

The library used by this firm, collected by Col. Wells, is the largest law library in the State, with one exception.



**J. BROSSÉAU.**

Julius Brosseau was born at Malone, N. Y., about the close of the year 1834, and spent the first twenty-six years of his life almost entirely amid the scenes of that part of the Empire

State. His education was acquired in the public schools, and, while still but a youth, he taught in these for eight years. He then attended the Lima Seminary, taking a scientific course. He studied law in Michigan and was admitted to practice there in 1862.

In 1870 he removed to Illinois, and at Kankakee carried on a successful practice, until 1877, when he came to Los Angeles, where he was for some time a partner of Volney E. Howard.

Most of Mr. Brosseau's practice, however, has been by himself, until two years ago, when he and Hon. Victor Montgomery of Santa Ana formed a partnership, which remains to the present time, and has drawn to it a valuable practice.

Judge Brosseau's practice has been largely in litigation involving real estate titles and water rights. Soon after his arrival here, he was retained by the late Prudent Beaudry to conduct several cases where large interests were at stake. He also represented a number of riparian owners just north of the city limits and succeeded in bringing the municipality to consent to an adjudication of the case in favor of his clients. He has had several important land and water cases in San Bernardino, and he now has one pending there in the courts in which the water system cost \$100,000, the water rights being worth five times that amount, and the land under the system being appraised at nearly \$2,000,000.

Mr. Brosseau takes enough interest in politics to vote at every election. How carefully he votes may be gathered from the fact that although a Democrat who cast his first vote for James Buchanan, and voted for every Democratic President for forty years, yet last fall he felt constrained by principle, like so many conscientious and intelligent men of his party, to vote for Maj. McKinley.

Judge Brosseau speaks French well, and has a large number of clients of that nationality.



**HON. C. C. WRIGHT.**

One of California's most distinguished lawyers and legislators.



**HON. A. W. HUTTON.**

A. W. Hutton was born in Alabama July 23, 1847. His father was a physician as well as a planter, and died while the subject of this sketch was a mere child. Mr. Hutton's education was in "old field" schools up to the end of his sixteenth year, when he entered the University of Alabama, a military school at Tuscaloosa, where he was subject to military service. In April, 1865, about the time of Lee's surrender to Grant, the school was burned, and Mr. Hutton returned to Gainesville and entered upon the study of law with the firm of Bliss & Snedecor. Mr. Bliss had been a partner of Joe Baldwin, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of California. Mr. Hutton then went to the University of Virginia, taking the two years' law course of that institution in one year. He was graduated in June 1868, when not quite 21 years old. Determined to seek his fortunes in California, he set out by way of New York and the Isthmus.

Mr. Hutton came to Los Angeles in 1869 and entered the office of Glassell & Chapman. He takes some pride in the fact that although his remuneration was to be board and lodging, at the end of the first month the firm informed him that he would receive \$50 a month, the pay to date from his entrance in the office.

In 1872 Mr. Hutton was elected City Attorney, and reelected in 1874. While



In this office he drew the first charter proper for the city, and revised it in 1876.

In 1887 Gov. Bartlett appointed Mr. Hutton Superior Judge of this county, an office which he filled for two years.

In 1889 he was appointed United States District Attorney pro tem. This connection probably resulted afterward in his being retained as special counsel of the United States in the Itata cases.

While on the superior bench Judge Hutton tried the first case involving the claim of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, and decided adversely to the railroad. The corporation settled with the holder of the land in question, in order not to have the case decided by the State Supreme Court. All similar cases were then taken into the Federal courts, where the railroad interests were upheld until on an appeal the United States Supreme Court ousted the corporation from all the land grant of the Atlantic and Pacific. Judge Hutton also tried the case of De Guyer vs. Banning, involving the San Pedro Harbor.

Since retiring from the bench Mr. Hutton has acted as attorney for the United States Trust Company in the foreclosure case of the Atlantic and Pacific, and in other cases of importance.



CHARLES T. HOWLAND.

In Charles T. Howland once more we have a young attorney who is a son of the soil. He was born in 1868 at San Pedro. His early education was acquired in the public schools. Completing this course, he went to Ypsilanti and was graduated from the Normal School of Michigan. He then returned to Los Angeles and studied law in the office of Wells, Van Dyke & Lee. He was admitted to practice in 1890 and has practiced constantly in the courts of this county since 1892.

Ever since opening his office Mr. Howland has been his own only partner, and by steady application to business has built up a good practice.

His business is almost entirely of a mercantile and financial character. He handles many cases where failures and attachments figure.

Mr. Howland, following that good maxim laid down in the Scriptures that it "is not good for a man to be alone," has joined to himself a life-partner, and in a couple of charming children, as that eminent exponent of the law, Francis Bacon, says, has "given hostages to fortune."

Mr. Howland has a good many friends in this section. His father, Capt. William R. Howland, came here before the discovery of gold. He was known to all the old-timers, and was in the sheep business on Catalina Island for years. The friends of Capt. Howland naturally take an interest in the son, and are glad to meet him in a business as well as a social way.

C. K. HOLLOWAY.

One of the youngest attorneys practicing before the Los Angeles bar is C. K. Holloway, who was born among the rural scenes of Indiana in the year 1869. His early education was acquired at the public schools, but removing to Texas, he completed his education by taking a classical course in the Fort Worth University in the town of the same name. He then came to Los Angeles and studied law for two years under the direction of J. S. Chapman, and afterward in the office of Hon. D. P. Hatch. He was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of California in 1892, and a little later to the bar of the United States courts.

Mr. Holloway's practice, which has been continuously in this city, has been carried on almost entirely alone. He gives his entire time to civil cases, corporation and probate law receiving special attention at his hands. In spite of a growing business, in the conduct of which he exercises much diligence, Mr. Holloway gives a good deal of his time to many important matters of public interest. He is a member of the Better City Government League. With no ambition to figure in politics in his own behalf, he takes an active part in the doings of his own party. Before he reached his majority he was chosen a delegate to the Congressional convention of the Republican party in 1892.

Although only five years in practice Mr. Holloway appears in court in many important cases. He is now associated with J. S. Chapman in the case

of J. M. Griffith vs. the City of Los Angeles. He was some time ago associated with Hon. Dennis Spencer of Napa, and they succeeded in clearing young Errington of a charge of murder where the testimony was of a character difficult to overcome.

Mr. Holloway married Miss Conway, a native of Iowa, whose parents live here now. From this interesting partnership has resulted two very promising children to bless their home.



ISIDORE B. DOCKWEILER.

Isidore B. Dockweiler, one of the enterprising young attorneys of this city, is not only a native son, but also a native of our own city, where he was born December 28, 1867. When but a mere lad his father placed him at St. Vincent's College, where he was graduated in 1887. He then entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Anderson, Fitzgerald & Anderson, and in 1889 was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State. He immediately began the practice of his profession and soon afterward was admitted to practice in the United States District and Circuit courts. Engaged as he is in a growing practice, Mr. Dockweiler finds time to give a good deal of attention to public affairs. He is president of the board of directors of the Public Library, and a trustee of his alma mater, St. Vincent's College. Although not in any sense a politician, he takes a lively interest in politics and renders his party valuable services in a clean and honorable manner. He was elected chairman of the Democratic municipal convention of 1896 and performed the duties of the position with fairness and ability.

Just entering upon the most active period of his career, having already secured the confidence of a large part of the community with a good practice already established and an interesting family growing up around him, the future of this young attorney seems full of promise.



R. H. F. VARIEL.

The subject of this sketch, the oldest of five children, was born November 22, 1849, at New Harmony, Posey county, Ind. When 2½ years old he crossed the plains with his parents, and arrived in California in September, 1852. The winter, a very hard one, was spent in a log cabin on the Yuba River. The next spring the family went to Camptonville, Yuba county, where they remained for several years. Making little headway at mining, the elder Variel returned to his trade of carpenter and millwright.

The son, Robert, developing a taste for study, it was determined to make him a lawyer. The schools of frontier mining towns afforded scant opportunity to gratify this taste. In spite of difficulties young Variel made such progress that at 18 he secured a second grade certificate, and at once began to teach. This he followed for five years with gratifying success, at the same time pursuing his studies and doing much miscellaneous reading. In 1870, having obtained a first grade certificate, he secured the public school at Crescent Mills, Plumas county, which he taught for two years. The Republicans of the county then nominated him for District Attorney, and in spite of a large Democratic majority he was handsomely elected. The only law he had ever read was that in the Federal and State consti-

tutions, and a pamphlet on the school laws. Although thus handicapped, he successfully performed the duties of his office, reading the law and practicing at the same time. His success may be inferred from the fact that he held the office for nine years, and then voluntarily retired.

In 1876 Mr. Variel married, and the same year began a general practice of the law, although he never had a regular law instructor, but studied law entirely under his own guidance, yet in 1879 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

In 1886 the Republicans of Plumas and Sierra counties elected Mr. Variel to the Assembly. The proof of his standing as a lawyer is that he was made chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He was also on the committees on Mining, Corporations, Constitutional Amendments and Elections. He took a prominent part in all the work of the session, including the Wright Irrigation Act, and that to endow the State University. As leader of the miners' fight for restraining dams, Mr. Variel practically won the fight in the Assembly.

In 1888 Mr. Variel removed to Los Angeles, where he engaged for a brief time in a valuable association with Hon. Stephen M. White, and frequently during Mr. White's absence Mr. Variel satisfactorily handled all the business of the office. Mr. Variel has been connected with many important cases, among them, Corcoran vs. Wolfkill, San Pedro Lumber Company vs. Reynolds, San Francisco Savings Union vs. Semi-tropic Company, the Lytle, Creek water case, Los Angeles vs. Pomeroy & Hooker, and the Bear Valley suits. He handled the legal end of the sale of 8000 acres in the Cerritos ranch to William A. Clark, and has conducted many other large business transactions.



HEREERT C. BROWN.

The junior partner of the firm of Miller & Brown, Herbert C. Brown, is a native of Chicago, Ill., where he was born in 1865. His education was in the public schools of his native city until he entered Beloit College, Wisconsin, where he completed a classical course. From college he went into newspaper work on the dailies of Chicago, and when only twenty-one published a weekly paper on his own account. Mr. Brown regards the educational influence of this newspaper work as the most valuable of his life.

Coming to Los Angeles, Mr. Brown began to study law with the late D. K. Wilson. As a partner of Judge Miller he enjoys exceptional opportunities for continuing the study of this profession. Mr. Brown is a member of the California and the Jonathan clubs, and of the Pasadena Country Club.



HON. JOHN M. MILLER.

John M. Miller is a comparatively recent comer to Los Angeles. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., about 1847. He began the practice of law at an age so early that when only 23 years of age he had gathered around him a valuable business. His attention was directed to the interests of the vast oil territory of Western lucrative practice.

After a while he removed to Minneapolis, where, for fifteen years, he practiced law with the same success he had achieved in his native State. Here his practice was mostly in the line of litigation involving incorporations. For eleven years he was attor-

ney for the three daily papers published in Minneapolis—the Tribune, the Times and the Journal.

Judge Miller has been in Los Angeles only two years. His presence here illustrates the value to Southern California of the climate with which nature has endowed the section. Mrs. Miller's poor health led Judge Miller to abandon his business in Minnesota. We owe many of our best citizens to similar influences.

Soon after arriving in Los Angeles Mr. Miller formed the firm of Miller & Brown. The laws relating to incorporations commanded its attention in the main. In the short period of the firm's existence it has organized no less than fifteen corporations, and they are attorneys for many of them.

The development of mining in Southern California has created a good deal of litigation. Judge Miller has made himself familiar with the mining laws of the State, and has been successful in the cases he has undertaken. He was the leading attorney in the Rand cases, and brought all the conflicting interests to a satisfactory settlement. He is himself a director in the Rand group of mines.

The Standard Oil Company is one of the clients of this firm, and it is working into a very desirable line of business with the insurance companies.



EDWIN H. LAMME.

Judge Lamme was born in Ohio in 1846, and bears the distinction of being one of the few sons of that mother of statesmen who not only never held office, but who refused more than once to have an office. Mr. Lamme was not only born in the country, but in a log house. He is so proud of the old pioneer life in Ohio that he is now building in this city a log house of remarkable design.

His early education was acquired in a country schoolhouse, and at the age of 16 he forsook the old schoolhouse and its works, the farm and its plow, and disappeared. A few days afterward he turned up as a high private in the Army of the Potomac. He spent three years in the service; was captured and had six months enforced rest at Richmond in the famous Hotel Libby.

When the war was over Lamme returned to Ohio and went to college, and then studied law with Judge Snellabarger. He finished his course in the law school of the University of Michigan.

His practice of the law prior to his advent in California was mostly at Indianapolis, Ind., where he lived seventeen years. Here he demonstrated the catholicity of his tastes by forming the friendship of Ben Harrison and Bob Ingersoll.

In 1887 Mr. Lamme came to Los Angeles and formed a partnership with the late Judge Brunson. He afterward was in partnership with the late Judge Wilde, and is now alone.

Judge Lamme represents a number of the heaviest corporations doing business in this section of the State. He is now attorney of the San Joaquin Ranch Company, the Traction Company, the Postal Telegraph Company and others. He is considered well versed in corporation law and is a successful pleader.



S. P. MULFORD.

S. P. Mulford, senior member of the firm of Mulford & Polkard, was born in Cincinnati, O., in 1850. He spent his youth on a farm in Illinois, and then went to Delaware, O., where he took a classical course in the Ohio Wesleyan



## THE EARL FRUIT COMPANY.

University, graduating in 1876. He studied law with Col. M. C. Lawrence, one of the ablest lawyers in Central Ohio, and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of that State in December, 1878. At about the same time he was admitted to practice in the United States District Court. His office was at Columbus, O., until failing health led him to remove to Los Angeles in 1883.

In three years the mild dry climate wrought such a beneficial change in Mr. Mulford's health that he was able to return to the practice of his profession. He soon built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In October, 1895, he formed a partnership with William Pollard.

Mr. Mulford's practice is specially in the line of commercial and probate business.

The firm has been the attorneys for the Big Rock Irrigation Company, in a case involving the legality of bonds to the amount of \$450,000.

Mr. Mulford is a stockholder in the First National Bank, and has invested in a comfortable home and other property in this county. He is a director in the Y.M.C.A., and has been for years a prominent member and trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. In September, 1897, he was made a Knight Templar.



WILLIAM POLLARD.

William Pollard, the junior member of the above firm, was born in Canada in 1851. He was graduated from the Victoria University at Toronto in 1873, having taken the full classical course. He then studied law and was admitted to the bar of the Dominion of Canada, and began the practice of his profession in 1878 and continued until 1887, when he removed to Los Angeles. His first act upon the day of his arrival was to take the first step toward becoming a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Pollard's first association was with the firm of Wells, Guthrie & Lee. For the past two years he has been in the firm of which he is now a member. He has studied the irrigation laws of the State, and is considered especially proficient in land and water cases.

The business of the firm is so segregated that each member confines himself to his specialty.

### Hard Work to Howl.

[Detroit Journal:] Professional calamity-howlers are having hard sledding in Michigan. There is a strained note in their voices, and only a harrowing knowledge that their occupation will be gone if prosperity becomes a recognized reality, sustains their efforts.

It was but a few days ago that the wages of 2200 men in the iron mines of this State were liberally increased. This was done without demand from the beneficiaries, emphasizing the fact that present business, as well as the outlook, justified the assumption of increased expense.

Now comes assurance through the Journal correspondents that wages in Michigan lumber camps range 30 per cent. higher than last season. A most significant feature in connection with this fact is a scarcity of men for employment in the woods. A year ago they were a drug on the market and some of them in such straits that they cared little what was paid them because assured of plenty to eat and a warm place to sleep. Now industrial enterprises in other directions are so active that employers are drumming for labor to harvest the annual pine crop. Our farmers bear voluntary testimony to a prosperous year, and there is no better index to the general condition of the country.

Michigan is only in line with the rest of the States. In the Mahoning Valley district alone, 7000 coal miners have had a substantial advance in wages. In the textile mills of Rhode Island 25,000 operatives get an increase in pay. Railroads have increased their forces and many of them have raised wages. The vast army of idling men is rapidly dwindling before the restoration of good times, made possible by protection and the reestablishment of confidence through the triumph of a sound financial policy. It is a little rough on those who build their hopes of political fortune on the sufferings and discontent of the people, but it is very gratifying to the rest of the population.

EVERY reader of Dickens is familiar with the character of Micawber, whom the author portrays as "a man always waiting for something to turn up." While there may be some Micawbers in this country, the family is not so numerous as to have impressed its personality on the country at large. Most people here, instead of waiting for something to turn up, are more frequently to be found lying in wait ready to turn up something on their own account. The history of the fruit-shipping business of California affords an excellent illustration of this, for, if Edwin T. Earl, now president of the Earl Fruit Company, had been of a Micawber turn of mind, he would still be sitting still, waiting for something to turn up. But, fortunately for himself and others, he was not constructed on "waiting" lines. A great light suddenly came to him one day; it disclosed an opportunity which he quickly seized hold of, and the result was the Earl Fruit Company, as it stands today, one of the largest fruit-shipping firms in the United States.

A few words of how, within twenty years, the business of this house has grown from a first shipment of a single carload of California fruit to nearly 4000 carloads a year, cannot fail to be of interest, not alone to fruit-growers and dealers, but to every one, young and old alike, who admire pluck and business enterprise. Mr. Earl was only 18 years old when he foresaw the immense possibilities of growing fruit in California and shipping it to the East for consumption. He was in Marysville, Northern California, at the time, and his first experience was the packing and shipping of a car of mixed deciduous fruits, consisting of apricots, peaches and some other kinds, to Chicago. In June, 1876, that shipment was followed up the same year by some others of a few carloads, and the season closed with the shipment of two carloads of grapes in the month of October. In those days the railway companies had not awakened to the advantages of fast freight trains, so that those pioneer shipments all went by slow freight. And, indeed, those freight trains were rightly named, for they went slower than molasses will run in a temperature below zero. The fruit was shipped in refrigerator cars, some of it consigned to Chicago, some to New York, and some to Philadelphia. His total shipments of fruit from California that year (1876) aggregated twelve carloads. When the last shipment was made, that of the two carloads of grapes, Mr. Earl, who, as stated, was then only a boy of 18 years of age, accompanied it East with the express purpose of seeing what arrangements could be made with the large eastern fruit dealers for larger shipments from California the following year. When he appeared before them they were surprised to find they had been doing business with such a youngster, one who could not even lay claim to a shadow of down on his upper lip. Nevertheless it did not take them long to find out they were dealing with one who had looked into the fruit problem, and had discerned its immense possibilities. That his visit resulted successfully is shown in the fact that the following year (1877) his shipments of fruit from California to eastern markets amounted to thirty carloads. That was the beginning of his present large business, which from that day to this has gone on steadily increasing, until it has reached the enormous bulk of 4000 carloads a year representing a value of nearly \$3,000,000.

For over ten years Mr. Earl handled the business single handed, and it was not until 1887 that he determined to still further extend its sphere. With that object in view he incorporated the business under the name of the Earl Fruit Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. At the present time the capital, which also includes surplus, is \$250,000. But even now, as before incorporation, the business is under his immediate supervision and personal direction, and those who know him best know that he labors today with as much energy and perseverance as he did in the earlier days when building up his business. He is an indefatigable worker, and, fortunately for himself, seems to possess a constitution to which weariness is unknown.

The head offices of the company are in Los Angeles and Sacramento, with branches at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. In addition to these main branches, the company has representatives in all the principal cities of the United States. It handles both citrus and deciduous fruits, and vegetables in season. To facilitate shipments the year is divided into two shipping seasons, the deciduous season and the citrus season. The great bulk of their deciduous-fruit shipments are made from Northern California points, and it is for that reason that Sacramento was made one of the two head offices of the company. On the other hand the great bulk of their citrus-fruit shipments are made from Southern California, and the business is conducted in Los Angeles, at their offices on Third

street, near Broadway. Last year they shipped from Northern California and Oregon over two thousand carloads of deciduous fruit and from Southern California over fifteen hundred carloads chiefly oranges and fresh vegetables, a total of nearly four thousand carloads. The Earl Fruit Company makes nearly all its shipments in what are known as the "C.F.X." (Continental Fruit Express) cars, combined ventilator and refrigerator, and generally considered the best cars used in California fruit transportation. In an article written for the Philadelphia Grocery World on "California Oranges—How They are Picked and Packed," lately published, mention is made of these "C.F.X." cars, in which, among other things, it is pointed out that the trials of the orange shipper are not over with the departure of the car. A glance at the map shows that it has to travel, in some cases, nearly four thousand miles, crossing mountains, deserts and plains before reaching the large eastern markets, and consuming in transit from eight to fourteen days. All fruits are sensitive to changes in temperature, hot, moist weather causing decay, and severe cold frequently causing damage enough to make them unmerchantable. A car in transit from California subjected to extremes of heat or cold has to be watched and guarded in such a manner as to land its contents at destination in perfect condition. The car that was wanted was one that would give proper ventilation, and yet, while excluding cold, would permit of refrigeration of the contents and season made such necessary. The "C.F.X." car combines these features, and is said to be unrivaled either as a ventilator or refrigerator car. It has successfully stood the most severe tests in transporting the delicate fruits grown in California, landing them in the eastern markets in as good condition as when picked.

In addition to its many packing-houses in Northern California for the handling and packing of its deciduous-fruit shipments, the Earl Fruit Company has packing-houses in all of the principal fruit districts in Southern California, the larger ones being at Redlands, Highland, East Highland, Riverside, Casa Blanca, North Pomona, Azusa, Covina, Duarte, Arcadia, Chapmans, East Alhambra, Lamanda, Glendale, Rossmore, Rivera, Earl Station, Fullerton and Santa Ana. As can be readily conceived, these packing-houses necessitate the constant employment during the shipping season of a large force, the number ranging from 800 to as high as 1000 hands. These do not include the regular salaried employees at the principal offices and branches, the number of which rarely falls below 100.

The first shipment of oranges from Redlands this season was made by the Earl Fruit Company. It was made on November 16, but other shipments of oranges from other districts were made by the company prior to that date. They will handle this season not less than 1500 carloads of the Southern California crop, and, perhaps, as much as 2000 carloads. As a carload consists of 334 boxes, the total number of boxes of oranges they will ship to eastern markets this season will be, at least, half a million, and may perhaps go as high as 700,000 boxes.

How much the Earl Fruit Company and other similar fruit-shipping firms have done in encouraging and assisting the development and building up of the fruit industry of Southern California is not fully appreciated by scores of people who have had no opportunity to learn the facts. Without them the present fruit area under cultivation would not be a fourth of what it is. They have been the connecting link between grower and consumer, and very often, as is well known, have stood in the breach against eastern combinations that wanted to force the prices down. Through the efforts they have put forth they have largely aided in driving foreign fruits out of the eastern markets, thereby helping the California grower to get a better price for his product. These are things which, now that the fruit business of California has assumed such enormous dimensions, should not be forgotten. The shipping firms were the original builders of the trade; they blazed the way to eastern markets, encouraged the California grower to increase their acreage and improve their varieties. In so doing they have encouraged people from other States and from other parts of the world to come to Southern California and share in the profits of the products of its generous soil, and in this way and by these means are among the first and principal factors in what is now the greatest industry in the State.

The business of the Earl Fruit Company is mainly conducted by wire, and as further showing its extent it is only necessary to say that its telegraph bills are from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. It has steadily adhered to the system of selling oranges f.o.b. It does not ship anything on consignment. It claims that the f. o. b. system is the fairest to the grower, as the latter knows exactly what he is selling his fruit for, and what he is going to get for it. The element of uncertainty

is eliminated from the transaction, nor is the grower who has first-class fruit obliged to pool it with that of other growers whose fruit is not so good, and accept the average price in the returns made to him. That the Earl Fruit Company has brought its business up to its present large volume is of itself sufficient evidence to show that its methods are viewed with satisfaction by the growers.

This company has not confined its shipments of fruit to the eastern markets. It has, in a measure, considered the whole world as a market for California fruits, and, governed by that idea, has been putting forth efforts to establish a permanent trade for them in the markets of Europe. During last summer the company made a number of weekly shipments of pears and plums to London, and the results obtained were very satisfactory. Next season further efforts in the same direction will be made, and there is every reason to believe that the Earl Fruit Company will not only increase its shipments to Great Britain, but that it will succeed in establishing a permanent trade with that country in California fresh fruits; all of which will redound to the benefit of the company and the State.

G. C. EDWARDS,

Real Estate and Loans

230 W. FIRST STREET,

Rooms 13 and 14.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

A princely property of 400 acres, within 15 miles of this city, 250 acres of which are in finest foreign wine grapes, 3 to 12 years old, producing an average crop of 600 cases. At present prices, \$13.50 to \$15 a ton, and yielding increasing as California wine is being better known, there is more money than in any other product; but to obtain best results, a winery should be established, in which case an income of over 25 per cent. can easily be realized. To close partnership, this splendid estate can be bought at a bargain.

A beautiful California home and productive ranch combined, situated in Riverside county, and contains 110 acres, 18 of which are in bearing fruit trees; 60 acres alfalfa, growing 6 to 7 crops yearly, with an abundance of water (free); balance corn land; fine 2-story, 9-room house (insured for \$2000); large barn to hold 350 tons of baled hay (insured for \$500); farm implements and household furniture included in purchase. This valuable property was held by late owner at \$28,000, but widow has to sell, and will take \$10,000, of which one-half can remain on mortgage for a term of years at low rate of interest. Apply to executor, as under.

Twenty-four acres in beautiful La Cañada, suitable for any kind of citrus or deciduous fruit; (about 7 acres now in vines.) As executor of the estate of J. B. Bainbridge, deceased, I am anxious to dispose of this, and will give a buyer a big bargain. Also, as trustee for another estate, I have several 5, 10 and 20-acre tracts for sale in the same location.

Several fine orange and lemon groves in the best locations.

Five, 10, 20 and 40-acre tracts in Lankershim ranch, in all kinds of deciduous fruits. This is the best fruit section near this city.

A nice little ranch of 10 acres near this city; 6 acres in alfalfa, balance in fruit, with flowing well; good 7-room house, barn, etc.; price with all farm implements, etc., \$3500, on easy terms.

21 lots at Sierra Madre, the finest health resort in Southern California; high elevation, fine mountain water; at less than acreage price.

20 acres, all in fruit, mostly French prunes and peaches; good house, barn, etc.; plenty of water 10 miles from here, and 2½ miles from ocean; 1 mile from 2 railroad depots; price \$3500.

Other acreage in all parts of Southern California. G. C. EDWARDS, 230 West First st. (established 1863.)

All the best business property on Spring, Main and Broadway, and the choicest residence property, is listed with G. C. Edwards, 230 West First street (established 1863.) intending purchasers are invited to call or correspond with him.

## HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Frank B. Harbert & Co., buys, sells and exchanges property in the southwest part of the city. If you want to sell we will make you an offer. Come and see us before you say you cannot sell your property in southwest Los Angeles. We claim to be the best posted firm in Los Angeles in reference to values in southwest. Correspondence solicited. Bank reference.

FRANK B. HARBERT & CO., Established 1835. 317, Wilcox Bldg.

## SCHOOL and GOVERNMENT LAND HEADQUARTERS.

Established 1885. Wiseman's Land Bureau, 233 W. FIRST ST. School Lands \$1.25 an acre. Easy terms. All counties in California. The cheapest, surest, safest investment in America. Send stamp for Land Book.



## Los Angeles Public Schools.

TWO years ago the city of Los Angeles built eleven public-school buildings, in addition to the forty-six it already had, to provide necessary accommodation for its increased school population. Today it would require not less than ten more schoolhouses, all as large as the largest of those constructed two years ago, to provide room for all the children of school age now in Los Angeles. While it is altogether unnecessary to draw comparisons, it may be said that there is no other city in the United States that can show a proportionately great increase in school population.

To say that Los Angeles is proud of her school record and of the large and well-appointed buildings erected for the education of her children is but to repeat that which the parents of the children well know and appreciate. No expense has been spared in providing every modern acquirement. Bonds for the new buildings put up two years ago were voted practically unanimously, and there is no doubt that when the fitting time has arrived to present the question of more bonds for more schools, the bonds will be voted with as much unanimity as were those of two years ago. But it is not alone in her school buildings that the city has cause for rejoicing. Without a well-ordered and well-directed school system the buildings would be of little avail, so it is a matter for congratulation to know that the high standard of public-school education which Los Angeles has acquired is being well maintained in the efforts put forth by the superintendent and his assistant, and by the teachers in the schools. Some of the most prominent educators of the country, who have had occasion to examine into the methods in vogue in the several educational institutions of this city, have testified that the standard of education maintained by the schools of Los Angeles is superior to many and equal to any of the cities of equal size in the United States. And when it is remembered that not a month has passed without the difficulties presented in the problem of how to get three children into a space where only two could go have gone on steadily increasing, the results obtained are all the more creditable. At the present time many of the schools are holding double sessions, and even then many of the rooms are over-crowded.

It is the opinion of some competent to have an opinion on the subject that it is better to construct large buildings with many rooms than a greater

number of buildings with fewer rooms. In the city, not including the State Normal School, with 394 rooms, and having a value, including sites and furniture, of \$1,204,754. If to that is added the value of the school libraries and apparatus the total value would not be less than one and a quarter million dollars. Looking back ten years one comprehends better the great stride made by the public schools in this city. In 1887 the total value of all the school property in Los Angeles was only \$280,000, so that in ten years there has been expended on public schools in this city about one million dollars, to say nothing of the largely increased amount



HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

paid out yearly for salaries to teachers and for other school purposes. The total number of teachers employed is 428, classified as follows: Holding kindergarten certificates, 71; holding primary-grade certificates, 25; holding grammar-grade certificates, 275; holding high-school certificates, 48; holding special certificates, 9. Of the total number 56 are male and 372 are female teachers. The school census taken last May showed the number of children of school age in Los Angeles to be 23,384 as against 20,679 the year previous, an in-

crease of 20.75, and which was equal to 26 per cent. of the total gain in the entire State. The seating capacity of the schools is 17,243. There remain, therefore, 6141 children for whom there is no school room or who at best can only attend school half a day, which means that a corresponding number can only get a half-day's schooling also. The High School, for instance, which was originally intended for 525 pupils, has now about 1200 crowded into it.

The total receipts for school purposes for the year ended July 1, 1897, were \$466,590.09; total expenditures, \$409,850.93, leaving at that date a balance on hand of \$56,739.97. Of the amount expended \$307,724.54 was for salaries of principals and teachers, and \$17,249.88 for permanent improvements. The salary of the Superintendent of Schools is \$3000 a year, that of the deputy superintendent \$2100, and that of the principal of the High School \$2500. The salaries of teachers range from \$120 a month down to \$15 a month to kindergarten assistants, and which, with the exception of \$40 a month paid the teacher of the Night School is the lowest salary paid. While the salaries paid the principals are not greater than those paid in equally large cities in the East, the salaries paid the primary and grammar-school teachers are greater.

As "play is the business of childhood" the kindergarten is the play-school for the little ones. It would be monstrous to expect great learning in a head whose shoulders have borne it for but four and a half years, for it is at that

clear relief. It is that the present school system encourages the pupil to attend school, whereas the old one had nothing very attractive in its features. Colleges and universities are not here referred to, simply the every-day public school. That is a matter that has been looked into by prominent educators, and the repellent features have been gradually eliminated. Sidney Smith is credited with having said: "If you make school children happy now you will make them happy twenty years hence by the memory of it." The public school system of Los Angeles may have its imperfections, but there is one faculty it seems to possess in a remarkable degree, it is the inculcation of the habit of happiness, than which there is none more beautiful. Just how far the absence of inequalities of temperance is a factor in this cannot be determined, but the fact remains as stated.

Sloyd is now being taught in seven schools, and will be extended to others, it being recognized now as one of the most important features in school work. As it is only taught to boys, it has been suggested that some corresponding industrial branch be instituted for girls, but as yet no movement in that direction has assumed concrete shape. It might be well for the girls to get together and discuss the proposition, submit schemes and then take a vote themselves on the plans presented. Sewing and cooking schools have been suggested, and while they would in some instances accomplish an excellent purpose they are not likely to receive at the hands of the girls the same degree of favor that Sloyd has with the boys. Something possessing more mechanical or scientific features would be more favorably received and more earnestly studied.

Sloyd in the High School is divided into four practical courses, beginning with the making of wood penholders and going up to chisel carving, supplemented by drawings of the work done. Los Angeles was one of the last of the large cities to make manual training part of regular school work, but the reception it has met with at the hands of the pupils clearly denotes that Sloyd will remain one of the most favored branches of the city's public school system.

While every attention is given to teaching the young idea how to shoot, a proper inculcation of patriotism is not omitted. It has been said that one of the primary and most essential uses of the public school is to make American citizens. That is true, and those who have the administration of school affairs in this city have a clear realization of the necessity of teaching the pupils loyalty and devotion to their country's interests. They are taught not only to read and study the Constitution, but to realize their obligations to support and defend it. They are made to understand that the nation is a grand, noble cooperative association, and that as they will in time become full members of it, it is well for them to understand in advance the responsibilities membership involves. One of the most beautiful features of last year's fiesta was the pledging of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes by the thousands of school children assembled in Fiesta Park.



J. A. FUSHAY, SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

number of buildings with fewer rooms. While it would necessitate for some pupils a longer walk to school, it would assist in fostering a feeling of loyalty to the school, a factor which should not be ignored in a properly-ordered school system. The longer a pupil attends the same school, advantages being equal, the stronger becomes his affection for it, and, prompted by the love so engendered, he is ever willing to put forth every effort to assist in raising it to the highest possible standard, and in doing so is further adding to his own better education.

There are fifty-seven school buildings

crease of 20.75, and which was equal to 26 per cent. of the total gain in the entire State. The seating capacity of the schools is 17,243. There remain, therefore, 6141 children for whom there is no school room or who at best can only attend school half a day, which means that a corresponding number can only get a half-day's schooling also. The High School, for instance, which was originally intended for 525 pupils, has now about 1200 crowded into it.

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age the children are admitted to the kindergarten department. It would be equally monstrous to proceed to cram into the little head pythagorean puzzles and other matters more or less philosophical. Even the A B C is severely tabooed in the earliest stages of the kindergarten course, the rule being that nothing in the form of a task be imposed. The result is the children have the jolliest old kind of a time; school has no terrors for them. Nor indeed has it for those of larger growth in the higher schools. How different it all is from that of the days gone by when the average boy would lie awake all night scheming how he might play hockey all next day.

It is interesting to note what the occupations prescribed for the children are in the first half year of their kindergarten course. They are: Sorting and placing seeds, stringing beads, straws and colored papers, simple sewing, weaving, clay modeling and parquetry and folding. By those simple methods, which afford an amusement rather than a task, the mind of the child is set in motion, and without being conscious of the fact, its education has begun.

The primary department is divided into half-yearly classes of twenty weeks each, as is also the grammar department, after passing which the pupil is eligible to the High School. The work is systematic from beginning to end, a standard of excellence being laid down, to which all must attain before being advanced from a lower to a higher grade, and from a lower to a higher school. In the last report of the principal of the High School the following interesting facts are noted: The number of boys graduating from the regular courses exceeded the number of girls. Of the commercial graduates the number of each was about equal. From the classical and literary courses the number of boy graduates was greater than girl graduates, but from the scientific course more girls graduated than boys.

The High School is eminently a practical institution, and, as was pointed out by the principal in his report, it was customary in former times for the teacher to give the student information concerning things, whereas now the student is introduced to the things themselves. There are five courses of study in the High School, the pupil being required to choose one of the five. They embrace Greek, Latin, science, English and commercial. Greek and Latin are required for admission to the College of Letters of the State University, Latin for the College of Social Sciences and College of National Sciences; English, German, French or Latin for the College of Civil Engineering, Agricultural, Chemistry, Mining and Mechanism. German and French may be taken as a substitute for Latin for admission to the College of Natural Sciences by pupils who will not graduate later than 1902. Pupils who take Latin may take a modern language as an option, for a part of the course in history, but they are required to take five subjects for one semester. Graduates from the Los Angeles High School are eligible for admission to all State universities and colleges, and the school ranks among the highest in the State.

Comparing the present with the past, there is one thing which stands out in



SPURGEON V. RILEY, COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

There they were, drawn up in battalions, the girls all dressed in white, vying in beauty with the lilies of the valley. Imagine the scene. The words read to them were: "I pledge my allegiance to my flag, and to the republic for which it stands, one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all." As the last word fell from the lips of the speaker the right hand of the thousands of boys and white-robed girls shot upward toward the flag as if in defiance of those who might dare to insult it; while at the same moment there escaped from their young lips one continued shout of joy, giving utterance to the prayer within their hearts—thanking God for the blessings they enjoyed.

As in other cities, the affairs of the public schools are under the direction of a Board of Education, the members of which are elected by popular vote. The board in this city is composed of nine members, one from each of the nine wards in the city. They serve



without salary. Their duties are defined in the city charter. They appoint the superintendent and deputy superintendent and teachers.

Examinations for teachers are held in June and December of each year. An average of 80 per cent. must be made by the applicant, for either primary, grammar or high-school certificates. Applicants must not be less than 18 years of age, and of good moral character. The board of examiners recognize without examination of the applicant for a primary or grammar certificate, a life diploma, a California, Nevada, or Oregon State educational diploma, or a State Normal School diploma of any State.

When the first public school buildings were erected in this city no attempt was made to delineate any recognized style of architecture. As a rule, they were square-built structures, permitting of simple interior division. When the new ones were built two years ago, it was considered well that each one should furnish an object-lesson in architecture. In character of construction they are above the average, while in design some features of the recognized classical orders of architecture are represented. The High School building is an excellent type of the Romanesque, its size and cost permitting something

Dick, principal; Augusta Flentjen, director; M. B. Murray, assistant; Henrietta Niebst, Helen Vinyard, Keturah Getz, Agnes Wallace, Gertrude Wheeler.

CHESTNUT-STREET SCHOOL. Mary A. Henderson, principal; Nettie Kennedy, director; Ethel P. Sandeman, assistant; Clara A. Dixon, assistant; Ida E. Morrison, Minnie A. Samuels.

CASTELAR-STREET SCHOOL. C. G. du Bois, principal; Frances Mackey, director; Ethel Spears, assistant; Ethel M. Todd, director; Louise A. Torrey, assistant; Isabel P. Ardito, Charlotte J. Fox, Adele Weil, Sarah Comstock, Matilda Shields, Kate E. Teahan, Annette L. Rice, Amy A. Armstrong, Gertrude E. Tickner, Rena McPhail, J. H. Mellette.

CUSTER-STREET SCHOOL. E. A. Thurston, principal; Ora Flint, director; Mary D. Jones, assistant; Alice A. Bunn, A. L. Gregory, Lucella A. Duncan, Opal le Baron McGahey, Harriet M. Canfield, Robert P. Skilling, Charles J. Fox.

CASCO-STREET SCHOOL. Lizzie Day,

HARMONY SCHOOL. A. O. Daman, principal; C. Waldenfeld.

HELLMAN-STREET SCHOOL. E. P. Rowell, principal; Mary E. Le Van, Elizabeth M. Winston, Mary A. Hastings, Mira E. Lord, Kate S. Batty, Emma Thornton, Rose Cowan.

HEWITT-STREET SCHOOL. Louise A. Williams, principal; Lizzie K. Foster, director; Edith Haverstick, assistant; Nettie L. Getchell, Alberta Gude, Eleanor J. Rogers, E. F. O'Gorman, A. B. Gregory, Minnie Wagner, Florence O'Neill, Mamie Tritt, Frank A. Bonelle.

HIGH SCHOOL. W. H. Housh, principal; M. T. Frick, vice-principal and head of English department; A. E. Baker head of classical department; George L. Leslie, head of scientific department; J. M. McPherson, head of mathematical department; T. H. Francis, head of commercial department; Helen W. Davis, Emily C. Clark, Gertrude Henderson, Bertha Oliver, Stella Young, Katherine V. Morrissey, Bertha Hall, Alma S. Bingham, M. Helen Wooster, Katherine C. Carr, Susan M. Dorsey, A. G. Van Gorder, Maud Blanchard, Edward M. Pallette, Elizabeth Palmer, Regina M. Dixon, Frances V. Harrow, J. W. Henry, Anna Stewart, Amelia Sanborn, Milton Carlson, W. H. Wagner, L. G. Brown, Florence Dunham, Margaret Huston, Carlos Bransby, William Haveman, Blanche Levielle, Ida M. Frye.

HIGHLAND PARK SCHOOL. W. Olin Love, principal; Emma T. Bacon.

MACY-STREET SCHOOL. Lizzie A. Mc-

S. Barnes, Elizabeth R. Carr, Fannie M. Hays.

SECOND-STREET SCHOOL. Will L. Frow, principal; Grace M. Barnes, director; Mary Mosher, assistant; Nellie V. Hutchinson, Alice McCollum, Edna T. H. Manley, Helen Aitken, Mattie S. Cate, Mary B. Kelleher, Ada H. Burhead.

SAND-STREET SCHOOL. Estelle B. Smith, principal; Lillian M. Clark, director; Etta S. Reed, assistant; Mary A. Cook, Hattie B. Hollingsworth, Jennie L. Wetheron.

SAN PEDRO-STREET SCHOOL. B. W. Reed, principal; Laura G. Bacon, director; Bessie F. Lamb, assistant; Ada H. Cable, Grace V. Bennett, Wilhelmine Gifford, Ida H. Reuck, Cora M. Getchell, Harriet Hanlon, Mary A. Davis, Carrie Neukom, W. S. Hall.

SANTA FE AVENUE SCHOOL. Edward Dalland, principal; Kate Brobeck.

SEVENTH-STREET SCHOOL. T. J. Phillips, principal; Jennie F. G. Potter, director; Rae Phillips, assistant; Anna E. Flentjen, assistant; Margaret R. Harrel, Margaret James, Jeannette Armstrong, Bertha Worm, Eleanor G. Finch, Vada Reid, Aline Brown, Emily J. Gardner, Alice G. Hall, C. E. Latham, Annette Johnson.

SEVENTH-STREET SCHOOL. M. J. Greenman, principal; Clara M. Ellis, director; Augusta Carhart, assistant; Winona Huntley, director; Alice Marsh, assistant; Eva Pullin, Mattie Reed, Dora A. Jones, Lucy P. Nelson, N. L. Levering, Fidelity Anderson.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET SCHOOL. Edith M. Joy, principal; Julia Bruere, director; Frances J. Whitlock, assistant; Clara Bruere, Mabel R. Marsh, Mabel H. Cory, Eliza P. Myrick, Maggie O'Donoghue, F. A. Barnes.

SIXTH-STREET SCHOOL. G. H. Chilcote, principal; Jean M. Hanna, director; Mary E. Mills, assistant; Una T. Adams, director; Zulema Parcel, assistant; Regina A. Nauert, Electra S. Campbell, Arline L. Bailey, Agnes M. Sprague, Belle Sharp, Eunice M. Finch, Cora B. Freeman, Mary A. Ramsdell, Mabel D. Pettigrew, Nellie I. Potter.

SIXTEENTH-STREET SCHOOL. Bertha M. Gordon, principal; Jeannette J. Havemann, director; Mattie S. Tedford, assistant; Marguerite L. Gibson, Anna S. Griswold, Narcissa J. Miller, Georgiana Eels, May Williams, Ida M. McCormack, Mary F. Mattland, William F. Pentland, Mary E. Bear, Emma V. Caleff.

SPRING-STREET SCHOOL. J. B. Millard, principal; Ada P. Bixby, director; Jennie L. Jones, assistant; Anna L. Leland, Laura M. Portson, Lizzie B. Oliver, Emma E. Lillie, Esther M. Green, Antonie Schwannecke, Belle Wallace, Frances Brotherton, Franc Hawks, Mary F. Claypool, Lizzie B. Batchelder.

STAUNTON AVENUE SCHOOL. Maude Boyde, principal; Maude A. Thomas, Josephine M. Dryden, Elizabeth M. Field.

SWAIN-STREET SCHOOL. Mary A. Lang, principal; Addie J. Samuels.

TEMPLE-STREET SCHOOL. Rose H. Hardenberg, principal; Annie M. Junkin, director; Alb. St. C. Bennett, assistant; Eva M. Frank, May Egan, Ella M. Nevell, Buena M. Senour, Ella J. Betts, Lillian D. Hazen.

TENTH-STREET SCHOOL. May Stansbury, principal; M. Bessie Davis, Esther Jepson, Isabel McFadden.

THIRTIETH-STREET SCHOOL. M. C. Bettinger, principal; Anne E. A. Brown, director; Lucy S. Wilson, assistant; Nettie F. Metcalf, assistant; Mary W. Curtis, Bertha Fitzmier, Olive E. Hyde, Pem. H. Munday, Luella Prentiss, Beth E. Niles, Jessie A. Lotsepich, Annie Reynolds, Frances Nellis, Annie R. Hanlon, Alice C. Gray.

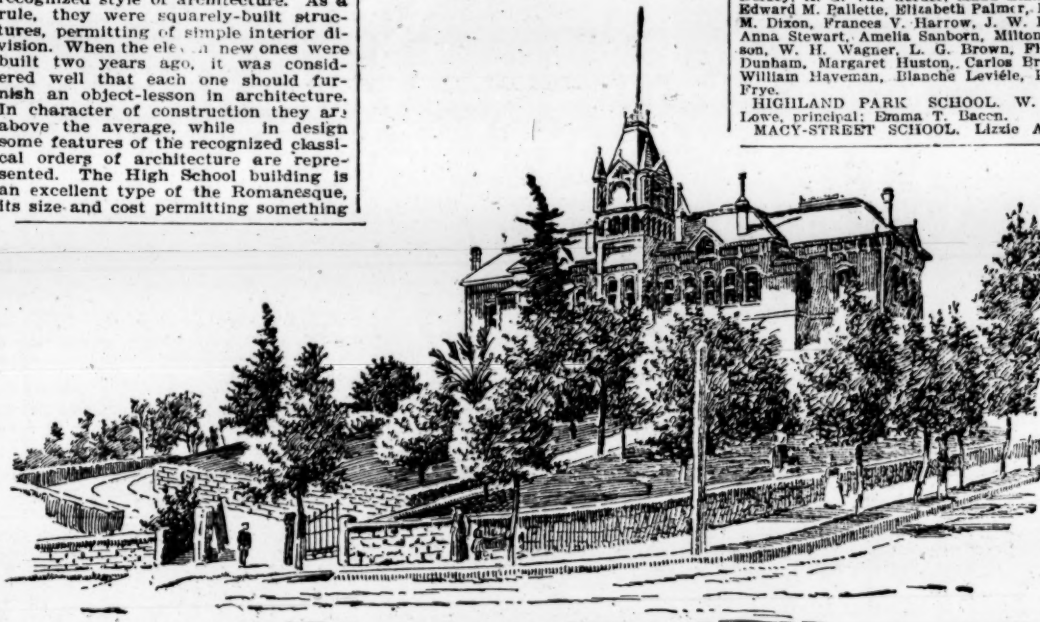
TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET SCHOOL. J. B. Monlux, principal; Jessie A. McGraw, director; Esther Nelson, assistant; Hannah E. Harcus, director; Julia H. Penfield, assistant; Elizabeth Bates, Ada E. Skotstad, Ida D. Glascock, Ina Wright, Nora L. Desmond, Charlotte A. Knoch, Tillie M. Oswald, Martha McClure, Mary S. Murphy, George H. Prince, Ada F. Blanchard.

UNION AVENUE SCHOOL. Mark Keppel, principal; Dora H. Haller, director; Ruth M. Allyn, assistant; N. Ellen Reavis, Cora A. Reavis, Carrie A. Walton, Emilie V. Sutton, B. W. Griffith.

VERNON SCHOOL. Orpha Campbell, principal; Ludema Sayre, Etta S. Connor.

WEST VERNON SCHOOL. C. S. Thompson, principal; Lulu E. Hunt, Frances M. Housh, Sidney H. Moore.

Following are the names of the special teachers: C. P. Bradford, drawing; M. Louise Hutchinson, assistant drawing; C. J. Rhode, callisthenics; Charles A. Kunon, Sloyd; Gertrude Parsons, music; Marietta Staples, kindergarten supervisor.



NORMAL SCHOOL, LOS ANGELES.

more to be done in the matter of architectural design than could be attempted within the limits of the average public school building. It is only eight years since it was built, but it is more than twice its size it would still be too small to accommodate its pupils.

The State Normal School affords another illustration of the rapidity in growth of the educational wants of Los Angeles. There are at the present time in that school over 600 students, with 400 children in the model and training school, in all, over 1000. The school has a well-equipped gymnasium, and a physiological library and laboratory filled with experimental apparatus and text-books. Sloyd has been made a prominent feature of the Normal course. The library contains some 4000 volumes.

With perhaps the exception of the County Courthouse, no public building in Los Angeles enjoys in a greater degree the advantages of fine situation. Viewed from Broadway, its irregular pile capping Fifth street on the west, presents a noble appearance, and while there are more costly structures in the city, there is not one which would more quickly arrest the attention of the stranger seeing it for the first time. In point of architecture, the Romanesque is somewhat in evidence, but cannot be said to have been rigidly adhered to throughout. Still, it is one of those buildings which seem to make amends for the errors committed by its architect, even as some women not possessing one regular feature in their face, are justly acknowledged handsomer than those who could lay claim to a more classical order of countenance. The original cost of the building was \$80,000. One of the most notable features in its interior construction is its system of forced ventilation for supplying fresh air by means of fans. It has a lawn with shrubbery on its east front, but which, regretfully be it said, is not kept in as good condition as the handsome building is entitled to.

#### Schools and Teachers.

Following are the names of the public schools in Los Angeles, arranged in alphabetical order, and names of teachers in each:

ARROYO-STREET SCHOOL. Nellie A. Barrough.

ALPINE-STREET SCHOOL. Cora S. Slack, principal; Amelia Angell, director; Bessie L. Marsh, assistant; Augusta Westfall, Alice H. Phillips, Anna B. Chamblin, Edith H. Nichols, Fannie O. Stone, Annie Ellsworth.

AMELIA-STREET SCHOOL. W. W. Tritt, principal; Nellie G. Oliver, director; Susan A. Bingham, assistant; Lily E. Prince, Alice B. Sturdy, Myrtle G. Oliver, Sudie E. Phillips, Gussie E. Carter, Carrie M. Blandford.

ANN-STREET SCHOOL. M. A. White, principal; Bertha Cray, director; Laura C. Fredendall, assistant; Rae W. Kingsbury, Ell L. Cooney, Jennie G. Gould, Louise K. Curtin, Hattie Taylor, Mina Norton, Ida L. Hall, Katherine Clark, W. C. Twiss, Clara Schroeter, Margaret F. Philipson, Caroline E. Harris.

BOYD-STREET SCHOOL. Elizabeth J. Gibson, principal; Isolda Butler, director; Frances C. Robe, assistant; Laura I. Thompson, Grace Anderson, Ruth B. Atherton.

BREED-STREET SCHOOL. M. J. Henry, principal; Leora Maris, Yetta F. Dexter, Hattie B. Guard, Franc W. Smith, K. L. Madden, M. A. Tucker, Sarah L. Putnam.

BROADWAY NIGHT SCHOOL. Albert J. Scherer, principal; J. Darwin Gish.

CAMBERIA-STREET SCHOOL. Nettie M.

principal; Mary E. Garbutt, Helen Sullivan, Gertrude Venning.

CORNWELL-STREET SCHOOL. Kate McCarthy, principal; Jennie Donahue, Jeannette D. Bradley, Rose A. Shrimplin.

EIGHTH-STREET SCHOOL. R. B. Emery, principal; Helen Henry, Lizzie Pepper, Lbbie Mosher, Jennie Perley, Lulu Stedman, Nellie Shine, José Williams.

FREMONT AVENUE SCHOOL. Esther L. Strauss, principal; Rachael H. Jamison, Minnie Egan, Olivia Day.

FIRST-STREET SCHOOL. Maria E. Murdoch, principal; Hattie M. White, director; Isabel B. Nelson, assistant; Grace R. Murdoch, Jennie B. Wylie.

GATES-STREET SCHOOL. Ella M. Dixon, principal; Amy Kneeling, director; Addie Doran, assistant; Lucy E. Dickson, Bessie M. Cox, Ada M. Miner, Helen M. Perkins, Margaret S. Clark.

GRIFFIN AVENUE SCHOOL. Helen E. Hunt, principal; Belle Bruce, Ada F. Hutchings, Marie White, Nellie J. Newby, Hattie F. Gower.

GRAPTON-STREET SCHOOL. C. Marie Halvorsen.

HAYES-STREET SCHOOL. Janet M. Henderson, principal; Luna Murphy, director; Mae Bisby, assistant; Mary E. Quayle, May L. Paine, Melvina Jones, Mary Phelps.

HARPER SCHOOL. F. W. Stein, Jr., principal; Edith N. de Luna, director; Clara L. Timmons, assistant; Sadie H. Goodale, assistant; Mamie G. Sexton, Marian E. Folsom, Lucy E. Bradshaw, George D. Abrams, Abbie L. Pratt, Sarah W. Reeves.

Kenzie, principal; Lucy S. Wurtz, director; Jeannette A. Glass, assistant; Alice J. Cushing, Ida E. Carrick.

NEW MACY-STREET SCHOOL. Oren N. Raney, principal; Frances Bristol, director; Bessie Powell, assistant; Edith L. Lane, Mary P. King, Nellie J. St. Clair, Sarah R. Lotzbar, Dora E. Scollard, Susan H. Reeves.

NINTH-STREET SCHOOL. Emma A. Hanchette, principal; Frances M. Lawton, director; Ellie Mosgrove, assistant; Maud G. Smith, director; Margaretta Harris, assistant; Esther Norton, Louise Hutchison, Clara Young, Kate Desmond, Margaret Downing, Linella Morgan, Libbie Stephens, Nellie A. West, Estelle Cowan, H. la V. Twining.

NORMAL MODEL SCHOOL. Fannie H. Byram, principal; Bertha Andrews, director; Carrie Reeves, Emma Edwards, Clara M. Preston, A. Smith.

NORWOOD-STREET SCHOOL. Kate F. Osgood, principal; Olga H. Dorn, director; Nora H. Millsbaugh, assistant; Ada E. Hut-ton, Jennie L. Throop, Helen C. Reilly, Alice S. Culverwell, M. Alice Prior, M. Amelia Foshey, Eleanor M. Joy.

OLIVE-STREET SCHOOL. A. W. Plummer, principal; Alice M. Gray, director; N. F. W. Pond, Alice Reeves, Helena Fleishman, Minnie Devlin, Maude Crew, Laura J. Campbell, M. E. Gordon, Katherine M. Cooney, Eva Grisold, Charles E. Putnam.

PICO HEIGHTS SCHOOL. Joseph P. Yoder, principal; Isabel Bethune, Mary Junkin, M. Eva Quick, N. Louise Van Cleve.

ROSEDALE SCHOOL. E. R. Young, principal; Burney Porter, Adelaide Vose, Nellie



A TYPICAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL BUILDING.



# IN THE MOUNTAINS



## In the High Sierras.

CALIFORNIA'S MOUNTAINS, MOUNTAIN SYSTEM AND SCENERY.

*By a Staff Contributor.*

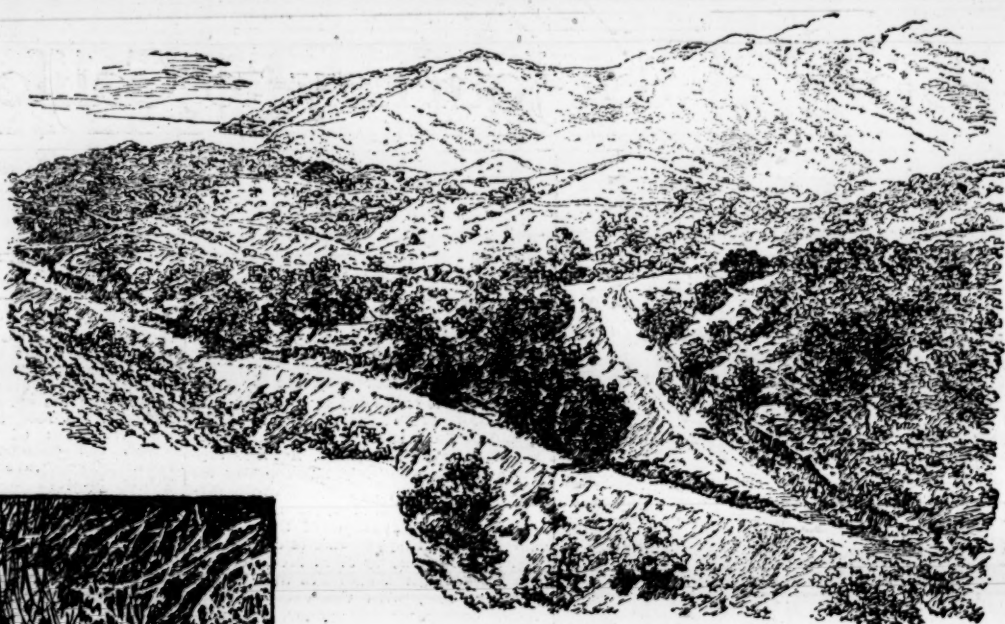
CALIFORNIA is kindred with the mountains, for she is the mother of some of the grandest ranges of the globe. Her mountain system is stupendous, and the altitude of her high sierras is sublime. Nature here impresses the beholder with her majesty, and the strength of her eternal bulwarks. In the Yosemite region one is in the heart of this great range, which is 500 miles in length and seventy miles wide. There we find a wilderness of mountains, where peak towers above peak, ranging in height from 7000 to nearly 15,000 feet. It is the region of the marvelous, where nature's grandest forces have worked steadily through the ages, carving domes and towers and massive "Cath-



edral Rocks," where glaciers have plowed cañons from 3000 to 5000 feet deep, and reared rocky fortresses that mock with their grandeur and vastness the puny works of man.

Not gloomy recesses are these cañons, savage and frowning, but glorious mountained aisles, rich in blossoming beauty and magnificent tree growths; where rivers often roar in tumultuous gladness, and brooks and cascades trill in minor chords the undying song of the hills. Ages ago the gigantic glacier smoothed their jagged sides and carved their rocky walls, sometimes with a tender touch, into shapes of beauty, or with sterner hand into frowning cliff and beetling crag, massive and vast.

Amid the higher peaks of the Sierra Nevada range nestle lakes, clear and shining as a mirror, fringed with ribbons of white sands, and lying beyond these, are groves of aspen and hardy pines, and beautiful hemlock spruces, which drop their shadows upon the bosom of the crystal waters. A general glance at the topography



THE STAGE ROAD OVER THE MOUNTAINS, CATALINA.



A MOUNTAIN WATER FALL.

the vast plains and lesser hills lie at your feet. The Sierra Nevadas lie against their background of sky like ranges of light, snow-crowned, shining, the walls of some of their peaks of almost solid granite; some nurturing majestic forests, and others showing where lava floods were once poured, or grinding, glacial rivers long since flowed.

To what colossal heights do many of these high Sierra peaks attain. Mt. Whitney, near the southern extremity of the range, lifts its noble crest to a height of almost 14,700 feet, and that monarch "fire mountain," Mt. Shasta, a colossal volcanic cone, towers upward to the lofty height of 14,440 feet, at the northern extremity. Mts. Dana and Gibbs are among the brotherhood of giants, and casting the eye over this wilderness of peaks, one sees them everywhere kindred with the clouds which mantle their shoulders, sees them stand with white snow banners streaming across the sky when winter is on their crests, and glowing in their white splendor against the bending blue of the heavens.

The writer has seen them in the early morning, when viewed from afar, lying like a cloud world in the depths of ether, flaming at the sunrise into golden brightness resplendent with light; then when sunset drew near they would put on the glow of the ruby and amethyst, and flush warm and rosy as the heart of a summer flower. Not things of earth did they seem, but creations born of light and radiant with the glory of the sun-filled skies. Hundreds of lesser peaks gather like children about the higher ones, warm with an Alpen glow while long, golden lances of light fall from them upon the plains.

I stood once on a Sierra mountain summit. Far below me lay wide-extended plains, red in the warm sunset glow as living flame. The whole valley, viewed from this lofty height, looked like a sea of fire. There were no tumultuous, tossing waves, but a calm, level, red sea reflecting the glory of the sunset, while the lofty mountain

spires blazed and glowed like vast sky torches illuminating a world.

Volcanoes are slumbering in those mountain fastnesses that have slept for centuries. Glorious rivers are born, and silvery cascades leap and sing amid the granite rocks. Nature has written her illiads on these sky-built pages of granite and poured out her richest harmonies amid her leaping waterfalls and streams. Grandeur walks forever within this upper mountain world. Here the traveler may view Patmos-like visions that will fill his soul with wonder and delight, while the air that he breathes is freshly distilled from Nature's vast alembic. Eternal freshness is before and beneath him, while a flinty world of rock and majestic peaks fills the upper air. The high Sierras seem to dominate the world.

The Coast Range stands sentinel over the wide stretch of territory between it and the sea. Sometimes there are peaks that shoot upward in the Sierra Madre Range to an altitude of more than 11,000 feet, the Titans of the Coast region, their lofty crests held captive for months by the snows of winter. But at their base lie semi-tropical valleys, with orange groves and waving palms. At their feet are wide, rich valleys running to the sea, and valleys nurtured by their lesser spurs which run like broad aisles amid the hills. The most attractive mountain scenery in the world, and the most glorious landscapes lie here, right here in this Golden State, among the mountains of California.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

#### Foxy Gentleman.

[Detroit Free Press:] "I'm sure that I recognize my own faults," she murmured, with downcast eyes.

"Of course you do," he replied, confidently, "there are so few of them."

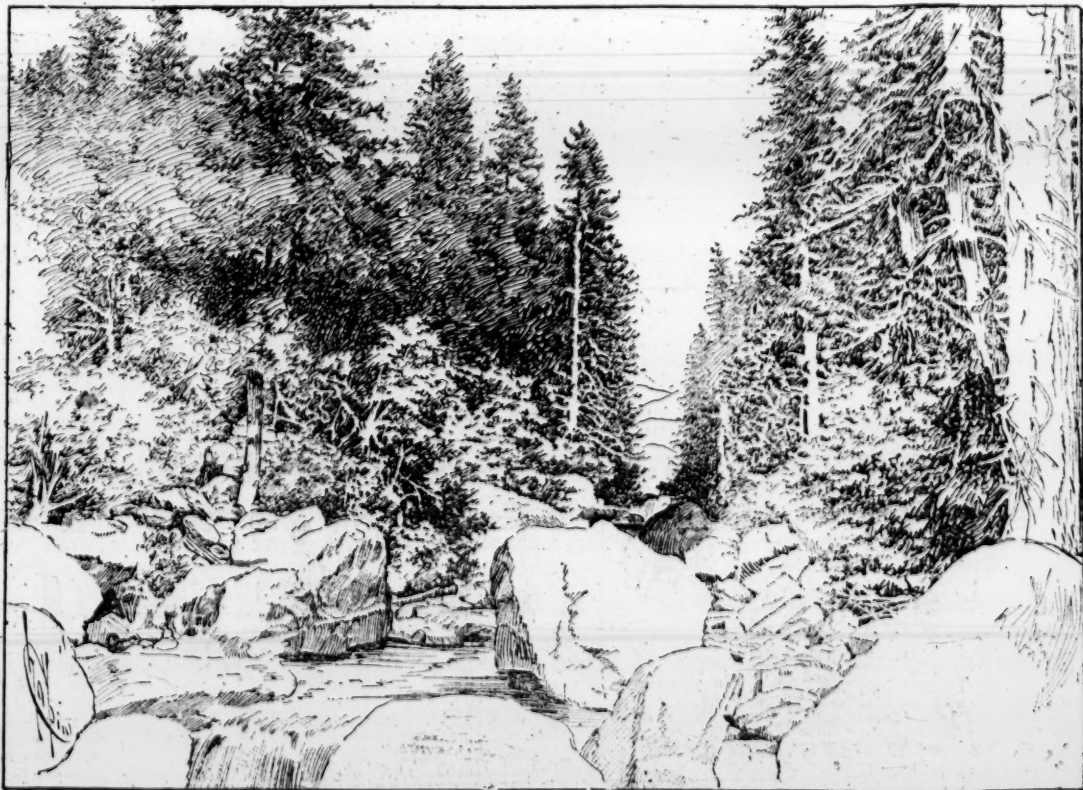
Then she realized beyond all haunting doubts that he was the most desirable among the many who sought her hand.

[San Diego Tribune:] San Diego has the distinction of having more veterans of the Mexican war as citizens than any other city of her size in the country.

of the State will reveal the fact that the work of mountain-building was carried on in accordance with a fixed plan or arrangement. The casual observer would see that the principal central portion presents but one valley with a range of mountains on either side, the Coast Range upon the western, and the Sierra Nevada upon the eastern side. These two great ranges are so curved that they meet on their northern and southern ends, inclosing within their Titan lengths a magnificent area more than four hundred miles long, and from thirty-five to sixty miles in width. This is California's great central valley, and one of the richest wheat-growing sections of the State. Look down upon it from any of its sentinel heights and you see it "glowing golden in the sunshine, extending north and south farther than the eye can reach, one smooth, flowery, lake-like bed of fertile soil."

But though the general mountain view may impress the beholder with the idea that there exists great simplicity of arrangement in our mountain system, he will discover upon closer study, that there is in reality infinite complexity of detail, which to the careless observer lies partially concealed. The Coast Range, that great mountain wall lying between the inland valleys and the sea, rises to the height of from 2000 to 8000 feet not as a solid, unbroken wall, but composed of countless peaks and mighty spurs innumerable, in whose vast arms, like those of the Sierra Nevada's, are inclosed in innumerable green and fertile valleys. Numerous, too, are the valleys that lie among the rounded hills, sheltered by their protecting sides, nestling there like fertile gardens, rich in color, bright with countless wild flowers, and waiting only the touch of the plow to bring forth uncounted harvests.

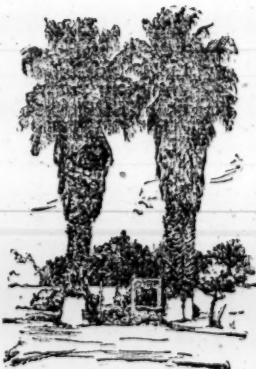
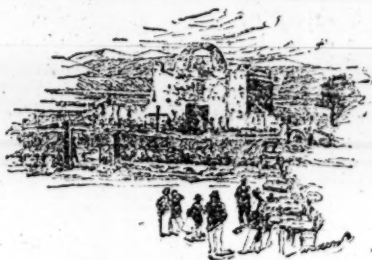
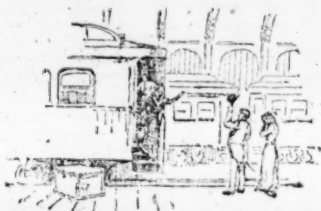
California is indeed the wonderland of the continent. Everywhere the mountains confront you, but climb them and



A GORGE IN THE MOUNTAINS.



# Story of the Journey to California and Back.



**N**O MATTER how often one may have made the trip between Los Angeles and Chicago the interesting features of the journey will be much enhanced by reading this fresh and attractive book.\* It is, as stated in the preface, a book wholly devoted to western scenes, not in any sense a guide-book, but "explicitly an attempt to present the merits of a relatively few selected typical features for the consideration of those who weigh the high opportunities of travel." The illustrations, by J. T. McCutcheon, are from original sketches and photographs, and, with the exception of those occupying full pages, are presented on the outer margin of each page, something altogether new and unique in the way of book illustration, and similar to what is here shown on the margins of these pages of *The Midwinter Times*. The work comprises 170 pages of text, and the following passages have been compiled from it, by permission, with a view to giving the reader some idea of the work itself and of the scenes described in it, as also something about the more prominent places passed on the way.

In a few broad touches the writer carries the traveler out from Chicago, through Illinois, across the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, through Kansas with its reminiscences of John Brown and the guerrilla Quantrell, and their exploits prior to the Civil War, across Colorado, with a glimpse of the poetic Spanish Peaks; then through a half-mile tunnel at an elevation of 7000 feet, to emerge therefrom into New Mexico—"a Territory in the sky."

The description given of the many strange places and things to be seen by the traveler in that Territory is very interesting. The history of New Mexico formerly began with a pretty legend that dated back to a time in Spain, when a sovereign, fighting amid his native mountains, found himself hemmed in by the enemy, and would have perished with all his army had not one of his enterprising soldiers discovered an unsuspected pass, the entrance to which he marked with a bleached cow's skull that lay convenient to his hand, and then, returning, led a retreat through the pass to safety. By order of the grateful King the family name of the soldier was thereupon made Cabeza de Vaca—cow's head—to celebrate so opportune a service. When Narvaez set sail from Spain for the Florida coast, three and a half centuries ago, he took one of the Cabeza de Vaca family with him, who, on his reaching this country, started out to find Mexico, where his fellow-countrymen were known to dwell, but instead of reaching there, landed himself in what is now New Mexico, in the year 1536, and as he could not find old Mexico, he christened the country he did find, "Nuevo Mexico."

In 1605 the Spaniards founded the city of Santa Fé under the name of La Ciudad Real de la Santa Fé de San Francisco (the True City of the Holy Faith of St. Francis,) which, like many another ponderous Spanish title, has been reduced to lower terms in the lapse of time. The extraordinary interest of its early days is kept alive by monuments which the kindly elements protect from the accustomed ravages of the centuries. The Territorial Governor today receives his guests in the same room that served visitors in the time of the first viceroy. Eighteen American and seventy-six Spanish and Mexican rulers have successively occupied the palace. It has survived all those strange modulations by which a Spanish province has become a Territory of the union bordering on Statehood. The story of the palace stretches back into real antiquity, to a time when the Inquisition had powers, when zealous friars

of the order of St. Francis exhorted throngs of dimly-comprehending heathens, and when the mailed warriors of Coronado told marvelous uncontradicted tales of ogres that were believed to dwell in the surrounding wilderness. Beneath its roof are garnered priceless treasures of that ancient time, which the curious visitor may behold. There are faded pictures of saints painted upon puma skins, figures laboriously wrought in wood to shadow forth the Nazarene; votive offerings in silver, in the likeness of legs, arms and hands, brought to the altar of Our Lady by those who had been healed of wounds or disease; rude stone gods of the heathen, and domestic utensils and implements of war. There, too, may be seen ancient maps of the new world, lettered in Latin and in French, on which California appears as an island of the Pacific, and the country at large is confidently displayed with grotesque inaccuracy.

There are other places of antiquarian interest, where are stored Spanish archives covering two and a quarter

one catches an occasional glimpse of bright, interrogating eyes and a saucy, handsome face, in spite of the closely-drawn tapale. If now some sturdy figure in clanking armor should obligingly pass along, you would have an exact picture of the place as it appeared two and a half centuries ago. Nothing but that figure has departed from the scene, and substantially nothing new has entered in. It does not change. The hurrying activities and transitions of the outer world, from which it is separated by only a narrow arroyo, count for nothing here. One questions if the outline of a shadow has altered for generations. The Old House where Coronado is said to have lodged in 1540, and the Church of San Miguel, which was sacked in 1680 and rehabilitated in 1710, are not distinguishable from their surroundings by any air of superior age. All is old, a petrification of medieval human life done in adobe.

All the numerous Mexican communities in the Territory contain representatives of this order (the "Penitentes") which is peculiar by reason of the self-



MOQUI HAIRDRESSER.

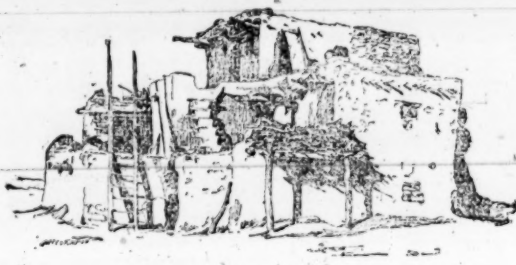
centuries, and numerous paintings and carvings of great age; the Church of Our Lady of Light, the Cathedral of San Francisco, and finally the Church of San Miguel and the Old House, isolated from everything that is in touch with our century by their location in the heart of a decrepit old Mexican village. Here, at last, is the real Santa Fé of the traveler's anticipation; a straggling aggregation of low adobe huts, divided by narrow winding lanes, where in the sharply-defined shadows leathern-faced old men and women sit in vacuous idleness and burros loaded with firewood or garden truck pass to and fro; and in small groups of chattering women

flagellations inflicted by its members in their excess of pietistic zeal. Unlike their ilk of India, they do not practice self-torture for long periods, but only during a certain period in each year. Then, strided to the waist, these poor zealots go chanting a dolorous strain and beating themselves unsparingly upon the back with the sharp-spined cactus or soap weed, until they are a revolting sight to look upon. Often they sink from the exhaustion attendant upon long-sustained suffering and loss of blood. The extreme ordeal of crucifixion was not infrequently practiced in former years, and it is said some are now alive who bear the mark of the spike in their palms. Among the penitential ceremonies is the bear-

\*To California and Back. By C. A. Higgins. Published for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.







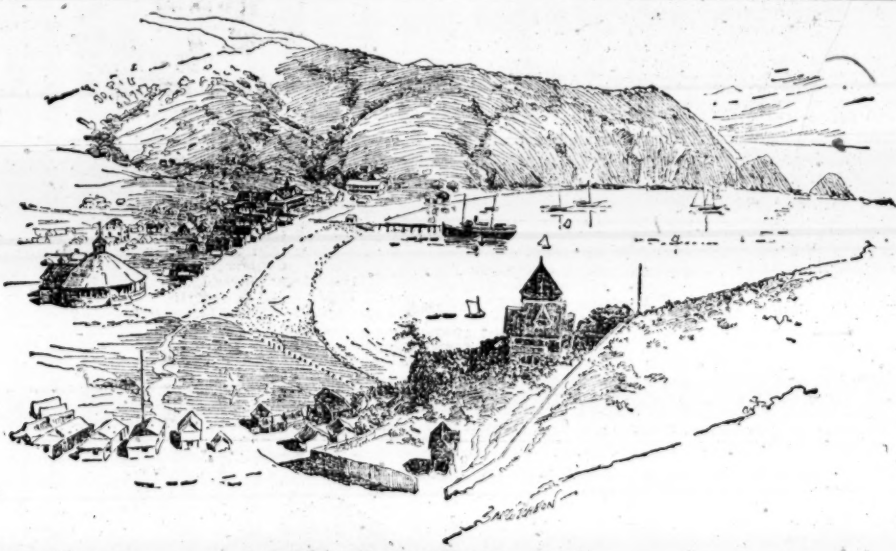
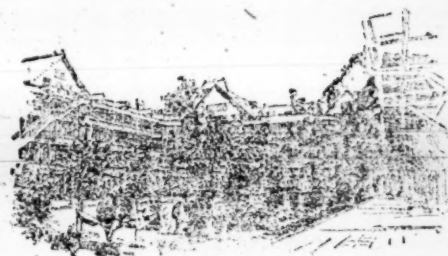
ing a huge cross of heavy timber for long distances, amid the exhorting cries of onlookers. The one who is adjudged to have punished himself most severely is chosen chief of the performance for the following year, and the honor does not want for aspirants. Attempts have been made to abolish this annual demonstration, but without avail.

From New Mexico the traveler is quickly carried into Arizona, the altitude of which is about the same as that along the route through New Mexico, ranging from 5000 to 7000 feet above sea level, gradually sloping to the westward. Arizona is full of interesting things and places, not the least of which are its petrified forests buried deep down beneath 10,000 feet of rock, but which has gradually eroded away. And when, as the author says, these ancient logs were uncovered, and like so many Van Winkles, they awoke—but from a sleep many thousand times longer—to the sight of a world that had forgotten them, lo! the sybaritic chemistry of nature had transformed them every one into chalcidony, topaz, onyx, carnelian, agate and amethyst. Thousands of acres are thickly strewn with trunks and segments of trunks, and covered with chip-like fragments. There are several separated tracts, any one of which will seem to the aston-

cañon's greatest width and depth, the beholder is confronted by a scene whose majesty and beauty are well-nigh unbearable. Snatched in a single glance from every accustomed anchorage of human experience, the stoutest heart here quavers, the senses cower. It is one of the few widely-advertised spots which one need not fear approaching with anticipations too exalted. It is a new world, compelling the tribute of sensations whose intensity exceeds the familiar significance of words. It never has been adequately described, and never will be. If you say of Niagara's gorge that it is profound, what shall you say of the Colorado's chasm that yawns beneath your feet to a depth of nearly fifty times greater? If you have looked down from the height of the Eiffel tower and called it vertiginous, what shall you say when you are brought to the verge of a gulf at points of which you may drop a plummet five times as far? And when you face, not a mere narrow frowning gash of incredible depth, but a broad underworld that reaches to the uttermost horizon and seems as vast as the earth itself; studded with innumerable pyramidal mountains of massive bulk hewn from gaudiest rock-strata, that barely lift the cones and turrets of

Their aspirations, their struggles and their fate are all unwritten, save on these crumbling stones, which are their sole monument and meager epitaph. Here once they dwelt. They left no other print on time.

Crossing the Colorado River at The Needles the traveler enters California, the much and truly-landed land of fruit and flower and sunny climate, of mountain and shore and sea-girt isle, land of paradoxes, where winter is the season of bloom and fruitage, and summer is nature's time of slumber. The traveler enters it for the first time with a vivid preconception of its splendors. By way of introduction you are borne across the most sterile portion of the most hopeless waste in America, whose monotony intercepts every approach to California except that round-about one by way of the sea. On either hand lies a drear stretch of sand and alkali, relieved only by black patches of lava and a mountainous horizon—a Nubian desert, unmarked by a single human habitation outside the lonely path of the locomotive; where not even the cry of a wolf breaks the grim silence of desolation. Through this the train hastens to a more elevated country, arid still, but relieved by rugged rocks, the esthetic gnarled trunk and bolls of



AVALON, SANTA CATALINA ISLAND.

ished beholder an inexhaustible store of gems, measurable by no smaller phrase than millions of tons; a profusion of splinters, limbs, and logs, every fragment of which as it lies would adorn the collector's cabinet, and, polished by the lapidary, might embellish a crown. Some of these prostrate trees of stone are over one hundred feet in length and seven or eight feet in diameter, although they are most frequently broken into sections by transverse fracture. One of these huge trunks, its integrity still spared by time, spans a cañon fifty feet wide—a bridge of jasper and agate overhanging a tree-fringed pool—strange embodiment of a seer's rhapsody, squandered upon a desert far from the habitation of men. The largest and best known of the petrified forests lies from twenty to thirty miles distant from Holbrook.

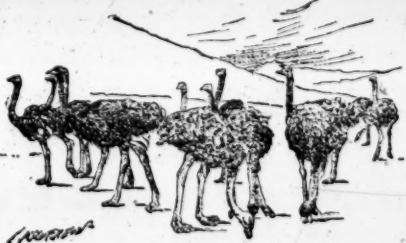
Leaving the petrified forests, the traveler is taken to Flagstaff, the point of departure for the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, through which pours the Colorado River, wayward, strenuous, and possessed of creative, imagination and terrific energies when the mood is on. Describing this wonderful formation, the author says the series of tremendous chasms which form the channel of the Colorado River in its course through Northern Arizona reach their culmination in a chaotic gorge 217 miles long, from 9 to 13 miles wide, and, midway, more than 6600 feet below the level of the plateau. Standing upon the brink of that plateau, at the point of the

their crests to the level of the eye; divided by purple voids; banded in vivid colors of transparent brilliancy that are harmonized by atmosphere and refraction to a marvelous delicacy; controlled by a unity of idea that redeems the whole from the menace of overwhelming chaos—then, surely, you may be pardoned if your pen halts in its description.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book is that on the cliff and cave dwellings in Arizona, the most important of them, yet discovered, being within a radius of eight miles from Flagstaff, and are easily accessible. Fixed like swallows' nests upon the face of a precipice, approachable from above or below only by deliberate and cautious climbing, these dwellings have the appearance of fortified retreats rather than habitual abodes. That there was a time, in the remote past, when warlike peoples of mysterious origin passed southward over this plateau is generally credited. And the existence of the cliff-dwellings is ascribed to the exigencies of that dark period when the inhabitants of the plateau, unable to cope with the superior energy, intelligence and numbers of the descending hordes, devised these unassailable retreats. All their quaintness and antiquity cannot conceal the deep pathos of their being, for tragedy is written all over these poor hovels hung between earth and sky. Their builders hold no smallest niche in recorded history.

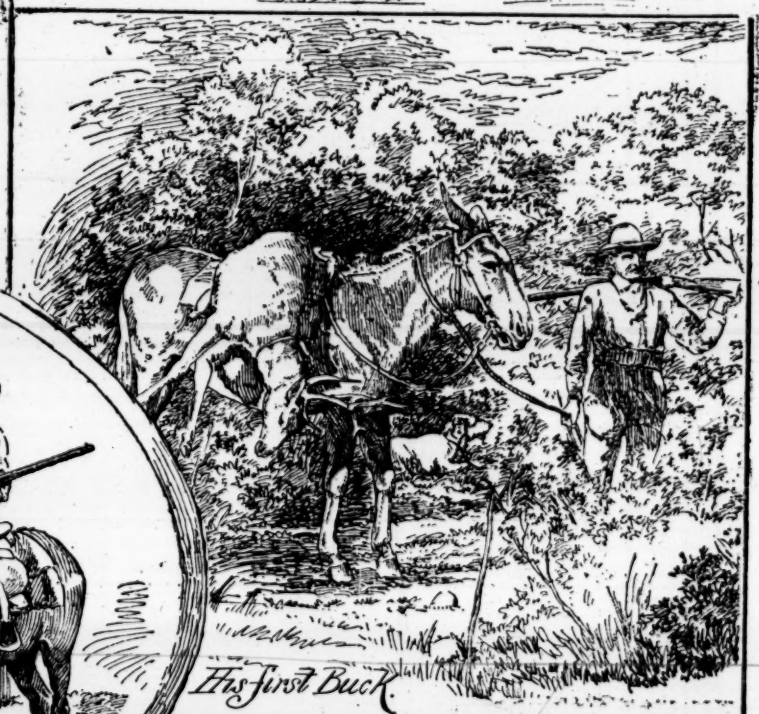
the yucca and occasional growths of deciduous trees. Next you enter the Cañon Pass, soon to arrive at San Bernardino, from which place the road passes through one continued series of orange, lemon and olive groves, deciduous fruit orchards, in vineyards, down the San Gabriel Valley to Pasadena, and then to Los Angeles, to which latter place the traveler is brought back after having made a run to San Diego and other places bordering on the ocean, not forgetting a trip to Tia Juana, on the boundary line between Mexico and the United States.

Returning inland, Capistrano is the first point mentioned, where is the massive ruin of the Mission San Juan Capistrano. The mission dominates the valley. Go where you will, the eye turns to this colossal fragment, a forlorn but vital thing; broken, crushed, and yet undying. Swarthy faces are mingled with the pale Saxon type, the music of the Spanish tongue is heard wherever you hear human speech, and from behind the lattices of the adobes come the tinkle of guitars and the cadence of soft voices in plaintive rhythm. The sun makes black shadows by every house and tree, and sweeps in broad unbroken light over the undulating hills to hazy mountain tops; ground squirrels scamper across the way, wild doves start up with whistling wings, and there is song of birds and cry of barnyard fowls. The essence of the scene is passing quiet and peace. The petty noises of the vil-





# WITH GUN & DOG



## FOR THE SPORTSMAN.

THE wild chorus that wakes the birds like a doxology in pandemonium when the hounds open on the fresh trail of the deer starts the pulse bounding but little higher than the heavy thump, bump, k-thump, with which all four feet of the mule deer strike the ground at once as he springs from his bed before the stealthy foot of the still hunter. And nothing so rewards the hunter for hours of toil and patience as to trip the wily rover with a single bullet as he surges swiftly away in the most erratic career of any animal that lives. No animal has more springy limbs; he rejoices in the lofty bounds that make him so hard to hit more than the red deer does in his rolling canter, and the heavy blow with which he strikes the ground with all feet at once sends him again aloft with an easy grace that leaves the bullet below him, unless good luck unites with the highest skill. Among the heaviest boulders that stud the roughest hillside he plays like the humming bird in a cluster of roses, dashes through the stiff red arms of the manzanita as though it were but a shadow, while the thorny green branches of the ever-green lilac seem but to stimulate him to go like a cannon ball through the dense green of the wild cherry. One feels that he has done something when one stops the wavy line of glistening gray, and none who know the mule deer well would have him straighten a curve of his winding flight.

In spite of rapid settlement which has climbed the last slope of arable land that swells upward into the great hills, the mule deer is still fairly plentiful in Southern California, and with the increasing protection it is now





receiving, will be even more plentiful in the future. For the nurseries of heavy chaparral of the larger hills are still comparatively unbroken. And even where settlement has invaded the nooks of the lower hills deer know so well how to take care of themselves that they still flourish within sound of the settler's house. As in all countries they have here their periods of shifting range, often for no apparent reason except to see the world, so that a range that is good today may be quite bare next month, and vice versa. But one who knows how to hunt can soon find where they are, while there is scarcely a country where the tyro can do better than in the greater part of the rolling hills of the lower ranges.

Hounds are very little used for this hunting, as in most of the land the air is quite dry, and water hardly frequent enough in the hills to keep a dog's nose in good order. In the mountains where there is plenty the deer have no regular runways, and as they care nothing about the roughness of the ground, are as liable to plunge down the steep side of a deep ravine as to run along a smoother ridge. Even in the lower hills their movements are none too reliable, and few can tell what a good runway is. But still hunting is good enough for any one, while the majority love it better for the skill it calls forth rather than the more tumultuous uproar of the drive with dogs. The latter is very fine as long as the music rolls your way in echoing crescendo, but there are too many times when it dies away in appalling diminuendo which consumes your soul with envy at the prospect of some other watcher getting game that by all the laws of propriety should have come to you. When it takes the latter course you know your harp is on the willow, but in still hunting hope ever brightens until the day is done.

Hunting is rapidly becoming so fashionable in America that hundreds now enjoy the pursuit of the deer where but dozens did a few years ago. And interest grows in the chase as the deer steadily keeps pace with improvements in rifles. He rarely stops now to look when he hears a noise. He takes for granted the meaning of a footstep on the ground and can tell to a certainty whether the step of a horse is any heavier for bearing a man. He now relies more on speed of foot than on hiding in heavy brush and thinks the next township quite as safe as he used to consider the next section.

In scarcely any part of the Union is deer hunting so comfortable as here. There are still hundreds of places where one may get a shot in an hour's walk from a settler's house instead of being compelled to camp out, as in most countries. And, as about all the hunting is before the season of rain, camping is the simplest in the world and generally such a pleasure in itself that one feels well repaid for a few days' outing even if not skillful enough to stop the scudding gray. No one but a tenderfoot ever bothers with a tent unless very late in the year, while the amount of bedding and other things required may here be reduced to the lowest point consistent with comfort anywhere in the world. Many a one makes a comfortable camp and goes on a long trip with only one horse, putting some of the bedding under the saddle and riding all the way. But through most of the country good roads run so near the hunting ground, while there are so many other portions over which a wagon may be driven with a true-pulling team, that the majority of hunters go in that way.

There is something about the deer that in all countries appeals irresistibly to the sportsman. Many a one is satisfied with one elk or one moose, many quickly tire of hunting antelope, but the deer is so wary and tricky in so many ways, he is found amid such ever-varying scenes that one who has once felt the charms of his pursuit never tires of it. Other large game flees at once from civilization, but the deer laughs at all the ordinary stages of it. Especially is this the case here where the heavy chaparral of the rough hills affords him a home from which he will never be driven. He cannot here be enticed to the salt lick, chased into water to have his throat cut by some butcher while a high-priced guide holds his tail to keep him from jumping into the boat. He yields not to curiosity in the fire hunt and cannot be trapped or snared. Equally vain is every other attempt to hunt him by any unfair means. One must meet him on even terms with superior eyes, knowledge of his habits and skill with the best of rifles matched against his wonderful nose, his keen ears, and eyes that, next to those of the antelope, are the quickest to detect a motion of anything that lives.

### THE BEAR.

SOME of the great bears that once gave California such a reputation still survive in the Sierra Madre range and connecting mountains of Southern California. Within thirty miles of Los Angeles are still enough to make a handsome bag if they could be got together, and any one who wants bear tracks to follow can quickly find plenty so large that he may wish he had stayed at home. The black bear is also at home in the same ranges, though in much larger numbers. The mountains of Tehachapi, where the Sierra Nevada swings around to join the coast range, where Kern county

joins Ventura and the northern part of Los Angeles county, probably contain as many black bears yet as any part of the United States of equal size, while parts of it, such as San Emidio Mountain, probably contain more grizzlies than any other place. A vast area lies there of country all unsettled, and the bears fatten on manzanita, wild plums and acorns, with beef for a change, range over the whole with little to trouble them.

By those who have never hunted him, the bear is generally deemed a slow and stupid animal. But the dull and clumsy air he wears in captivity is all put on. No smarter animal lives, and while not the quickest, he is quick enough for all the practical requirements of an interview with anything on two legs. The deer often falls a victim to his superior judgment, which decides that there is no particular danger about some noise, and that it would be better to wait a bit and see rather than take the chances of wasting leg energy for nothing. But the bear always reasons the other way, his forty-league legs are not a bit stingy of their untiring reserve, while he never stops for a second sniff of tainted air, and never trusts his eyes to tell a man from a stump, as a deer will generally do if the man is at rest. Many have thought that a bear cannot run well, especially the grizzly. But no man who ever led the procession ever thought so for over half a second. It takes considerable of a horse to run away from that same clumsy-looking brute, while there are plenty of dogs that cannot run into a black bear, if the bear has anything of a start.

No animal is master of as many tricks as the bear, and the black bear is probably the only animal that, in snow, can take his back track and walk in it so closely for hundreds of yards that you will not notice it until the trail suddenly comes to an end. Even then it may take considerable trouble in following it back to find where he has turned suddenly off under some log or some other place that will deceive you and gone off on a tangent. On snow most other animals may be tracked and overtaken at least the second day, and most all of them may be tracked to their dens. But those who ever overhauled a bear in a stern chase, even when he was not alarmed can almost be counted on one's fingers, while those who have tracked them to their winter hiding places are almost as scarce. They go and keep going until they tire out the pursuer, and what they do then no one has yet found out.

The law makes no close season for the bear, as he generally closes it for himself. In berry or acorn time bears may sometimes be caught feeding in the morning or evening, but generally there is little use in trying to still-hunt them, on account of their extraordinary sagacity. A bear never leaves his den abouts lying around loose but carries them with him, though he has been known to forget himself and leave them in the next county. Consequently the surest way to hunt him is with dogs, and this is also the most exciting of all field sports. There is plenty of ground here on which this can still be done, but one must have a good mountain horse and be a rough rider to have any certainty of being in at the finish.

California has plenty of horses that will carry you anywhere a man can go without using his hands, and take you through brush as fast as your whiskers will allow, but good bear dogs do not spring from the Kennel Register, and can rarely be found at the dog pound. If you start out with a score that look duly savage and would snatch at a leg on a bicycle in great style, about sixteen may be relied on to be under the kitchen stove in less than half an hour from the time they catch scent of a bear. Of the other four two or three will be in good order for bologna a little later. While the survivor, if he ever recovers, may make a very good bear dog, combining grit with prudence in a manner quite charming.

When one is equipped with a pack of dogs gathered by this survival of the fittest, a bear, great or small, has a life work before him greater than any apostle of theosophy. The largest grizzly may rage and slash around but there is nothing to hit. By the time, the big claws, like the teeth of an old-fashioned cradle, whirl around to gather the clamorous crop they furrow nothing but empty air, while two or three sets of teeth are anchored in the ponderous rear before its owner can get it swung around out of reach. With such generalship you can walk with safety up to the biggest grizzly—if your horse will let you—and if you are mean enough to take such an unfair advantage of him you can pick a place where the first shot will be quite certain to settle matters; provided, always, that he is not large enough to carry all the dogs on his back at once toward you like a deer with so many fat ticks sticking to his hide.

The black bear does not enjoy much of this nonsense, and makes for a tree from the crotch of which he looks down upon the gang of dogs and men with vast contempt. You can generally call him down at your leisure, but will get more fun out of it by cutting the tree down and starting him off on another race. The dogs will be quite sure to overhail him again, though I will not guarantee the distance within which it will happen. But you had better take him as he runs the next time, so as to give him no chance to strike a fifty-foot sequoia, ax-handled being a little short in this country. Shooting a

bear from a tree is not a matter to which one looks back with pride, and most all those who have done it say they are ashamed of it. But the chase is the greatest of all the exciting times of the field, worth many days of patient waiting to see, and one that will ever rise bright in memory when all other scenes are dimmed with years.

### SMALL GAME.

By Count Jaro von Schmidt.

PEOPLE visiting California are amazed at its many beauties, the softness of its climate, its eternal sunshine, its great abundance and variety of luscious fruit, its endless grain fields and its permanent flora, but few realize how well stocked it is with small game of all kinds.

The hunter who is investigating will find: The Sandhill Crane, the Swan, the Canada Goose, the Hutchins Goose, the Checker-breasted or Laughing Goose, the Snow Goose, the Brant, the celebrated Canyaback Duck, the Red Head, the Mallard Duck, the Wood Duck, the Gadwall, the Sprigs or Pintail, the Widgeon, the Spoonbill or Shoveler, the Tufted Duck, the Ruddy, the Golden Eye, the Merganser, the Cinnamon Teal, the Green-winged Teal, the Buffalo Head, the Blue Bill, the Sickle-bill Curlew, the Esquimaux Curlew, the American Avocet, the Sillies, the Glossy Ibis, the Bull-headed Plover, the Upland Plover, the Killdeer Plover, the English Snipe, the Red-breasted Snipe, the Grass Snipe, the Piny Snipe, the Mountain Quail, the Valley Quail, the Partridge, the Mud Hen, Virginia Rail, the Lesser Rail, the Jack Rabbit or Hare, the Cottontail, the Sage Rabbit, the Tree Squirrel, the Ground Squirrel, the Big Ring-necked Pigeon and the dove. Most of the water fowl breed in the north, even as far as Alaska and the Arctic. Nature has wisely provided that ducks lay from twelve to twenty eggs for one setting, but when the setting is destroyed, they lay eight to twelve eggs, and even when the second setting is lost, they will, in many instances, have a third nest with six to eight eggs. This provision of nature alone has saved our wild fowl from extermination, as the rapidly-increasing population and the great demand in the markets, our improved firearms and the onslaught of the merciless pothunter have made fearful havoc among them.

Now a new danger threatens, which is more serious yet. It is the wholesale gathering of eggs in Alaska and on

the northern coast by the natives, who find willing purchasers at the many mining camps and fish-canning factories. The eggs of geese and ducks are gathered whether they are fresh or incubated, (and, therefore, unfit for human food,) and sold by the cartload.

If this vandalism is not stopped by our Legislature, our Coast will be soon stripped of their visitors from the North, who add so much pleasure to our sportsmen and to our table every fall and winter. The present game laws of California are now fairly good, and it is hoped will be enforced more and more as the citizens of the United States see more plainly the absolute necessity of protection.

The numerous gun clubs of California are aiding the Game and Fish Commissioners in their effort to preserve to California its famous abundance of small game.

The San Joaquin Shooting Club, which has done more in that direction than any other institution of that kind, has imported and liberated nearly two hundred Oregon pheasants and Arizona quail. This club is located on the famous San Joaquin ranch, in Orange county, and has of late, by shutting off the ocean tide, transformed worthless salt sloughs into sweetwater lakes of more than 1000 acres in extent. Those sloughs and flats that were formerly only either barren or partly covered with salt grass are now covered with sweet water.

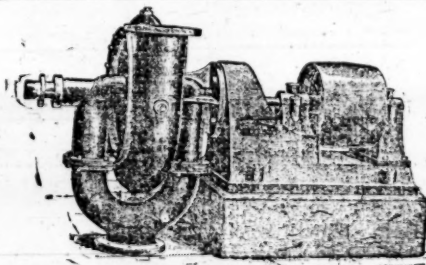
Its flora has consequently changed into a sweetwater flora, supplying vast quantities of duck food and fine cover for breeding places. The permanent submersion of the land causes a rank growth of the pond weed (Potamogeton pectinatus), which is the favorite food of the Canyaback Duck.

Thousands of tons of this natural duck food is grown during the summer months, the growth being so rank that it impedes the use of boats for the time being. Besides its natural food, from 16,000 to 18,000 pounds of the best wheat is fed to the ducks during each season. Here thousands of ducks now nest and raise their brood, unmolested by animal or human vermin. Here it is where these ducks, when grown, annually meet their brethren on their migrating tour from the frozen North to the great southern duck hostelry at the head of Newport Bay.

It ought to be the aim of every shooting club to feed and to protect the game the whole year round, taking only a limited portion of the annual increase as a reward for the food and protection given them, instead of, as is too often the case, trying only to slaughter the greatest number of birds at the least possible expense and with the least possible trouble.

It is our bounden duty to preserve our game to our children as it was left to us by our forefathers.

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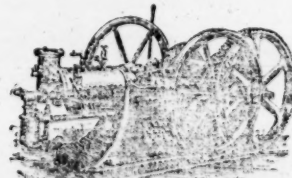


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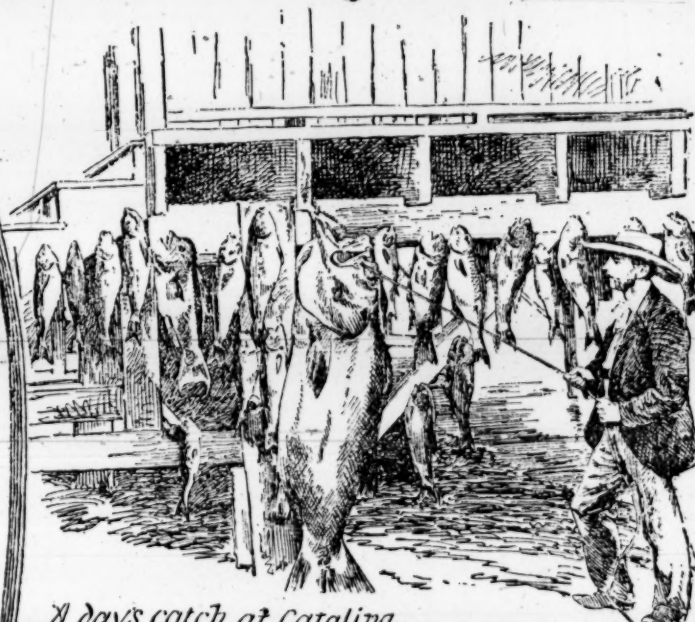
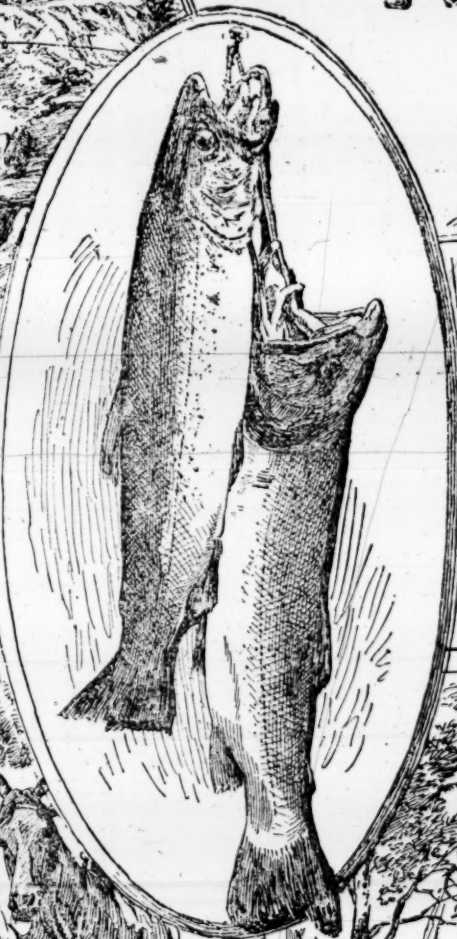
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*A ticklish crossing.*



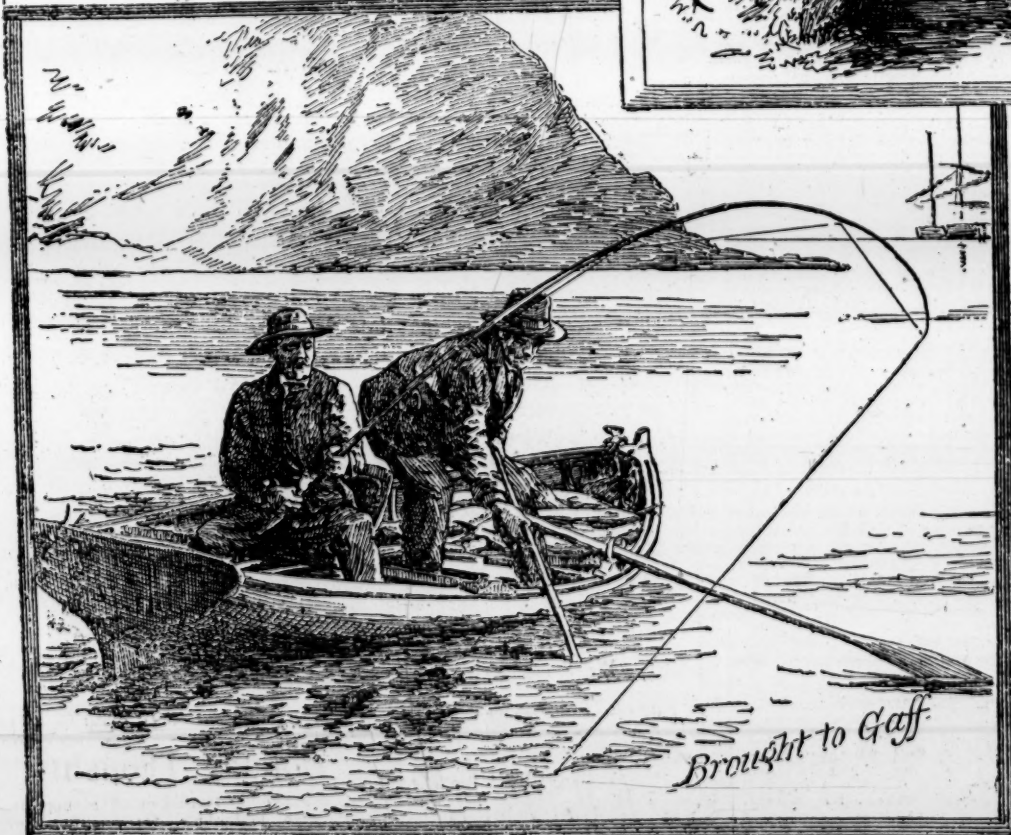
*A day's catch at Catalina.*



*Stopping to cinch.*



*An exciting moment.*



*Brought to Gaff.*

## THE FISHER.

HOWEVER much we may enjoy the tumbling hills from which one can look over wide expanses of green orchard and meadow to the shimmering face of the distant ocean, there are few who do not also love the deep cañon that shuts out all but the blue sky above. Nothing in Southern California is more pleasant than the mountain brook that foams and swirls between the rugged hills, and it grows ever more charming with increasing wildness of the cañon and swifter rush of its waters, as we ascend it to where the little streams that form it trickle from banks of almost eternal snow. The great mountains that sleep so hazily blue in the distant sky seem to the stranger mere ridges of high-piled sterility, are a world within themselves, and one who for the first time passes the gateway where some stream comes out upon the plain meet a revelation.

What wonder, then, that when the 1st of April releases the arm of law the lover of out of doors hies him with light rod and reel to see the first trout of the season break the circling pool, or flash in the rapids that sparkle below it? The trout is among fish what the woodcock is among birds. It has its peculiar attraction that none can explain, an attraction quite independent of size, and still more independent of flavor. It is because it is the purest gem of life that earth can show. No bird, no animal, no fish compares with it. Many birds surpass it in intensity of color, but none in beauty; nothing excels it in grace, while nowhere is there such another condensation of equal energy and quickness in equal compass.

No other game or fish has such a charming home, a home that it is a pleasure in itself to visit, in which one likes to lie down and doze away the middle of the day to the music of the waters beneath the solemn shades of the great alders that in places interlock their heads into an arcade above them. But, as in all the sports of the field, the principal charm lies in the skill required to get even a bite. The trout is about the only fish



that seems to have an intuitive knowledge of man and his ways. Tame as they may be in the brooks, the step of man has never invaded, trout are still very wild compared with any other fish. No fish so puzzles the tyro, and many of its ways are a puzzle even to the expert. The ever-changing moods of the trout make it so impossible to calculate his tastes and movements with accuracy, that even the expert has often to make a new study of the subject at every new brook, or at every change of weather, water or time of day.

No fish so puzzles the tyro. The number of times one can fish, where trout are so abundant that you can see them at any time of day, yet without getting even a nibble, no matter how carefully concealed, or how delicate the tackle, is one of the greatest of surprises. And almost as great a surprise is the number of times you can pull on the line after mastering the difficulty of getting a bite, and yet not land a fish, or even raise one clear of the water. There are plenty of men who have fished dozens of times where trout were both plenty and tame, yet never caught one, and have given it up as a hopeless task. The combination of quickness, firmness of touch, yet delicacy of striking, they seem unable to master.

The skill necessary to do much with the trout not only makes it so attractive, but enables it to live practically forever in streams from which all other fish can be exterminated. So that in spite of the number of anglers the trout survives in every stream where he ever was known, and is found in almost every mountain brook of any size and permanence. The native is the cut-throat trout, but the rainbow has been planted in some of the streams and thrives wonderfully. No attempt has yet been made to stock the streams, but with that care there would be more than enough trout for all. As it is, the experts and the bunglers who get in early have most of the fishing. In some of the large artificial lakes like Bear Valley and Lake Hemet, the trout grow very large, running to eight or ten pounds, and one who understands them well can take some splendid fish almost any time after the season opens.

The big game fish of the ocean are again awake in early spring, and some of them are ready for the tyro at any time in the winter. The big ocean mackerel, called the yellowtail, can cut your fingers, snap your line or run out 600 feet of it before you fairly realize that you have a bite, while the smaller mackerel, called the bonito, and weighing six or seven pounds, is one of the most gamey fish for his weight to be found in any waters. Before the winter is over the barracuda, a handsome ocean pickerel, is on hand in great schools, from which one so disposed can almost fill a boat in a few hours if his arms will hold out. The jewfish, a great bass running up to 400 pounds, is ready to make it lively for the expert at most any time of the year, while the tuna surpasses the famed tarpon in rush and strength, and calls for all the skill and endurance of the angler. Then there are sea trout and various other fish for those who like something less obstreperous, and in the help there are many kinds of deep-water fish that make good sport for those who like something still more quiet.

Thousands enjoy the ocean fishing the long season through, and on no other sea is it so certain, safe and comfortable as on the smooth waters that lie south of Point Conception. The great ocean is so peaceful that the commonest boats can sail it with safety in most all weather, while squalls are something quite unknown, and the winter storms always give a day or two's notice. Nowhere is the fishing more certain, for there are so many kinds of fish that some of them are always ready to do full duty. The even temperature that marks this coast, and the long array of cloudless days add still more to the pleasures of the ocean; and in midwinter, unless a storm is upon the waters, the sky is almost as soft as in summer. And when tired of larger fish one can lie in the sun upon the deck of the boat and watch the silvery wings of the flying-fish as they clear the rolling billows, see the white or gray pelicans dive into the home of the fish, while the porpoise rolls in shining curves above the wave, or the seal raises his glistening head to inspect you, while farther out a column of snowy spray marks the path of the great whales wandering from the equator to the pole.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

This nation's immense musical collection is soon to become accessible to the people for the first time in its existence. Within the past few weeks the whole collection, which has been steadily growing for the past half century, has been removed to the new library of Congress, where a special department will be given up to it, and it will before long be made available to the public. Its burial in the Capitol has been so complete that there was no possibility of getting at any of its contents. The collection comprises 166,000 separate compositions, without counting bound volumes of music. Among the latter are English madrigals, Scotch, Irish and Welsh ballads, folk song of Scandinavia, Chinese and Hindoo music. The opening of this vast collection of music to the public will afford musicians opportunities hitherto unknown.

## SAN PEDRO FISHERIES.

IN THE days before the coming of the irreverent Saxon, every village and hamlet of Southern California had its patron saint, with some to spare for fiestas and other special occasions. It was to Peter, the fisher saint, that the swarthy Spaniard prayed in the old days, as he hoisted the brown sails of his picturesque craft and went forth upon the beautiful bay dedicated to that patron, and to Peter the Neapolitan and Portuguese fishermen of San Pedro still offer up their petitions as they set forth for their daily catch. Their German and Norwegian confreres are less pious, and, like their northern ancestors, in their viking strongholds, put all their faith in "luck"—and their own strong arms. Side by side, in their rude huts, these old-world fishers dwell, a quaint, interesting, half-aquatic, old-world community, with here and there a grizzled descendant of those hardy fishers of the New England coast who fought the battles of our early naval war, and conquered the English seamen by their superior skill as sailors.

It was particularly fortunate that St. Peter was chosen as the guardian of this interesting bit of coast, for San Pedro "holds the key," not only of the commerce of the vast Southwest, but of the great fishing industry of Southern California. Those wide fields of ocean that are "neither ploughed nor sown by man," yield annually thousands of dollars to the industrious harvester. All the year round he may busy himself at his trade, and his nets and lines may gather gold as did the fabled fisherman of the eastern legend.

The fishermen of New England must brave the dangers of wild and wintry seas to gain their livelihood, but the fishermen of Southern California may live at all seasons in his boat, if he so desires, and in calm waters and under blue skies, ply his calling at all seasons.

There is no portion of the waters that encircle the globe where edible fish are more plentiful than in the Pacific Ocean along the shores of Southern California, and the possibilities of these fishing grounds are said, by the most eminent experts, to rival the North Atlantic fisheries in their most prolific days.

Early in April, when the yellowtail begin to run, the fisher puts out two or three thousand feet of line, upon which are several hundred hooks, and hauls up a catch that would make an eastern fisherman's eyes bulge with astonishment. A little later in the year he drops a line into fifty or sixty fathoms of water, off some shoal or bank, and the deep yields him such toothsome rock cod and groupers as are unknown in other oceans. His nets are of every mesh and variety known to his craft, and all stained a dull brown to deceive the wary prey. His sails, too, are thus colored, and upon the blue waters they take strange tints and ruddy colors that make them a delight to the eye of the artist.

The barracuda is one of the choicest of Southern California fish, and so valuable is it as a food that the United States Fish Commission has attempted to transplant it to warm Atlantic waters. Barracuda is sent in ice to nearly all of the inland cities of the Middle West, and, although the exorbitant freight rates in times past have operated unfavorably against the development of this industry, California is already famous for its barracuda and its smoked yellowtail. Thousands of pounds of both of smoked and salted yellowtail are sold in the markets of the Central and Western States, and a large portion of this is taken off the coast near San Pedro and in neighboring waters. More delicate in flavor, and less fibrous than sturgeon similarly prepared, the cured yellowtail is a great favorite in the mining camps of the Rockies, and in those markets where salted and smoked fish is in great demand.

The yellowtail season in these waters is closely followed by the barracuda runs, which continue until October. The bonito loves the warm August weather, and mackerel, smelt and rock cod are perennial dwellers off this coast, so the professional fisherman can be employed all the year round, and fish-packing and shipping establishments need know no dull season.

Salted mackerel is one of the favorite sea foods of the world, and Southern California mackerel are destined to become popular throughout the entire West. In a fresh state it is a most pleasing fish, but salted, it ranks with the New England product, the only difference being the skill in curing the latter, and skill will increase here with practice in handling the fish. Many tons of mackerel are annually shipped from San Pedro to the States west of the Mississippi, and in the local markets they find a ready sale.

Halibut and the various delicate flat fish caught in the shallow water near the shore find ready sale in the coast cities and towns, and with the opening up of the Salt Lake road the jelling and packing of fish will receive a stimulus that will make that branch of industry an important source of wealth to this section.

Within the past two years sardine fishing and packing has become an established industry at San Pedro, and

the venture has met with marked encouragement and success. Sardines move in shoals in the warm waters off the Southern California Coast, and are taken by the ton in purse nets. The San Pedro cannery is equipped to handle fifty tons a week, and cures them according to the French process. Sixty persons are employed in this industry, and among them \$50,000 in wages was distributed last year.

Sardines are taken in from forty-five to fifty fathoms of water, and as soon as they are brought in they are cleaned and placed in strong brine. After the entire pack is ready the fish are flaked and dried in the warm out-door air. They are then boiled in California olive oil and packed for the market, after having been carefully sorted for the purpose. Several grades are canned, and thousands of cases were shipped East last year, and found ready sale, even in New York and Boston. The largest demand for these sardines

comes from the Western and Southwestern States, and by many persons the California sardine is esteemed more highly than the Mediterranean product.

The San Pedro cannery is the only one on the Pacific Coast. The variety of sardines found in these waters is the same that abounds in the Mediterranean Sea and off the east coast of Asia.

When the Salt Lake road is built and the deep-water harbor of San Pedro permits the entrance of the world's commerce upon the nearest tide-water between the eastern and western coasts of the United States, the intra-mountain cities and towns will share in the benefits of the Southern California fishing industry. With the opening of the Nicaragua Canal our sea food may be cheaply carried to North Atlantic cities, and the Southern California fisheries become the most important in the United States.

## A Residence Section In the City of Los Angeles.

# WOODLAWN.

All improvements strictly first class.

Twelve minutes' ride from the business center.

A few blocks from the famous Adams and Figueroa streets.

Paved and curbed streets, gas and electricity.

## Three Electric Car Lines.

I have just started the erection of four handsome homes, to be first-class in every respect, with all modern improvements and decorated superbly throughout. These will be for sale at actual cost, or will exchange for Chicago, New York or Boston property.

I have at present only two houses left for sale in this tract, both up to date in every particular.

Lots in this tract for sale only to those who will improve.

For further information, call or write to

THOS. M'D. POTTER,

OWNER.

At office on tract, Corner Main and Jefferson Streets.

**BEND COLONY** Tehama Co., Cal. Winterless climate, mountain scenery, prolific soil, abundance of water, cheap fuel, comfort, health and happiness.

Located in the very center of one of the most beautiful semi-tropic valleys in the world. Second in size and first in fertility of all on the Pacific Coast. Its scenery is magnificent and all inspiring in its grandeur.

Though ever in sight of the seven-thousand-foot snow-capped, reared fourteen thousand feet aloft by mighty Shasta, the beautiful valley has a winterless climate of Southern California.

Popular resorts are within and around it; game is plentiful and fishing good. The great Horse Shoe Bend of the Sacramento River gives it a name and bounds three sides of the tract of about three square miles upon which it is built.

Its bottom lands are a rich, black, sandy loam, twenty to thirty feet deep, underlaid with a stratum of gravel yielding pure, cool water. Another soil is that reddish decomposed granite, so very prolific in California for citrus fruits.

Throughout this State irrigation is essential. Ample water has a great value; abundance for irrigation has been provided under a model system, and is deeded with the land in quantities sufficient for all purposes, and no rental.

Here alfalfa, best of all forage plants, grows luxuriantly, yielding three or four crops per year, with a ready market of from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton. Wheat, one of the main crops of the valley, yields twenty-five bushels to the acre, barley and oats about thirty. Potatoes, tobacco and grapes grow wonderfully.

The largest single vineyard in the world is only a few miles away. Both land and climate are perfectly adapted to all kinds of deciduous fruits and nuts. Orange, lemon and fig do admirably. The orange matures four to six weeks earlier than in Southern California.

Many families are already settled in the colony. All have orchards, gardens and stock. A good school and postoffice are maintained in the center of the tract.

Timber is plentiful and very cheap. Malaria is unknown. The locality, in short, is truly ideal for the upbuilding of a home, comfort, health and happiness being the objects desired.

Why pay three or four prices in Southern California for the same land, better returns and climate than we offer?

For further descriptive matter, prices and terms, address

McCALLOUGH & BROKAW, Owners.

P.O. Box 571, Los Angeles, Cal.

RED BLUFF, CAL.

# Chairs

## Holiday Thoughts.

Come; see our large line of Mahogany, Flemish, Malachite, forest green and golden oak chairs.

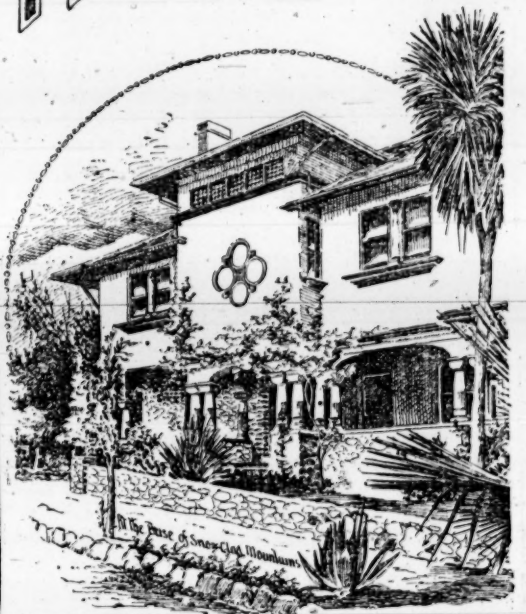
W. S. ALLEN, 332-334 S. Spring St.



# CHARACTERISTIC HOMES.



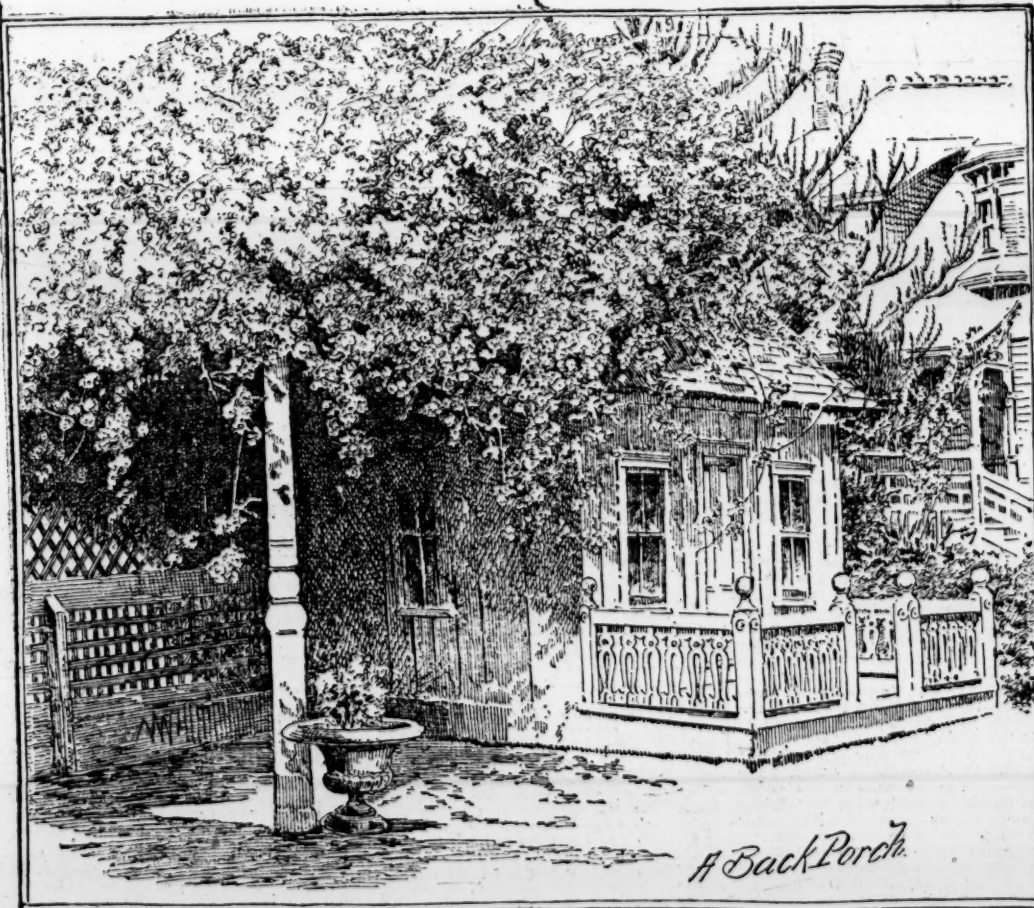
*A Rose-embowered Cottage*



*Old time Mexican adobe*



*On the foothills*



*A Back Porch*

## Houses, Old and New.

*By John P. Krempel, Architect.*

AS THE conditions surrounding the lives of the people of early California, climatically, were the same as surround us of modern California, the inaccessibility of lumber and building materials and the isolated position of this country at that time were such that the material then at hand, and at the same time economical, governed the construction and method of building.

In a country where land was measured by leagues, the superficial area of the building was unlimited, hence the custom of one-story buildings, although in later years, when ground space became more restricted, a second story was added to a number of Los Angeles houses, the first story then being given up to business purposes, and the second story to living apartments. When this method was employed, the expense of the necessary timber was so great, as compared with the more economical one-story adobe construction, that but few houses were so built.

In later years two frame houses, about 20x30 feet on the ground and a story and a half high, were framed and put together in Boston, taken apart and shipped around the Horn to San Pedro, from where they were freighted to Los Angeles and then again put together. They were very plain and unpretentious, but they had glazed windows, wood floors, and a shingle roof, and were shown to visitors in the same spirit in which we would show one of our first-class buildings of today.

About this time some enterprising Boston firm sent several thousand modern common bricks around the Horn to San Pedro, consigned to Los Angeles,



but what use had Angeleños for bricks of that kind? The adobe bricks were much better suited to their purpose, being eighteen times larger and made on the site, while the expense of hauling imported bricks from San Pedro would be almost as much as the freight from Boston to that port, so the Boston bricks were piled on the beach, and years after one could find pieces of these bricks strewn about the beach, worn perfectly round and smooth by the action of the waves.

The early dwelling-house of Los Angeles was in every instance the "adobe," of which very few good examples remain. They have lost their artistic surroundings and picturesqueness, and now are relegated to the low quarter of town, where the native population, Chinese laundries, blacksmith shops and small manufactories find in them a cheap rental and a favorable location. Never repaired, they are rapidly going to ruin.

Timber of any kind was very difficult to obtain, and what little was used, such as lintels for doors and window openings, rafters for roofs, for doors and outside blinds, furniture, etc., was laboriously hewn from the pine and fir found near the summit of the Sierra Madre; and, in fact, the first trails that were constructed up this range were for the purpose of obtaining lumber.

Adobe bricks were not made of adobe or clay alone, as erroneously believed, but were made of mesa gravel and sand, with an added 5 per cent. of adobe or clay, furnishing a natural bond.

The first preparation for constructing an adobe house was leveling off the ground for a floor, which was in all cases made of earth, well wet and tamped, and wet again and tamped, the process continuing until a floor was obtained which was almost as hard and as smooth as an ordinary concrete floor. Adobe bricks were made in a mould 6x12x24 inches in size, baked in the sun, laid up in the wall as headers, the wall being twenty-four inches in thickness throughout. Rafters were made of poles between four and six inches in diameter, placed three feet apart and bedded in the top of the wall. Carrissa or tule was next laid as closely as possible on top of the rafters and bound together by rawhide. A covering of carrissa leaves made a bed for a coat of mortar composed of sand and water, which was next applied an inch and a half thick. A coat of brea or asphaltum one-half to three-quarters of an inch thick finished the roof, and the house was ready for doors and blinds, window glass being a thing unknown or too expensive luxury. The whole house then received a coat of whitewash inside and out. Rawhide was very extensively used in the building, taking the place of nails, iron hinges and small iron work.

Terra cotta tiles were used on only such prominent buildings as the missions, and were all brought from Spain in the earliest part of the century, except a few, which were made at San Gabriel. When the power of the church was lost and the buildings began to decay, the tiles were taken for the roofs of houses in the immediate vicinity, the cost of transporting them any distance being very hazardous and expensive. The roofs covered with brea or asphaltum were very serviceable and cheap, as the material was obtained a few miles west of town, and the brea kettle was as much a necessity in the household equipment as a lawn mower is in modern Los Angeles, it being necessary to make repairs to the roof every fall, after the long, hot summer weather had caused the asphaltum on the roof to check and run, the early Angeleños not being very conversant with the treatment of asphaltum roofs. Bars of wood or iron were invariably placed in the window openings, and catches of wood and hinges of rawhide on the blinds and doors.

No better example of the earlier Los Angeles home can be noted than the Stearns residence, which stood where the Arcadia Block now stands. The main building stood back from the street, with a wing at each end, forming a court, or patio, paved with large cobblestones. A wide veranda extended around three sides of this court, and a porte cochère divided the building, giving access to the rear for horsemen and for the old carreta or two-wheeled ox cart, in which the ladies of the family were wont to travel. A veranda extended the entire length of the rear of the house, with one end walled in on three sides for a kitchen, and, winter or summer, one side was always open to the weather. The cooking range was made of adobe, with a sheet-iron top. All the rooms of the house opened from the verandas, one large room being reserved for the sala or reception hall and general living room. All household furniture was not only very expensive, as it had to be purchased on the Atlantic seaboard and shipped around the Horn, but was very difficult to obtain, and home-made substitutes were used. Rawhide entered very extensively into the construction of household furniture in beds, chair bottoms, etc. Heating appliances of any kind were never used except for cooking purposes; mantilla, shawls and serapes being brought into requisition when necessary, the Californian preferring to live an out-of-doors life, and only sought shelter to sleep and when the rain or bad weather drove him in.

In the more pretentious ranch houses the building was constructed around a patio, or court, which was bordered by a veranda from which all the rooms of the house opened and served as a general open-air sitting and dining-room, the kitchen invariably being at

the end of the porch and open on one side to the weather. The plumbing arrangements were not considered, because there were none to consider. Water was obtained from a spring or well and carried by hand to the house.

The advent of the American, or "Gringo," caused a great change in the dwelling-house of Los Angeles, and the era of frame buildings began, for about this time the great lumber industries of the State had been started, and many cargoes of redwood and pine were landed at San Pedro, to be hauled to Los Angeles for the purpose of building the mere shacks which served as dwellings. A cheap floor, no foundations, and walls formed of upright wide boards, with the joints covered with battens, a roof covered with shakes or shingles—these were all that was thought necessary.

As the fortunes of the settlers increased, the houses were decorated on the interior with cheap wall paper on a cloth back, the ceiling being made of cloth and papered.

The house was usually a four-room, story-and-a-half affair, with a small annex on the rear for a kitchen, and a small porch on the front and one on the rear; and in addition to this the necessary doors and glazed windows completed the house. Where the fortune of the builder was such that this style of dwelling was too expensive, he resorted to building a tent house, which usually contained two or three rooms with a board floor, studding here and there, and canvas for walls and partitions, and a shingle roof. One or two doors and glazed windows usually sufficed to make the house complete and livable. Every

an elaborate course dinner practically in the open air, although we have them served there during the summer; neither could we entertain our friends in one room, as did our predecessors, even though the room be large.

We must have access to every room in the house from a common hall without going outside, and the sanitary appliances must be of the best and latest kind, and convenient of access.

#### WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH MODERATE OUTLAY.

No one who has been living in Los Angeles for any length of time can have failed to notice the rapid advancement made in house architecture during the last decade, and it is safe to say that in the matter of picturesque, artistic and at the same time comparatively cheap houses, California is unsurpassed.

Intending home-builders contemplating a residence in Los Angeles or other Southern California towns, will naturally desire to know what can be done with a moderate amount of money in creating a pleasant and comfortable house. The descriptions and estimates below furnish this information:

To begin with, residence lots cost from \$500 to \$5000, or more.

Our incomparable climate, and the easy access today to the finest and most suitable building materials enable us to build a good, spacious and convenient five-room, one-story cottage, with all modern conveniences required in this class of houses, for the sum of \$1000 or \$1200. The outside dimensions of such a house are 30 feet by 45 feet, containing parlor, dining-room,

sides of the house. The structure rests on a good brick foundation, and is provided with ample cellar space for the accommodation of furnace, laundry, etc. On the first floor will be found the spacious reception hall, with the main stairway leading to the second story. The rear portion of such a house is provided with a smaller stairway for the use of servants; parlor, dining-room, sitting-room and reception hall are connected by sliding doors, and the walls of the reception hall and dining-room are paneled. Mantels with bevel plate-glass mirrors, artistic tiling and wood carving, are ornamental as well as useful features of the dining and sitting-rooms. The floors of the principal rooms are smoothly sandpapered and polished with wax. The parlor bay window and panel of front entrance door contain plate-glass. The house throughout is provided with gas and electric lighting, and call bells to every apartment. The plumbing includes porcelain enameled bathtub, marble wash basin, water closet, wash trays, sinks and boiler in kitchen. The inside finish is of pine, walls and ceiling in plaster of Paris or sand finish. The latter, when tinted, presents an altogether pleasing and artistic effect, produced at a comparatively small expense.

The dimensions of a residence involving an outlay of from \$5000 to \$6000 are about 40x60 feet, and contain about twelve rooms of liberal dimensions, besides spacious halls, bathrooms, linen closets, lavatories, etc. Sandstone or cobblestone enter very largely in the construction of the veranda walls, piers and the big chimneys of the house. The foundation and cellar walls are in some



A PROPOSED RESIDENCE IN THE WEST END.

article for household use was as plain and as inexpensive as it was possible to make it, bordering painfully close on crudeness in its construction and utility, and as for artistic effect in the construction of the house or anything in it, the thought never for a moment entered the builder's mind. But nature seemed to abhor these unsightly, overgrown dry-goods boxes, which marred the landscape of the land she so favored, and in evident mortification over their ugliness, she immediately proceeded to almost completely hide them from view with roses and climbing vines, so that the few houses of this kind that remain Nature has made beautiful in the extreme, and one may gather flowers from their roofs all the year round.

With the coming of the railroads also came marked improvements in the construction and convenience of the home. The house was plastered on the inside, and more attention was paid to sanitary arrangements, brick foundations also being very much in evidence; still Americans would not be Romans in Rome, but insisted on building Queen Anne houses with their attendant plasterings of scroll-sawed ornament and mill-work, and with little or no porch. They could not believe that ours was a country where nature intended them to live in the open air, and that an abundance of porch room, a patio or inclosed court, rooms with large window openings, etc., were some of the requisites of a comfortable home in Los Angeles or Southern California.

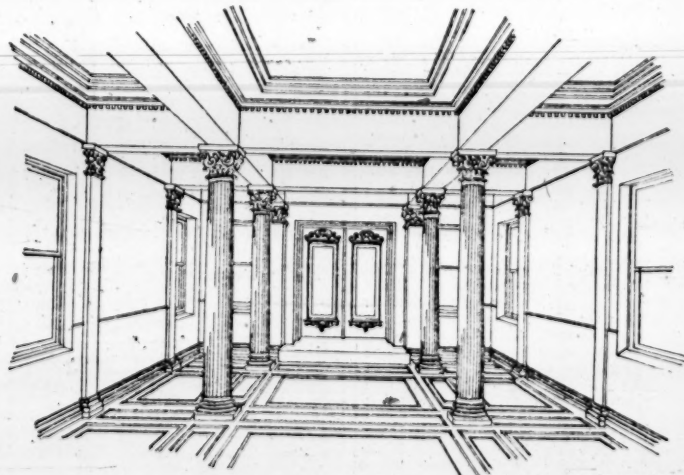
The architects of modern Los Angeles have given us a multitude of excellent examples of what a home requires, to be not only comfortable but artistic, and at the same time adapted to our climate. On every street we may see the results of study and artistic sense in the homes which have been erected within the last ten years; and day by day we are fast coming to the conclusion that the early inhabitants of Southern California knew better what the requirements of a home should be than we do at the present time. Their picturesque old adobe houses are imitated on every hand, and while our modern houses are not built of adobe, modern ingenuity has given us a better substitute for achieving the same effect with a wood frame covered with steel lath and plastered with cement, which not only makes a very durable building, but admits of artistic treatment, which was not possible in the heavy construction of the adobe.

True, the social conditions surrounding our lives make it necessary that a more elaborate structure should be built. We could and would not cook

two bedrooms, kitchen, pantry, a completely fitted up bathroom, closets, fireplace, china closet, porch in front, and a screen porch in rear; also gas and electric lighting. The inside trimmings are of Oregon pine, with sugar pine doors, and are, as a rule, finished in natural wood, with shellac and varnish, thus preserving the natural beauty of the wood.

For an outlay of \$2000, the owner will receive good value in the shape of a two-story frame house, built on a brick foundation; the cellar space inclosed by brick walls, and the floor of same, neatly finished in cement. The

instances constructed of concrete. The outside finish is variously made of clapboard rustic and shingles, or shingles and plastering, or altogether of either material, as the case may be. The inside finish of the principal rooms and the main stairs is either of oak, maple, cedar, or white pine. The plastering is a brown sand finish, which is usually frescoed, thus producing an artistic effect. Two bathrooms are usually found in these houses, and the plumbing fixtures are of a superior quality, and all the fittings for same nickelplated. Plate and art glass is extensively used in the bay and stair



VIEW IN THE ATRIUM.

house contains eight rooms, ranging in size from 12x14 feet to 14x20 feet, and a bathroom equipped with all necessary appliances. The principal rooms on the first floor are connected by large sliding doors, and parlor and dining-room are provided with artistically-designed mantels. The kitchen is provided with white enameled sink, and the wall back of same is lined with white glazed tiling. Gas and electric lights throughout the house. The inside finish is similar to the one described for the cottage.

Dwellings ranging in cost from \$3000 to \$4000 usually contain ten or eleven rooms, with the necessary accommodations. The area covered by such a house is about 35x50 feet. Wide porches, which are so necessary in a warm climate, run in front as well as on the

windows, and also in the main entrance door. The first story is provided with double flooring, the upper one, in most cases, of oak or maple, and polished. The big fireplace, with seats on either side, add largely to the attractiveness of the various rooms. The degree of ornamentation in any house must always be governed more or less by the size of the owner's purse, but nowadays beauty in this form is becoming happily less and less of a luxury.

#### A MODERN "MISSION" HOUSE.

The illustration gives us a very good example of a modern Los Angeles home to be erected on the broad, tree-lined Wilshire boulevard, beyond Westlake Park. It is designed after the style affected by the adobe and mission builders. The foundation walls



are of brick, cemented on both sides, on which the superstructure will be built. The wooden frame is sheathed on the outside, covered with steel lath, and plastered with cement, with outside ornaments of cement. A large basement with a cement floor and containing storeroom, servants' bath, coal and furnace room, with access both from the first floor and from the outside, affords ample accommodations for this department. The first floor is a model for good arrangement in planning. The main entrance to the house is through the atrium (a Greek term,) which is level with the walk, and which immediately impresses the visitor by its well-proportioned columns and details, giving an effect of elegance and refinement not easy to attain by any other arrangement. The main reception hall opens from the atrium through a wide, massive doorway, and if the atrium fails in its impressiveness, the hall, with its large stone mantel, white cedar staircase, lighted from the second story by large windows, together with its coffered ceiling, high wainscoting and polished floor, cannot fail to give the visitor an excellent idea of what this artistic home will be.

## Public Buildings.

WHILE it is true that Los Angeles has outgrown the capacity of all its public buildings yet in design, construction and interior appointments they will rank with the best of similar buildings in other cities of the Pacific Coast. In the majority of them, as also in the larger business blocks, the Romanesque style of architecture prevails, and in some instances is beautifully represented, notably in that of the City Hall. Next to the Romanesque, the Italian Renaissance, as adapted to more modern construction, is the favorite style of architecture, chiefly so in the larger business blocks built within the last three years. In the opinion of many,

to the east entrance. The generous dimensions and massiveness of these steps are, with the encircling retaining wall of granite blocks, the finest exterior features of the building. The surrounding lawn, occupying about one-half of the site, is kept well shorn and free from rubbish, and with its palms and other semi-tropical plants, is always a pleasant sight, one that never fails to repay a few moments' observation.

But fine and large as is the building, it is now too small for the requirements of the county, and it is only a question of time when a hall of records will have to be built on ground adjacent to the Courthouse.

Near to it, on the south side, and on the same lot, is the County Jail. The style of construction of this is in admir-

used for cooking, crude petroleum being used for fuel.

### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

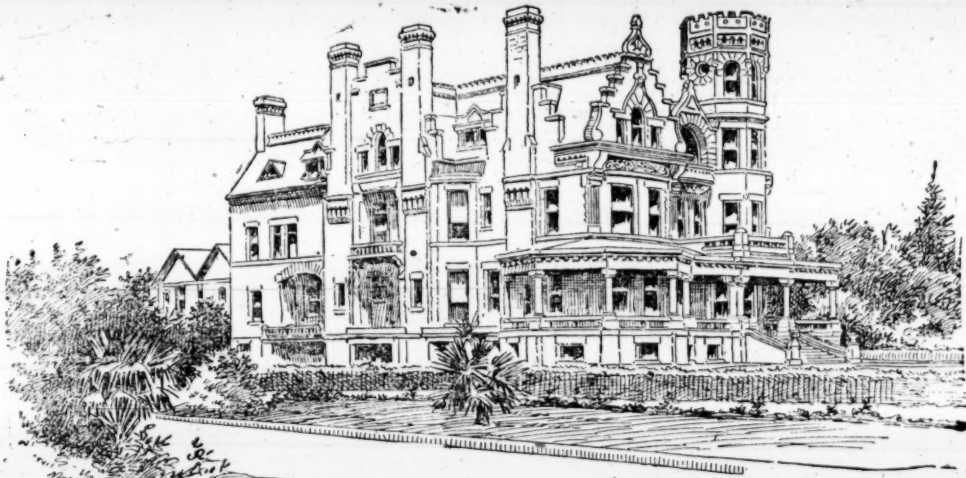
Of the many prominent and useful organizations in this city, there is not one which performs a better work than the Chamber of Commerce. The building it occupies, on the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, was specially built for it, but, as in the case of other public buildings, the work to be performed has outgrown the size of the building. A scheme is on foot for the construction of another building, which will respond to present and future requirements. The one now occupied has been so often described, that it is not necessary to do so again at this time, but there is one thing that may be said, and which challenges contradiction; that the display of fruits, nuts, vegetables and manufactured articles, all products of Southern California, is not equaled in any other city in the world. No one should come to Los Angeles without visiting the Chamber of Commerce; it will give them an object-lesson and afford them a pleasure never to be forgotten.

### THE NEW ARMORY BUILDING.

The Armory building just completed at the corner of Spring and Eighth streets, is the vanguard of large buildings in a southerly direction. It has a frontage on Spring street of 100 feet, and on Eighth street of 158 feet. It was designed by Architect T. J. McCarthy, and is of the Romanesque style of architecture, with corner castellated tower, in which, should necessity ever require, a Gatling gun can be mounted. The building, owned by J. S. Copeland, is provided with every modern convenience which one intended for armory uses could call for; having drill hall, saddle room, cannon park, officers' quarters, reception rooms, ladies' parlors, lockers, gymnasium, bath-rooms and lavatories. The ground floor is fitted up for stores. The height of the corner tower is sixty-five feet, and the cost of the building was \$45,000.

### OTHER PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Federal building on South Main street was constructed after designs made by the supervising architect of the government at Washington. It presents a handsome appearance, but in point of size, is entirely in-



THE STIMSON PRIVATE MANSION.

The parlor, which opens from the hall, is finished in Spanish cedar, one of the main features being the mantel, with its elaborate carvings in wood and brick. The library opens from the opposite side of the hall, a decorated arch dividing the room, forming recesses for the book shelves and mantel, the finish being prima vera or white mahogany.

The dining-room also opens from the hall, and is connected with the library by sliding doors, and the high wainscoting, sideboard and beamed ceiling are finished in quarter-sawn oak. A mantel built of carved stone and pressed brick, with a window seat on each side, adds materially to the pleasant effect of the room. Through French windows access is had to a broad porch, to be used, on occasion, as sitting-room or outside dining-room in the summer.

A side hall connects the entrance to the porte cochère with the main hall, and a lavatory with tiled floor and marble wainscoting near the porte cochère serves for the convenience of arriving guests.

The kitchen department is very thorough in its equipment, the kitchen being connected with the dining-room by the pass-pantry, which contains china closet, lockers and sink. The sink in the kitchen is provided with drain-board of marble and splash-back of white tiles. A storeroom and refrigerator open from the kitchen, and a large screen porch is conveniently attached on the rear. A guest-room, with bath attached, completes the first floor.

The second floor contains "The Den," bedrooms, sewing-room, linen and trunk-rooms, with large closet to each, and a bathroom wainscoted in marble and floored with tile.

"The Den" takes rank as the most unique and the pleasantest room in the whole house. Situated on the front or south side of the house, with a wide balcony opening directly from it, and its quaint ornamented windows on both sides of the room, its high wainscoting, bookshelves and fireplace, the effect cannot fail to please and rest whoever may seek this alluring spot.

The house will be a typical Californian home in every detail, and when finished with the appropriate furniture and accessories intended for it, the visitor within its walls will go away with a lasting impression of its beauty and convenience.

This home is not described here in detail because it is inordinately expensive, pretentious or "palatial," for it is only one of many to be found throughout Southern California, the land of beautiful homes; and whether these structures be inexpensive or otherwise, good taste and comfort consistent with the surrounding conditions are always evident, Nature lending a helping hand at the slightest invitation.

the latter for business construction has its advantages over the Romanesque, as it permits a greater space of unbroken facade. In some instances no effort in the representation of any particular architectural design has been attempted, the object sought for being a building which would economize space while yielding the largest possible floor area within.

### THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE.

Of public buildings, the first in point of size and cost is the County Courthouse. It is 300 feet wide by 114 feet deep, and has cost, up to date, in the vicinity of a million dollars. Including the lawn surrounding it, it covers an area of three acres, and is in all respects and from every point of view the finest County Courthouse on the Pacific Coast. It is in the Romanesque style of architecture, with a main tower on its west front and two smaller towers on the north and south wings, facing the east. While strictly speaking of

able keeping with that of its large neighbor, the fine proportions of which it helps to emphasize. It is of dark-red brick, with white stone facings, and although of much earlier construction than the Courthouse, is in excellent preservation, and were it not that the great increase in the population of the county makes its accommodations too restricted, it is in situation and interior arrangements well adapted to its uses.

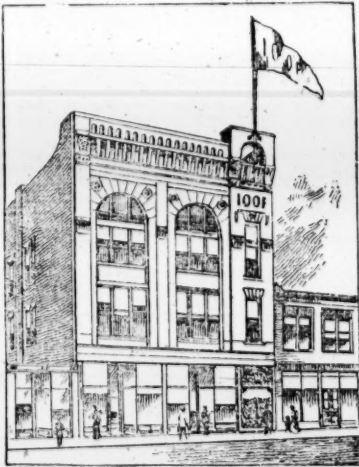
### THE CITY HALL.

Viewed from a purely architectural standpoint, the City Hall is the handsomest building in the city. It is a beautiful illustration of the Romanesque, probably the truest to be seen anywhere on the Coast. It is of Arizona sandstone, pressed brick with terra cotta finish; the roof being of earthenware tiles of variegated colors, producing a very fine color effect. Between the tower on the northwest corner and the south projection is the main part of the building, the entrance to which is gained by a flight of granite steps. Within the building are the offices of the city officials, and on the upper floor is the Public Library. The fact that in this case again public requirements are in excess of that portion of the City Hall devoted to them has brought up the question of the removal of the Public Library so that the entire building may be given up to city purposes. Already a plan for the construction of a public library building is being discussed, with the probability of its being carried out.

### THE POLICE STATION.

The City Jail is the latest official building constructed in Los Angeles. It is situated on the south side of West First street between Broadway and Hill street, and has a frontage of 116 feet, with a depth of 130 feet. It is also of the Romanesque order of architecture, and with its massive worked granite front, represents that style of heroic proportions. In the front part on the ground floor are the offices of the Chief of Police and detectives. On the second floor are the police courts, judges' chambers and jury rooms, while the entire rear portion is the prison. The building was especially designed for a city jail, and as it was built only about eighteen months ago, it combines all the latest conveniences and advantages of the modern city prison. It is of the most solid construction throughout, and arranged in such a way as to prevent the mingling of male and female prisoners; at the same time juvenile prisoners are kept separate from those of older growth.

Another excellent feature is that it is so planned as to protect prisoners from mobs, so that the chances of "Judge Lynch" ever being called upon to preside within its precincts are exceedingly remote. Wherever possible fire-proof materials were used in its construction. The entire building is heated and ventilated by steam. Steam is also



ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

but four stories, its towers and pinnacles lift it to a height greater than the average six, or even seven-story building. The lower story is in heavy granite blocks and the upper stories and towers in sandstone. The full, rich tones of the latter resting on and contrasting with the bright gray of the granite form an effect that never fails, no matter how often one sees it, to impress the observer. While the north, east and west fronts are, in a degree, all equally fine, the best view of the building as a whole is obtained from the corner of New High and Temple streets. This, in a measure, is due to the magnificent approach on that side, one that is not surpassed by any in the country. It consists of a quadruple flight of granite steps, flanked on either side by a lion sejant, leading diagonally



MASONIC TEMPLE.

adequate to present requirements. It is of red pressed brick, with stone facings, but without claim to any particular style of architecture. Like all other government buildings it is of very solid construction. It is occupied by the postoffice and Federal courts. A few weeks ago Senator White introduced a bill into the Senate for an appropriation of \$250,000 to increase the size of the building that sufficient room may be provided for the transaction of government business in this city, and there are good reasons for believing that the sum asked for will be provided.

Among other public buildings is the County Hospital, and the proposed new Occidental College building, ground for which was broken a few weeks ago.

### MILO M. POTTER.

Among the leading hotel men of the present era, Milo M. Potter justly occupies a conspicuous place. Among the proprietors of Pacific Coast caravansaries no one has done more for the line of enterprise which he represents than he. His long connection with the Westminster won for that house a hold upon the favor of the traveling public and of the eastern tourists which made it, for years, the rendezvous of the wealth and fashion of Southern California visitors.

Naturally the opening of the Van Nuys, under the proprietorship of Mr. Potter, attracted wide attention, and was recognized as a distinct triumph. The new house, with its superior facilities of every kind and incomparable elegance of finish and furnishings, at once became the Mecca of all tourists and stopping place of the best class of travelers. The house was patronized to its fullest capacity at once, and has been tested to its uttermost ever since.

ASSOCIATED Law and Adjustment Company. Law and collections. Reliable, effective, prompt. Room 317, Henne building. Telephone green 355.

"SALURBITA Home Remedies" for all female complaints. The highest achievement in medicine. Room 319, Henne building, No. 122 West Third street.





# Orpheum

LOS ANGELES' SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.



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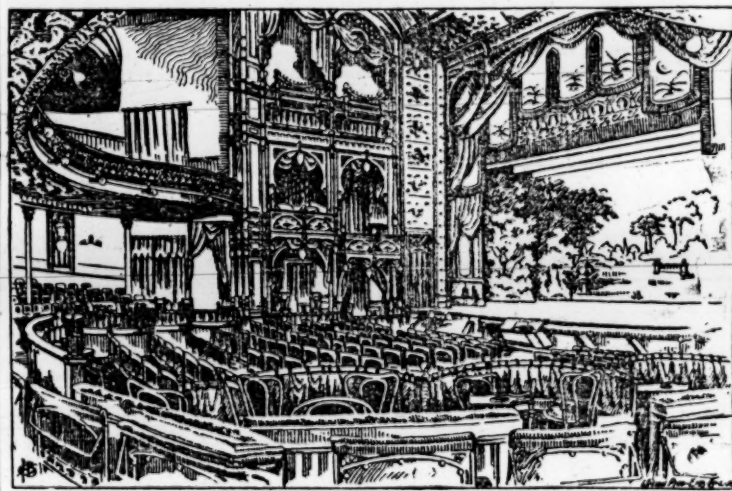
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OPEN ALL THE YEAR AROUND EVERY EVENING AND

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Prices Never Changing. Evening, Reserved Seats, 25c and 50c; Gallery 10c. Matinee, any  
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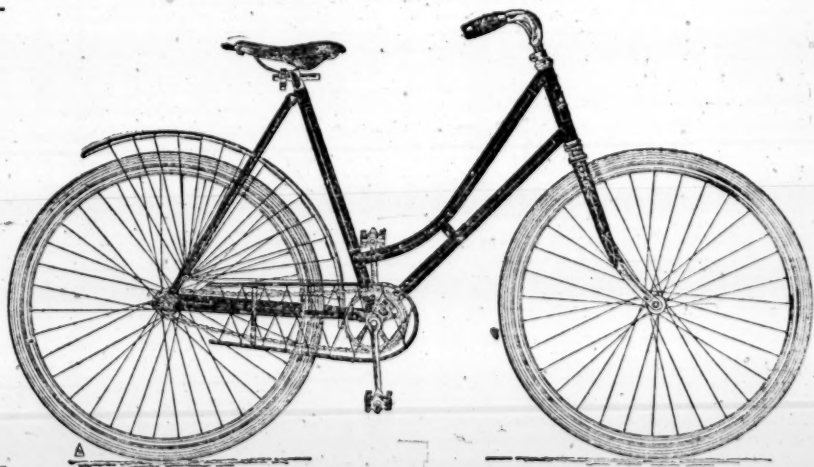
## \$22.50.

Other dealers are asking \$35 for this same  
Wheel. We have the largest stock on the  
Pacific Coast, and our Prices are lower than  
any other house in America.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

### Bradford Cycle Co.

538-540 S. Spring St.



Reliable Remedies Guaranteed to do the Work

OVO

Lung Healer

CURES

Consumption, throat,  
chest and lung  
troubles.

PRICE 50c.

OVO

TRADE  
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OVO

Pile and Tumor

CURE

No Operations. All  
Diseases of the  
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PRICE \$1.00

The Ovo German Medical Co.,

107½ North Main Street.

Ask your Druggist for it.



### Furniture, Carpets, Mattings and Stoves.

Largest household lines in the city. Special attention given mail  
orders. Everything guaranteed as represented.

I. T. MARTIN, 531-533 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

R. H. HERRON &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN

GENERAL : OIL : WELL : SUPPLIES.

Sole Agents for Pacific Coast

Oil Well Supply Co.

OF PENN.

212 N. Los Angeles St., - - Los Angeles, Cal.

Boilers, Engines, Drilling and Fishing  
Tools, Belling, Rope, Fittings, Brass  
Goods, READING Casing and Tubing,  
"O. W. S." Sucker Rods and Pumping Jacks.

### The Great Cancer King of the United States--- Dr. C. W. Unger.

NO KNIFE, NO BUTCHERIES, NO PAIN.  
After you have been to all the great sur-  
geons of Europe and America and been cut  
all to pieces, come to the cancer king of the  
United States and get cured. He has  
patients daily who tell the same story.  
Write for testimonials.

DR. C. W. UNGER.

107½ N. Main St.,

Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. WONG HIM, 831 South Hope st.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sir:—In justice to you and for the  
benefit of others, I wish to make a statement  
of my case. I was afflicted with ulceration of  
the rectum and hemorrhage of the bowels.  
I was treated by two good doctors until I  
lost 32 pounds of flesh and became so weak  
from loss of blood that I was unable to at-  
tend to business. I then commenced doctor-  
ing with Dr. Wong Him. Bleeding stopped  
and I commenced to improve with the first  
dose of medicine, and at the end of four  
months I had regained my lost flesh and  
health, and am today well and sound. In  
Dr. Wong Him's honesty, integrity and  
ability to cure any disease that he says he  
can cure I have unbounded confidence and  
faith, and would recommend him to all  
needing a doctor. Yours truly,

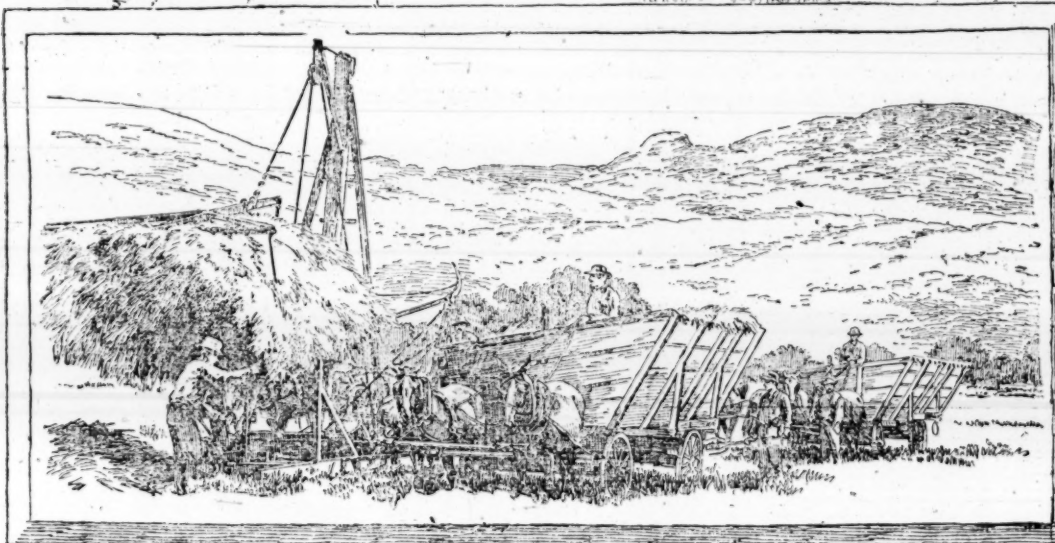
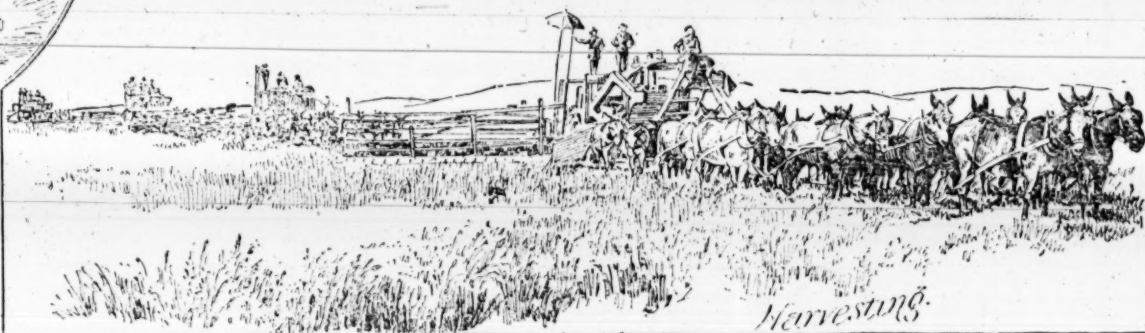
R. H. TAYLOR.

President Citizens' Bank, South Riverdale,  
Cal., Sept. 9, 1897.





# On the Ranch.

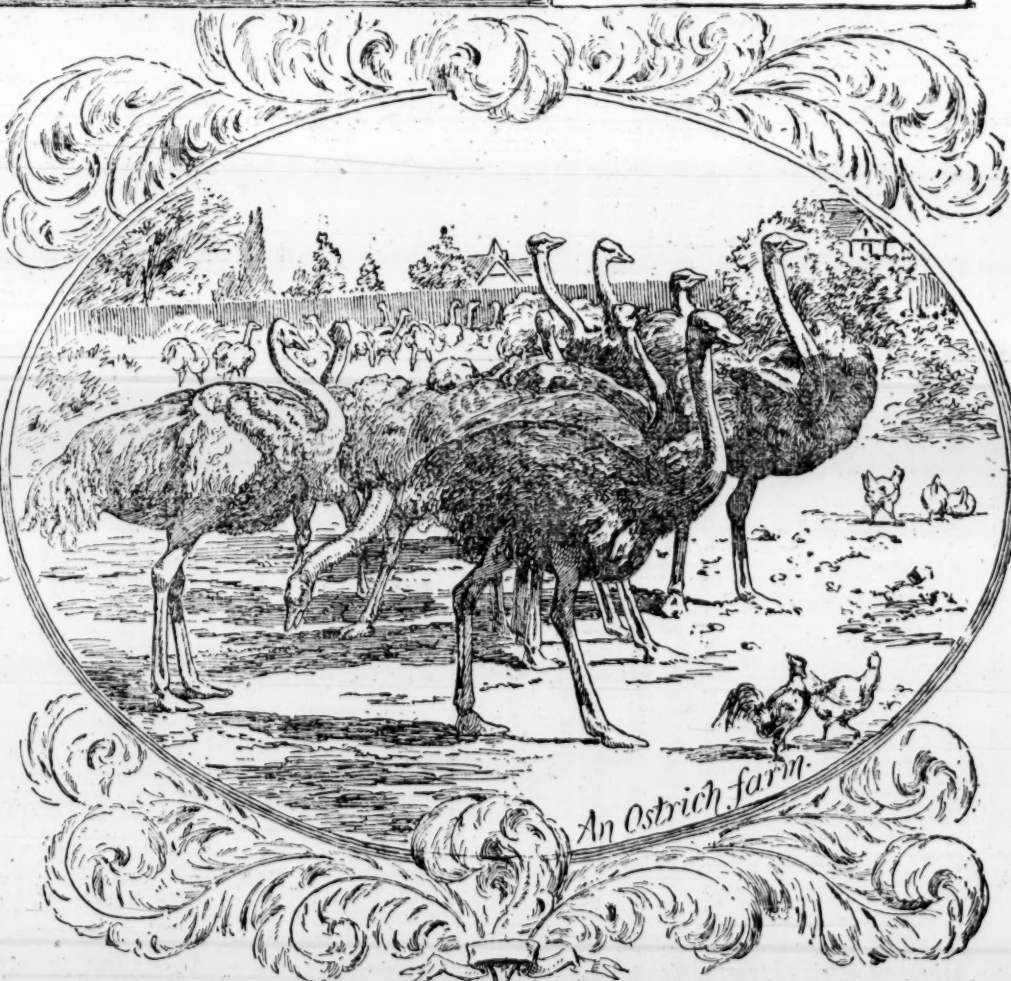


## A Californian Grain Rancho in Winter.

By a Worker.

THE conditions of life that surround the farm laborer of California, in his daily toil and in his efforts to find work, are characteristic of the country to which he belongs. In the Eastern States agricultural operations are conducted on a more limited scale; the soil, owing to long-continued use, must be manured and carefully attended to; the farmer raises a variety of produce for the market and for his own use, and this variety must be limited, in order to conform to the requirements of climate. It follows, then, that the worker on such a place is either one bred to farm labor or one who has had some years of experience in that direction. In this State opposite conditions prevail.

If one can handle a team he can find work on a ranch in the Far West. The ability to drive eight mules with a single line is the trade of the farm hand; it gives him a chance to live. In the days when wheat was king, the teamster was an aristocrat in the eyes of the common laborers; he was looked upon as superior to the pick-and-shovel man, who could only delve in a ditch. The tenderfoot, fresh from the East, who had never hitched up more than two animals to a single plow, was looked upon with contempt. It was the wish, the desideratum, of many an old dynamiter, traveling through the country in search of work, that he could drive a "big" team. As a consequence of such conditions the horse was quite an institution in a grain-raising community. Much attention was paid to him; he was curried and cleaned night and morning. After supper, the collars were scraped and all breaks in the harness repaired. In feeding, the rule was to give him all the hay he could eat, but only a certain fixed allowance of grain. The mule, on the other hand, was given what he could eat clean. Obeying the laws of hygiene, he never over-fed himself, and therefore never got sick. On Sunday all the animals were turned into the corral, where they were allowed to roll, exercise and enjoy themselves. The driver's pride was to keep his team in the best condition. The order was to walk the animal, no matter what the work. The result of this system of good treatment was that the stock were enabled to accomplish the task imposed on them,



An Ostrich farm.

through a long summer, and to drag the heavy plow in winter, from "early dawn till close of day." The mule was treated with equal consideration. That ancient humorist who said that the only thing to do with this animal was to kill him dead and make sure

that he was dead, could never have been in the West. Every old teamster knows that the mule, under kind treatment, is patient, willing to work and intelligent. Of course we must except the Oregon cayuse, who roamed the plains till he was nine years old and never saw



a harness. There is no need of using a pitchfork in harnessing him. Tie his head down close to the manger, gently rub the harness over his back, to dispel his fear (familiarity breeds contempt) and the trick is easily accomplished. The best way to break them is to put them on the point, and the near side at that, where the loaded blacksnake can reach. In course of time this Oregon alien becomes a very humble animal. In working, the horse needs checks, while a string of mules can be driven with a single line. Furthermore, a mule can live on food that would starve a horse. In San Fernando, Valley this animal is fed mostly on straw and grain and keeps fat. In this section we find large stacks of straw, just as on the cattle ranches we find large stacks of grain.

The handling of the horse was reduced to a science. The ranch boss would pronounce judgment on a teamster's qualification by noticing his style of bringing the stock from the stable. An expert driver will take out his team in regular order; first the leaders, followed by the swing, point and wheel. The sailor who put a collar upside down on his mule could have no place in San Fernando.

Plowing begins in November, after the first sufficient fall of rain, and is performed by gang plows. The southern counties need less rain to insure a successful growth of grain, and, in this respect, have an advantage over the central and northern parts of the State. There is enough for all, however, and some to spare. The agriculturist in California has never been obliged to seek government aid, as have, in past time of drought, the farmers of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota.

Each gang will cut a furrow eight or ten inches wide, and a five-gang plow will turn over six acres. After the end of a furrow has been reached the team makes a turn to the left, swings gradually and enters the furrow for the next round. A well-trained team will make the turn in good order, each animal keeping clear of the fifth chain. On a large farm, like the Glen of Colusa, sometimes only one continuous

the market of some far-distant town, a mile or more, who follows a single plow, the lines wrapped round his neck and the boulders stubbing his toes, may well be excused if he finds no romance on the farm.

The gang plow is a California invention, the result of constant experiment with soils and tools. At first the Stockton was used, afterward the sulky. This latter has hardly ever more than four gangs, has front and rear levers to gauge depth, and a side lever to regulate width of the furrow. It is generally used on heavy soil, or where deep plowing is required. In Modesto ten mules drag a two or three-gang sulky. The old Stockton was regulated by raising or lowering the wheels. A later invention supplied levers. It is used on level ground or where the soil is lighter. In Colusa eight or ten mules pull a six-gang Stockton. In the heavy sandy soil of Turlock, Ceres and Atwater, twelve animals are required for an eight-gang. In San Fernando eight mules easily pull an eight-gang Stockton. The land is well adapted to its use, being level, free from rocks and easily turned.

Fifteen years ago San Fernando raised grain exclusively. Today, we see it rapidly developing into a country of olive and orange groves, and vineyards. A point worth mentioning is that the best land lays a short distance from the Southern Pacific track. The settlers testify that, from this line of demarcation, back to the foothills inclusive, all varieties of fruit known in the State can be profitably grown. Already encroachments have been made on the hills. Already begin to appear those "sky-high" fruit farms that are so common around the town of Vacaville. Here are situated the Van Nuys holdings, the largest grain ranches in Southern California. The wheat and barley of this section is of the best quality, and is shipped direct to Europe, by way of San Pedro, twenty miles distant. As to the climate of this locality—well, one fully comprehends the meaning of that word when

test the stock from inclement winters. (These, by the way, are not needed here.) The smokehouse, and the numerous small buildings, which, collectively, give a homelike appearance. It is to be observed that the description of a grain ranch, outlined above, does not apply to the homes of the horticultural farmers of the State, who have instituted and are developing industries that are rapidly displacing the old life with the new.

On the ranch everything moved along with precision and the regularity of clock work. At 5 a.m., first bell rang; get up and harness. The cook comes out and beats the triangle. The weary sleeper half awakes and wonders what possesses the Chinaman to stand in the cold air of a chill December morning, persistently playing one of those wild, weird tunes so characteristic of his race. Today is Sunday and he prefers to lie and indulge in visions of ham and eggs; for, on the day of rest, the cook extends himself in the culinary line. However, the Chinese cook, like time, waits for no man, and this the farm hand knows by sad experience, so up he jumps and goes in to breakfast. After the meal has been bolted, he has the day before him to do as he pleases. Some sit on the corral fence and watch the mules. One remarks that Pedro, once the best mule on the ranch, does not work as well as formerly. He is getting old; he needs a curbed bit. Another says that Bill, on the point there pulls too hard. He must be tied back, or moved further up on the swing, away from the driver's voice. Some recalled the time when they teamed on the road, hauling borax from the Coleman mines to Mojave. It took a man that knew his business to do that work. It took twenty-four or more animals, strung out, to haul the load, water and grub. Sometimes the wheels sank deep into the desert sand, clear to the hub, and the team stuck. "I had to take out the shovel and beat every last mule." Then you ought to have seen them get down on their bellies and throw the sand. Others put in the day washing and mending clothes. A Standard-oil

treated as a member of the household. He eats at the same table with the family; he is invited to the sitting-room to play some friendly game, to enjoy the pleasures of conversation, or to read. He attends all the gatherings which are commonly held in closer settled communities. In California, the teamster goes to the bunkhouse. Conditions of life and ways of living (of the fast at least) force him to this. The boss of a big place is, generally, a single man; on a small place the hand is supposed to move out after supper. The bunkhouse is a pretty good place, however. One can read, or sit in a corner, or go to bed. Most of the gang gather round the stove. This is a good place to talk politics, advocate socialism, rail at capitalists and compare conditions of labor, past and present. Socialism is a favorite topic of discussion. Now, of course, for lack of knowledge, produced by long study and consideration, these men have but a faint conception of their subject. The true modern Socialist studies the gradual development of the human race, through all its stages, from ancient time, through the middle ages, down to the present. Whether his doctrines are visionary or practical, he wishes to see mankind advance, successively, to higher and happier states of living, and teaches that these conditions must come, not by force, but by the agreement of the intelligent majority. To come from the sublime down to the ridiculous the bunkhouse men are, many of them, communists theoretically, not practically. Others oppose the ideas advanced by the ultra ignoramuses. The discussion sometimes waxed warm, but some mediator pours oil on troubled waters, the plug of black navy goes round and the talk diverges to the fine points of mules.

What we shall drink and what we shall eat are debatable questions with the physiologist. In some States laws have been passed, regulating or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors. In that idealized commonwealth of the future, described by Edward Bellamy, it may be practical to regulate, by government interference, the quantity and quality of the food best adapted to preserve the health of the individual. At any rate, the progressive doctor of today admits that proper food is as essential as medicine, to make the sick well. Owing to the spread of knowledge by the daily press the people at large are beginning to live more in accordance with the laws of hygiene. Even in the advertisements of the morning papers we find directions for right living. Therefore we have vegetarians, fruitarians, those who advocate a mixed diet of fruit and meat, et al. In Los Angeles, as elsewhere, we find converts to Buddhism who are guided, as to their selection of food, by humanitarian principles. In San Francisco there has lately been formed a society whose members believe that they can live in health and vigor, to cross the century mark, on a diet of fruit, mainly, and this belief is shared in by many eminent scientists. These latter advocate that the starchy articles of food, including bread and potatoes, cause "a hardening and degeneration of the arteries, and therefore tend to shorten life." If this be true, many a California farmer of the past has gone to an untimely grave. Ten years ago the bill of fare on a ranch in Colusa was bread (Chinese sogged biscuit,) beans, potatoes and coffee. The coffee was hot, we must confess. For supper the fare was unchanged. There was a noticeable absence of the "sweet fruits of the South." Even to a small place the butcher came from town with meat, the Chinaman with vegetables, but nobody came with fruit. This State does not stand alone in this respect, by the way. Fat, greasy pork is still a desideratum with the Dutch of Pennsylvania and in that part of Arkansas where the Arkansas Traveler is raised on the fiddle. With the advent of the horticulturists, things have changed for the better. Every farmer now considers a vegetable garden and a small orchard indispensable to existence. The result is that the table is supplied with a variety of produce raised at the door. If the farm hand of today does not receive quite as high wages as formerly, and this can by no means be conceded, if we compare the purchasing power of a dollar, today, with its value in the time now under consideration, he may console himself with the thought that he lives better. If he has less "stuff" to blow in, he has a greater variety of stuff to eat. Compared to a laborer of the town, who works under the eye of a boss and chases around the 10-cent restaurants in search of better hot cakes or tougher steak, to entangle himself still more completely in the toils of dyspepsia, his existence is a happy one.

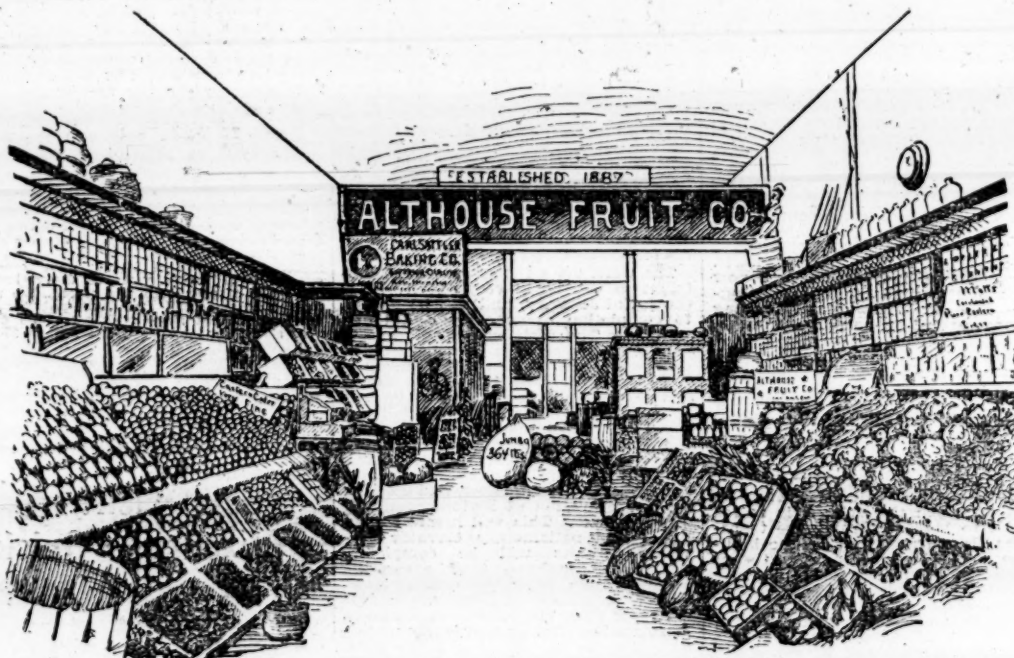
J. W. WILLIAMS.

#### A Model Line.

The Main-street and Agricultural Park Railway Company have transportation facilities equal to that of any line in the city. It operates a new and modern equipment of cars, standard rails and a prompt, reliable service, that has given the public general satisfaction. The time made on this line between the city and University is about eight minutes shorter than by the other lines. The advantage of such a service is doing much to enhance the value of property along the route and settle up the suburb with homes.

It is an attractive route for tourists desiring to view the city. Agricultural Park, the finest racecourse and driving-ground in the State, is located upon it. On Sundays special features are introduced for the entertainment of the public.

"SALUBRITA," the world's greatest and best female remedy. Room 319, Hunne building, No. 122 West Third street.



This cut represents the leading fruit and vegetable house of Los Angeles.

furrow is turned over in a day. The stop for dinner is made at the home place, the stock is watered, and, in the afternoon, the ground is turned over back to the starting point. Thirty eight-mule teams, following in order, the leaders keeping the furrow, the swing, point and wheel successively following; each animal seeming to exercise almost human intelligence in doing his proportionate share of work, thus keeping the chain tight; the land turning from each gang in successive layers, the smooth furrow, the result of all, presents a scene to be remembered. More often the plowing is done in sections. A piece of ground is divided off and all the stock set to work. Three or four of the hind teams finish up and plow out the corners left by the turns, leaving only one continuous dead furrow. Following a gang plow is pretty work. A California farm hand will look for nothing else in winter. His hard labor for the day is over when he has hitched up and dropped his single line. He can ride and read about fierce storms and blizzards. He can walk and converse with his fellows. The time is midwinter. There is a buoyancy in this western air. Every breath drawn is an inspiration. The sun sinks slowly down behind the foothills, warning the worker that his day's toil is at an end. The single line is neatly folded, the butt chains are dropped, the team is unhitched, and away we go for the ranch, "Jack" and "Jenny" in the lead. It is Saturday night and supper's on the table. The denizen of some New England farm, whose chief occupation is the feeding of pigs and poultry, who carts his produce in a spring wagon to

he comes down the steep grade, from wind-swept Mojave, into the full, clear sunshine of a December day in San Fernando.

The towns on the Southern Pacific Railroad, through the San Joaquin, from Lathrop south—Modesto, Merced, Fresno, Tulare, bear a marked resemblance. The business part of each is built up on one side of the track. Though the center of agricultural populations, there is an appearance of life, bustle and business on the streets, that is foreign to towns of equal population in older communities. A feature of each place is the large courthouse, erected after the approved style of modern architecture. So do the numerous grain ranches throughout the State resemble each other in respect to the appearance, number, and general arrangement of their buildings. A prominent feature was the large barn. It was substantially built. On either side stood the work animals, with no partition to divide. The middle was filled with hay, enough to last through the winter. Pegs were provided, on which could be hung the harness of each horse in its proper place, and a rod ran through the center, on which traveled the derrick fork, and the hay was dumped by a tug at the rope. In addition to the residence, which was often the smallest building, there was a bunkhouse and dining-room for the men, a harness and blacksmith shop. The appearance of the place was bald and unattractive. It lacked those accessories that appertain to a well-conducted farm in the East—the poultry coop, surrounded by a strong wire netting, the cattle shelters to pro-

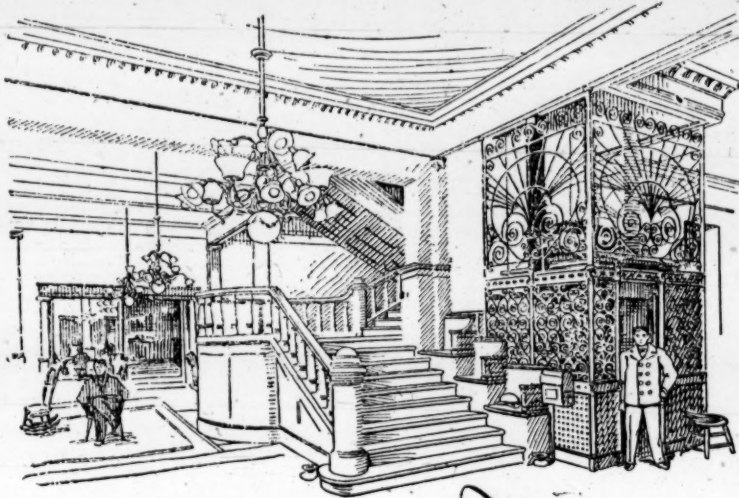
can, filled with water, was put on the fire and the clothes thrown in. These old cans stood many a burning. The clothes were washed by hand and hung up on the fence to dry. The old-timer was sure to caution a greenhorn not to wring the flannels; that would shrink them. Others, still, went over to some little town close by; a dozen in a gang. The saloons were always open. The papers were a week old and hardly ever read. But the whiskey warmed a man up. One drink after another was taken until all hands were feeling pretty good. Some preferred to sit at a corner table and play a little game of California poker—none of your eastern style, straights, drawing to flushes and a coter in the deck. These innovations spoil the simplicity and science of the play. These small games generally developed into big ones before an hour was gone, the ante was raised to four bits and betting was fast and lively. The blacksmith lost a \$20 piece on a bluff; the China cook had his month's check in seek for all it was worth; Tom, the best driver of the outfit was \$50 ahead. The farmer and hired man had money to burn in those days. But the afternoon has been coming apace, and back we must go to the ranch for supper.

The worker on an eastern farm, with its daily round of never ceasing small details, can have but a faint idea of the large, free, untrammelled life of the West. He has never took a trip from Chico to Fresno, almost at a jump, with but a dollar in his pocket, striking out for a job, nor gone back, by a different route, to scrape on the levees of Yuba. At hired man, he is





The office and vestibule of the Westminster Hotel.



View of the stairway and elevator of the Westminster Hotel.

R. B. Young, Architect, whose office is at 431 South Broadway, designed and supervised the remodeling of the Westminster Hotel, the design of the interior being the finest west of Chicago. Many of the magnificent buildings of the city have been erected under his supervision, some of which are the Lankershim building, Hotel Broadway, Hotel Clarendon, Hotel Vincent, the new Main Street Hotel, and many of the other popular hotels, beautiful churches and residences of this city.

R. B. YOUNG.

## San Gabriel Electric Company.

ELECTRICAL transmission of the forces latent in streams of water is one of the crowning achievements of engineering in the latter part of the nineteenth century. No portion of the world is more susceptible of benefit in this direction of electrical energy than California. Our mountains are filled with streams possessed of the natural advantage of rising upon high levels and accompanied by rapid fall, making their hydraulic development practicable and economical. But while many streams of water possess every natural advantage, they fail of commercial availability because of their prohibitive distance from centers of industry and population—a condition that is fatal to their use in the present state of engineering knowledge.

Electrical science now makes entirely practicable the development of streams and conveyance of the power thus secured to cities lying within a radius of twenty to thirty miles. The ability to so transmit power is likely to very materially change the manufacturing conditions in Southern California.

Fortunately for Los Angeles, there lies within a distance of twenty miles a stream of considerable size, rising near the summit of the mountains, within sight of the city, and falling very rapidly until it emerges from the cañon near Azusa. This stream, the San Gabriel River, is capable of developing from eight thousand to ten thousand-horse power at the very lowest stage of the river.

Some years ago the control of this river was secured by local capitalists, who formed a corporation called the San Gabriel Electric Company, which company has gone quietly about securing necessary water rights, franchises, lands, rights-of-way, etc., while very few people were aware of the magnitude of the work already done, or appreciated the extent of an enterprise of such momentous value to the material development of Los Angeles.

Very soon after the first of the year light and power in practically unlimited quantities will be available at prices hitherto unknown in this city. The work throughout is constructed in a most substantial manner. The water power now being developed, only one of several owned by this company, consists of a line about thirty thousand feet in length for carrying the water. Of this over twenty thousand feet are tunnels in solid rock. The remainder is of concrete pipe and redwood stave pipe laid in a trench and covered with earth. The redwood pipe is laid so that it is always full of water, a provision to prevent decay. The tunnels are being lined with concrete from end to end. There is not a trestle to be burned out, and nothing temporary in the whole line. This line is constructed with a capacity for carrying water sufficient for 4000-horse power, used under a head of 400 feet, the head obtained at the end of the line.

From the end of the line to the power-house there is a pressure pipe 800 feet long of very heavy steel, the lower end of which is one-half inch in thickness and forty-eight inches in diameter. The power-house is situated about a mile and a half from the town of Azusa, and is now in course of construction. The building is of concrete, covered by an iron roof. Inside of the power-house there will be a crane running the whole length of the house,

capable of handling any piece of machinery therein.

From the steel pipe the water is led to Pelton-type water wheels, there being two water wheels in each set, and four sets. Each set is capable of developing 550-horse power under the head at which they will be worked. Each set of wheels is mounted on a shaft running in self-oiling boxes. Upon this shaft is fixed a very heavy fly-wheel, which will take care of momentary variations in the load. The water-wheel shaft is directly connected through a flexible coupling to the generator shafts. The generators, four in number, now being manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, are of 500-horse power each, and are of the well-known two-phased type.

Electricity is generated at a pressure of 500 volts. From the generators the current is led to switch boards, by means of which the different combinations of machines, transformers and lines are effected. The machines can be used separately or all together. From the generator switchboard the current is led to transformers, by means of which the voltage is raised from 500 to 16,500. From the transformers the current goes to the high-tension switchboard, and thence through the line. The line will be twenty-three miles in length to the sub-station, located at the corner of Third and Los Angeles streets. The line will be carried on poles forty feet in length outside of the city and fifty feet in length inside of the city. The insulators are of glass, weighing six pounds each. When the current reaches the sub-station it is led to the transformers, by which the voltage is reduced to the proper voltage for all classes of work.

For running induction motors and residence lighting the voltage will be reduced to 2200 volts. For residence lighting and lighting outside of the conduit area the voltage will be reduced from 2200 volts to 110 volts at the building to be lighted. The induction motors will be operated in large sizes at 2200 volts. In the smaller sizes the voltage will be reduced to 400 volts. Current for power purposes will also be furnished in the shape of direct current at a pressure of 500 to 550 volts, as the service demands. The current for lighting will be furnished at 110 volts upon what is known as the "Edison three-wire" system. This is the method adopted in all large cities for lighting the business districts. By its use the placing of transformers at the building to be lighted is rendered entirely unnecessary. The voltage introduced into the building is never dangerous. Arc lights will be furnished from the same mains as the incandescent lights. All classes of current will be furnished twenty-four hours a day. The method of transforming the current from alternating current, as it is generated and transmitted to Los Angeles, to the direct current for the underground light and power distribution in the conduit area, is accomplished by means of rotary transformers. There are no machines of this type at present in use in Los Angeles. The introduction of these transformers marks a great advance in the lighting business, as by their employment all varieties of current may be furnished from the same generator.

The buildings in Los Angeles will

consist of an office building on Los Angeles street and a sub-station building in the rear of the office building. The sub-station is a fire-proof structure with an iron roof. Throughout the whole electrical part of the plant there is absolutely nothing to burn, thus insuring uninterrupted service. In addition to this precaution the electrical generator and transformer part of the plant, as well as the line, are in duplicate throughout. From the sub-station throughout what is known as the conduit area the distribution of both power and light will be entirely underground. This area is a district of the city bounded by Los Angeles and Hill streets on the east and west, and the Plaza and Seventh street on the north and south. In this district no unsightly poles will be erected to serve as hitching posts, or to add to the forest of poles already defacing the streets of Los Angeles.

The work upon the underground distribution will begin very shortly after the 1st of January, and will be pushed to completion at as early a date as possible. The distribution will be in ducts, with manholes situated at the different corners of the streets; the wires being drawn into these "ducts," forming what is known as the "draw-in" system. Junction boxes will be provided throughout the block for connection with the various buildings. All through the conduit area there will be three separate circuits, one for lighting, one for elevators, and another for the operation of motors requiring steady power. This will insure steady lights and satisfactory elevator service. Circuits will be completely metallic throughout, thus protecting elevator-users from the constant annoyance of grounded circuits, and giving them what they have never had in Los Angeles, viz., an absolutely metallic circuit at all times, and one upon which no "grounds" can occur by any manipulation at the switchboard. The current for arc lamps will be ready for use the full twenty-four hours, and the lamp will be subject to the control of the user, who may turn on the light at any time. The very latest thing in arc-lighting, the direct-current inclosed arc, will be used. These lamps will run 150 hours without recarboning, and as a result, attendance and care of the lamps will be necessary but once or twice a month, thus removing the irritating annoyance of the daily visit of the man with the stepladder, brush, carbons and dirt. The light of this direct-current inclosed arc lamp is very much better than the light given by the ordinary arc lamp, as it is steadier, and since the globe entirely closes the light, no sparks can be thrown outside to fall upon and damage merchandise. This light should not be confused with the so-called inclosed arc light operating upon the alternating current, a few of which are now in use in town, as the direct-current lamp is a very much superior article. It is practically the only class of arc lamp now being installed in Greater New York. The amount of light may be regulated very much more effectually by means of various combinations of globes than with the present class of lighting.

Everything in the way of plant is of the very latest throughout, both in design and machinery, and will furnish a quality of light and power hitherto unknown in this city. All of the light and power will be available at any time during the day. Printing offices or other classes of work wishing to run all night can do so. People wishing arc lights in the daytime, or after 12 o'clock at night, will now be able to secure them.

The company is composed wholly of

local capitalists, who, in the installation of this electric plant, have aimed to patronize home industry as much as possible. They propose to do everything in their power to help to build up the manufacturing business by quoting prices upon power which will make prospective manufacturers able to compete with the world. They feel that the prosperity of the community reacts upon their own business, and intend to continue this policy of encouraging enterprise, and by patronizing local tradesmen, will pour back into the local channels the fruits of the undertaking. Nor will the dividends and the interest on the bonds be sent out of town.

The National Bank of California, splendidly located at the northeast corner of Spring and Second streets, is one of our most active business institutions, and though our newest national bank, whose history only extends over the past seven years of depression, it has made a most creditable record. We note from its last official statement, published in this paper, that since midsummer its business shows an increase of more than 25 per cent. Certainly a gratifying condition to its friends and also well reflecting the improvement in general business conditions.

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# Los Angeles Daily Times

MIDWINTER NUMBER.

JANUARY 1, 1898.—PART II: 32 PAGES.

TEN CENTS.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

### THE LAND WE LOVE

#### This Fair Sweet Land we Love.

**O** GREAT-BROWED LAND! majestic, beautiful,  
With thy grand forehead lifted to the stars,  
Thy face the face of youth, fair, wonderful  
With glory. Oh, tender face! No frown mars  
Its sweet, calm beauty, and thine eyes of blue  
Hold heaven within their glance, without a cloud  
To dim their summer brightness; flow'rs blossom new  
Through all the year upon thy breast, and the loud  
Winds are hushed, and here but sweet peace and calm  
Breathe in thy shelt'ring arms, and thy full lap  
O'erflows with harvests, and no thought of harm  
Steals o'er our senses, for ne'er dost thou wrap  
The mantle of the thunder round thy breast,  
Nor gird thyself with lightnings. Oh, so sweet  
Thy tender touch! Thou givest to us rest;  
Dost pour its perfume on our weary feet;  
Thy golden days slip past us like a dream,  
Filled full of song, and fragrance, and delight,  
Time holds his tides for us upon the stream  
Where only sunny beauty pours its white,  
Full radiance. The soul of day we feel  
Within its light, a-dream, a-dream with bliss;  
Just peace and happy tenderness do steal  
To glad the world with Nature's loving kiss.  
Peace and perfume and endless summer days,  
And great glad mounts uplifted to the sun,  
And plains and hills, and blossom-laden ways,  
Until the golden year its course has run,  
And calm of sea, and smiling calm of land,  
And twilight melting into softest balm,  
And moons of night with stars on every hand,  
And orange tree and tropic waving palm—  
These are thy gifts, O blessed land and fair;  
We drink thy sunshine as we drink thy wine,  
We love thee as thou art, and we would share  
With the wide world thy loveliness divine.

December, 1897,

ELIZA A. OTIS.



# LOS ANGELES COUNTY



**L**ARGER counties than Los Angeles can be found in the United States. There are counties that contain more population; counties whose citizens can show more aggregate wealth; but when we consider the varied features of natural resources, delightful climate, fertile soil and social advantages that are here combined, it must be admitted by the candid observer that the rare county of Los Angeles is a good place in which to live, and that the wonderful progress of the past decade is but a forerunner of the still greater results that are certain to be achieved in the years soon to come, under these exceptionally favorable conditions with which a bountiful Providence has endowed us.

Los Angeles county contains about four thousand square miles of territory. Some four-fifths of this is capable of cultivation, with water supplied, the remainder being mountainous. The shore line of about eighty-five miles in length, the county extending from thirty to fifty miles from the ocean. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of scenery, soil and climate. There are low, moist valleys, elevated mesas or table lands, rolling foothills and rugged mountains, sometimes snow capped in winter.

The northern portion of the county is a part of the Mojave Desert, the western section of which, known as the Antelope Valley, is being rapidly settled and cultivated. South of this, extending almost to Los Angeles City, are the San Fernando and Los Angeles River valleys. East of Los Angeles is the beautiful San Gabriel Valley, shut in from the north by pine-clad mountains. This, in turn, opens into the Pomona Valley. Both are celebrated for their horticultural products and beautiful homes. Westward from the county seat, toward the ocean, extends the Sierra Santa Monica, a range of low mountains. South of this range, between the city and the ocean, is a wide and fertile plain, with several small settlements. Southeast of Los Angeles is Los Nietos Valley, a fertile section, with plenty of moisture, where there are many dairies, corn and alfalfa fields, as well as orchards. More than 90 per cent. of the development thus far has been in the southern portion of the county, most of the steep mountains and waste land lying in the northern section.

In the lower valleys the soil consists of a rich alluvium, deposited by streams in past ages. The upper valleys possess all grades of this alluvium, and have also in some places a black soil called adobe, which forms in winter a tenacious mud. It is well adapted to grain, and some varieties of fruit. On the mesas, or plains, there is much soil, composed of debris washed from the mountains, mixed with vegetable accumulations; also some sandy loam, with water at from five to twelve feet below the surface. On the rolling and table lands

the soil is warm, porous and more or less sandy, well adapted to fruit culture. Next come the foothills, with much decomposed granite; this makes the choicest citrus-fruit land. Beyond are the mountains, much of the land in which is good for pasturage, with small arable valleys. Where there are so many varieties—sometimes several within the limits of one farm—it is easy to find soil adapted to any product that can be raised in this section.

A remarkable variety of climate may be found within the limits of the county, the difference being caused by elevation and distance from the ocean. On the coast it is cooler in summer and a little warmer in winter than inland, with occasional fogs at night. This climate is well adapted to those who suffer from nervous affections. Farther inland it becomes warmer, and in places decidedly hot at times during midsummer days, although there is always a gentle breeze from the ocean, and the summer nights are cool enough to make blankets welcome. As the mountains are climbed, a cool

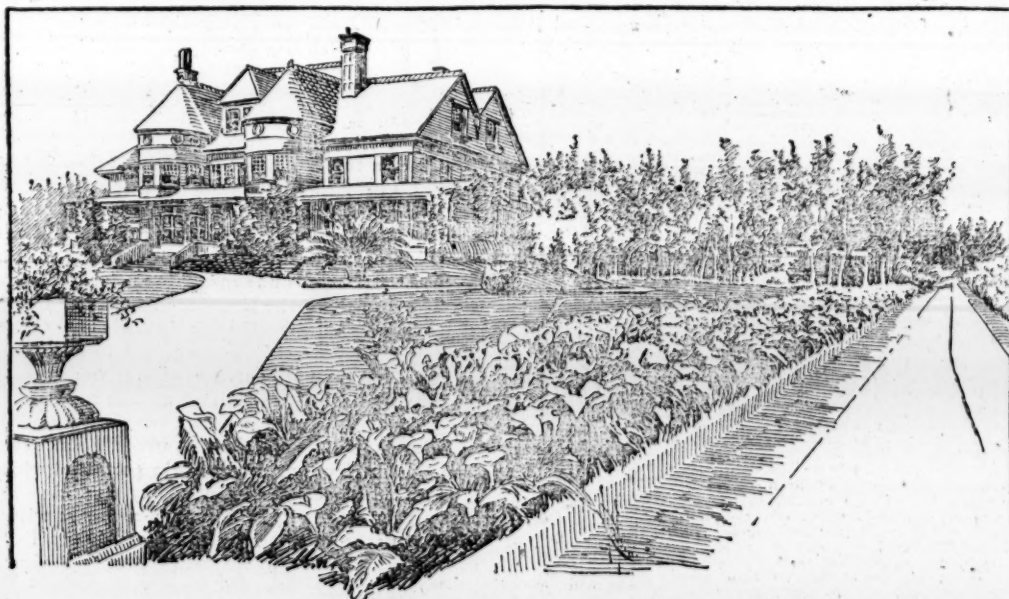
county is horticulture. Among the list of products raised here may be found almost everything that can be grown in the State, or in any other semi-tropical countries. The shipments from the county during the past year, of oranges, lemons, nuts, dried fruit, vegetables, beans and sugar are estimated at 25,000 carloads, to which must be added many thousands of carloads of other products, such as wool, hides, wine brandy and petroleum. Reference to some of the leading horticultural products of the county will be found on other pages.

The petroleum industry has assumed much importance in Los Angeles county during the past few years. In addition to the large local consumption for fuel, several thousand carloads of oil have been shipped out of the county during the past year.

The transportation facilities of the county are unexcelled. Besides the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fé, which are transcontinental lines, and their numerous branches, there is the

in its embryo stage, although by no means unimportant. Among the chief articles made are canned, dried and crystallized fruits, iron castings, iron and cement pipe, machinery, brick, boxes, flour, crackers, soap, doors and sash, pottery, mineral water, beer, wine and brandy, furniture, candy, pickles and ice.

One of the great advantages of Los Angeles county—an advantage which is shared to a great extent by the other six counties of Southern California—is the high class of improvements and throughout the country, and the pleasant character of the social life which exists here. Strangers are often surprised to find so little trace of the "wild-and-woolly" style of life which characterizes some western regions of the United States. Small places of a few hundred inhabitants, which in other sections of the country would rank as cross-road villages, are here found supplied with excellent transportation facilities, good roads, public halls, libraries, schools and churches, beautiful residences, surrounded by



HEDGE OF CALLA LILIES.

bracing dry air is encountered, which is very beneficial to consumptives.

The population of Los Angeles county, by the census of 1890, was 101,454. A conservative estimate places the present population of the county at over 175,000. The assessed valuation of property is nearly \$100,000,000. The marvelous growth that has been made by this county during the past few years may be seen from the statement that, by the census of 1880, the population was only 33,881, while the assessed valuation in 1882 was only \$20,655,294. Thus, within the short space of seventeen years, the population of the county and the assessed valuation of property have both increased fivefold.

The leading industry of Los Angeles

Terminal, which is projected as the Pacific Coast end of a third transcontinental route, and the Redondo Railway. No point in the southern portion of the county is more than five miles from a railroad. Vessels of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company call regularly for freight and passengers at Santa Monica—officially known as Port Los Angeles—and at San Pedro and Redondo.

The most important event of the year for Los Angeles county is the decision of the United States government to construct a deep-water harbor at San Pedro, at a cost of about \$3,000,000. Concerning this great enterprise a detailed description is printed elsewhere.

The manufacturing industry is yet

charming grounds and inhabited by people of high culture and refinement. In fact, many of the centers of population in this section are more like suburbs of a large city than country towns. In them may be found combined the most desirable features of city and country life.

The past year has been an exceedingly prosperous one for Los Angeles county. Crops have been abundant, and good prices have been realized. Building improvements have gone forward throughout the county on a scale of great magnitude. Merchants have extended their trade into more distant regions. The story of the year's progress, in various sections of the county, will be found on following pages.



## PASADENA.

**B**EAUTIFUL, healthful, prosperous—there you have the city of Pasadena in three words. But Pasadena is worthy of more than three words, for hers is a name to conjure by, a name that always calls to mind stately avenues, charming homes, captivating grounds and gardens, well-kept streets and walks, refreshing breezes from sea and mountain, a pure moral atmosphere, social refinement, educational achievement, the presence of wealth, art and culture with the many acquired advantages of an ideal residence city added to all the loveliness that nature has lavished upon the San Gabriel Valley.

It is this combination which has spread the fame of Pasadena throughout the world as one of the fairest of American cities—as an abode of the blest.

Extending so many pleasing invitations to home-makers and health-seekers, it is no wonder that the development of Pasadena has not wavered from the time, not fifteen years ago, when first the orchards and vineyards were cut up into town lots; that it has increased from a community of 4882 souls at the date of the last national census in 1890, to a city of 12,000 people at the present day. The enrollment of children in the public schools tells the story. In 1892, 1469 children were enumerated, and in 1897, 2201, or, including Throop Institute and the private schools, 3507. The total vote cast has increased from 1206 in 1892 to 2051 in November, 1896. Using approved methods of calculation, the estimate of the Board of Trade and municipal officers giving Pasadena a population of 12,000 on the 1st day of January, 1898, is not extravagant. And Pasadena had no beginning till 1874!

Pasadena's expansion in wealth and industry has kept alongside her increasing population. The total assessed valuation of the city was but \$1,000,000 ten years ago; it was \$8,283,449 in March, 1897, and before another March, half a million dollars will have been added.

The city can look upon its progress for the past twelvemonth with marked satisfaction. An investigation by The Times into the building operations, lumber sales, etc., brings out the gratifying fact that 1897 stands a close second to the banner year of '95 in constructive activity. Since the first day of the past year, 150 buildings have been erected, ranging from the monster annex to Hotel Green and palatial homes on Orange Grove avenue to modest cottages costing \$1000 or less. The Hotel Green addition will have cost \$250,000 when completed, and it is safe to reckon the other buildings at an average of \$2000 each, making a grand aggregate of about \$550,000.

An authority on the building trades states that 12,000,000 feet of lumber has been sold in the city in 1897, a considerable increase over the business of the previous year. Meanwhile municipal enterprise has been far-sighted and alert, and one of the most noticeable things attracting the attention of a stranger revisiting the city after a few years' absence invariably is the fine showing made by public improvements. There have been expended in street improvements in the past two years at least \$200,000.

As all the world knows, Pasadena is preëminently a city of homes and a home for tourists, hence most of the constructive development of the past year has been along these lines. In addition to the large outlay on Hotel Green, about \$30,000 has been expended upon an addition to Hotel la Pintoresca, while thousands of dollars have been spent in improving other hotels, public and private, in the city. Never before has Pasadena been so well equipped for the entertainment of the pilgrim tarrying within her gates; never did she have such attractive and home-like accommodations for the tourist.

The past year has been distinguished by the number and beauty of elegant mansions built in this city, so noted for costly and artistic residences. A review of the season's progress would be incomplete without mention of such imposing and attractive houses as those erected on Orange Grove avenue by C. P. Morehouse, Dr. Fenyes and Tom Wotkins, and on Grand avenue by Bishop Boldt Johnson, Mrs. Kellogg, Frank Boldt and others, and of the conspicuous improvements carried out on the house and grounds on Columbia street by Walter G. Ladd, who now has one of the finest estates and most lavishly-decorated homes in Southern California. It is impossible, however, to name all the handsome new houses which catch the observer's eye. Several

## A TYPICAL PASADENA COTTAGE.

of this year's home-builders have expended as much as \$25,000 each.

"What of the prospect for the coming year?" the writer asked one of the leading architects of the city.

"Good," said he. "There will be as much building of homes as in '97, I predict. Plans have already been made for a number of houses, while others are in sight. Several expensive houses will be built. I think you will particularly notice a march of improvement toward the north of the city. There has been more building in North Pasadena the past year than in any season for five years."

Three new churches are monuments to the religious activity of 1897. The United Presbyterians have built a handsome Gothic structure of pressed brick on Colorado street. The Methodists have erected a second wooden church on Lincoln avenue, while in North Pasadena what is practically a new church has been constructed by the same denomination. It is already assured that the Catholics will build a new church, schoolhouse and parochial residence on Walnut street during the new year. Three business blocks have been built in the city in '97, and at least two are already contemplated for '98.

Now let us put ourselves in the attitude of a visitor casting about for a favored spot in which to enjoy life to the full, and ask what are the claims with which Pasadena would appeal to him. What would he find here to lure him to this city?

Undoubtedly he would be attracted by its location on the high gravelly bank of a mountain stream that affords pure water for the household, with the lofty wall of the Sierra Madre range protecting the city on the north and the tonic waters of the Pacific in sight on the south and west. Situated 900 feet above the sea level, enjoying all the genial warmth of our land of sunshine in winter, its summers tempered by an unrelenting westerly breeze, Pasadena is a comfortable and healthful place all the year round; and it is, perhaps, to this salubrity of climate more than to any other charm, that the city owes its growth and its fame. With flowers blooming out of doors all winter long and the temperature rarely rising above 95 deg. in the summer, the visitor who lingers in Pasadena finds solid comfort in every month.

Our friend could not be insensible to the scenic charms in which the city is set. His admiration would be held by the stupendous ramparts of the mountains, with the snow-capped summits of Baldy, Grayback and San Jacinto towering above the other peaks; by the tree-embowered vistas of the valley; by the fertile slopes of the mesa; by the drives amid the orchards where the oranges are yellowing and the lemons are in bloom; by the groves of gigantic oaks, the ancient glory of the vale; by the broad vineyards and baronial acres of the great ranches, with their herds and flocks, their birds of rare plumage and their profusion of trees, shrubs and blossoms; by the velvety lawns bordering every street, by the scarlet glory of the poinsettias, the fragrant bushes of heliotrope, the glistening hedges of callas, the roses, roses everywhere, and the thousand natural beauties which Pasadena shares with other Southern California cities.

Inquiring into the social attractions of Pasadena, he would find that it was settled and has always been peopled by men and women of superior intellectual culture and of high ideals; he would find a delightful home life amid books and pictures and music, the love of the best things and the fear of God; he would find an active religious life, there being few cities in which so large a proportion of the population may be found in the churches every Sunday; he would note a genial social atmosphere, with such organizations as the

Twilight Club, the Pickwick Club, the Shakespeare Club, the Culture Club, the Oratorio Society, the Symphony Club and others of a similar purpose, assembling the city's talents and good-fellowship and promoting the highest development.

He would discover no grogeries nor brothels nor gambling dens in Pasadena, but he would trace the inclination of the city in the elegant free public library building, that cost \$35,000, housing a collection of 12,000 volumes, and in the number and attractiveness of the public schools. To no feature of its life can the city point with greater satisfaction than to its magnificent school system. At the front stands the Throop Polytechnic Institute, with its two brick halls costing \$150,000, its faculty of twenty-six teachers, its comprehensive curriculum and its great manual training department, thoroughly equipped with tools and machinery, the only one on the Coast. On her public schools Pasadena spends \$40,000 a year and wastes not a dollar of it. There are seven fine school-houses, well lighted and ventilated, and with good sanitary arrangements, and fifty teachers are employed in the various grades.

Investigating as to the accommodations of life, the inquirer would find all the advantages of an up-to-date city—modern electric light and gas plants; an unrelenting water system that cost half a million dollars; sewers, and all that they mean for health and comfort, the sewage utilized on a profitable municipal farm of 300 acres; twenty miles of electric street railway; fifty miles of paved walks; three steam railroads, and an electric line running to the metropolis of Los Angeles. In an hour and a half a passenger may be landed at either of four popular seaside resorts, or he may take the Mt. Lowe Railway and be lifted to an altitude of 4000 feet amid the pines and oaks of the mountain crest.

There are fine stores, well stocked with goods of every description, the adornments as well as the necessities of life, and shopping is one of the pleasures of the tourist who comes to Pasadena. The city has prosperous manufacturing industries, among them two large lumber mills, a fruit cannery, a brick yard, a shoe factory, shops for making souvenirs, and so on. There are four banks with an aggregate capital of \$350,000. The valley is the home of the grape, the orange, the lemon and nearly all kinds of fruit, and the growing of these gives employment and income to many people. From this district about 100 carloads of oranges are annually shipped, while the annual output of peaches, apricots and prunes is estimated at 4000 tons. The crops of barley, alfalfa and vegetables are large, and there is no month in the year in which fresh vegetables are not on the tables of rich and poor.

The municipal affairs of Pasadena are economically and faithfully administered by a board of trustees. The tax levy is \$1 per hundred on a low valuation; salaries are small; there are no suspicions of jobbery, the street department is active, the fire department is well organized and equipped, and run at a minimum of expense, and the ex-aler notes that pauperism cuts no figure in the annual municipal reports. Real estate transactions during the

past few years have not been speculative, but have been mainly confined to selling and buying for homes and business. Unimproved business property is quoted at \$150 to \$350 per front foot, with residence lots selling at \$10 to \$75 per foot, according to location. Good acreage, with water piped and ready for planting to fruit, is worth from \$100 to \$400 per acre. The soil is for the most part a deep open loam, capable of producing any crop that is faithfully tilled.

Such, in brief, is Pasadena, the third city of Southern California in population and resources. A year hence, another story must needs be told, as she is still growing and aspiring. It is probable that the next Legislature will be asked for a charter for a city of the fourth class, with a mayor and city council and additional elective officers.

## LOOKING UP THE ARROYO SECO FROM PASADENA.

One of the enterprises soon to be carried out is the construction of a bicycle path to Los Angeles. Increased local capital and approved local skill have recently become interested in new mining ventures. Other plans of an industrial and commercial nature are on foot and all signs point to an expansion of Pasadena's earning capacity, together with the enhancement of her prestige as a residence city.

Today Pasadena is absorbed in the Tournament of Roses, her annual festival of beauty, and nothing could better typify the character and charms of this fair and blooming city than this long and picturesque procession of garlands and graces.

## Mother Goose Up to Date.

Sing a song of penitence, a fellow full of rye; four and twenty serpents dancing in his eye; when his eye was opened he shouted for his life; wasn't he a pretty chump to go before his wife? His hat was in the parlor underneath a chair, his boots were in the hallway, his coat was on the stair; his trousers in the kitchen, his collar on the shelf; but he hasn't any notion where he was himself; when the morn was breaking some one heard him call; his head was in the ice box, which was the best of all.

## Graceful Amenities.

[Chicago Evening Post:] "He went down on his knees to me once," said the haughty beauty.

"I have been told," returned her equally haughty rival, "that he used to work in a shoe store, but you have given me the first corroborative evidence of it."

## Editorialettes.

[Fond du Lac Reporter:] Editorialettes are the latest thing in journalistic columns. The idea evidently emanated from the brain of the same thinkerette whose idealettes have recently been expressed in storyettes and sermonettes. A city editor is really behind the times if he does not meet the fad half way and publish some localettes.

## The Endless Chain.

It was Gottlieb's first view of Giant Jane, the tallest human being on earth. "Mein cracious!" he exclaimed, looking up at her in astonishment. "Vos dot de endless chane he President's messages vas all about?"

## Little Busy Bee.

[Yonkers Statesman:] Yeast. Why do they call it the busy bee? Crimmonbeak. Did you ever have one get at work on you? "Oh, yes." "Well, did you ever know anything to stick closer to work?"

## Sufficient Apology.

Little Johnnie was playing in the parlor and accidentally stepped upon the foot of a lady caller. "Now, Johnnie," said his mother, "you must apologize to the lady for having stepped upon her foot." Johnnie went up to her and said: "Scuse me; I'm awfully sorry you didn't keep your foot out of my road."

## Zoological Wonder.

Little six-year-old Willie accompanied his father to the circus, and among the many strange things he saw was one elephant standing on the back of another. "Look, papa," he exclaimed, "there is a two-story elephant."



## POMONA.

POMONA sends greeting to the coming year, not because she begs for favors, but because, judging by the history of all the years of the past, she knows that the prosperity she merits will be meted out to her. In looking over the years that have fled since the first house was built here in this new era of development of the State, it is difficult to select one which has differed from the others materially, for one and all have brought steady advancement in the building up of a solid and compact little city, which now numbers within its borders about seven thousand people, and in which the constant reverberation of the carpenter's hammer tells of continued growth and continued prosperity. It is thus with the utmost confi-

fruits and vegetables, to a great extent depending on home production of the raw material, but importing considerable quantities from other localities. The olive-oil mill of D. H. McEwen, which has been running night and day through a good portion of the past month, is one of the few large institutions of that character in operation in Southern California. Pomona is also one of the largest producers of the pickled olive, of which hundreds of barrels are being put up this year. Capt. C. A. Thatcher, who has been in the business here for years, and Hill Bros. of Los Angeles are the principal packers of this fruit, though there are a number of others operating in the city. The output of this commodity will be greater than in any previous year, and the fact that the fruit will to a great extent be centered in the hands of large firms will enable them to crowd the olives on the eastern markets and teach the people how delicious the pickled ripe olives of California are and how superior to the imported green fruit.

The many fruit-dryers and packing-houses of the city belong more prop-

but in Pomona it has been put in actual practice through no organized movement of the people, but because the locality has shown adaptability to so many crops. This diversity of production is due to the fact that the people have studied the topography of the city, and have sought rather to conform to its requirements than to force fruits of one class to grow under unfavorable conditions. The Pomona district slopes gradually from the foothills down to the lowest depression in the valley, where a sort of cienega offers the best of conditions for growing alfalfa, no irrigation being required. So certain is the profit of alfalfa-growing here that the land brings from \$250 to \$350 per acre, and yields good interest on the investment. On parts of this alfalfa land there are large herds of cattle, while several hundred acres is reserved for hay, which commands steady prices throughout this section. Next above this land is a belt adapted to a great variety of fruits and nuts, of which there is a large acreage, apricots predominating. The apricot crop has brought simply fair returns the past year. The fruit was abundant, but not of the best

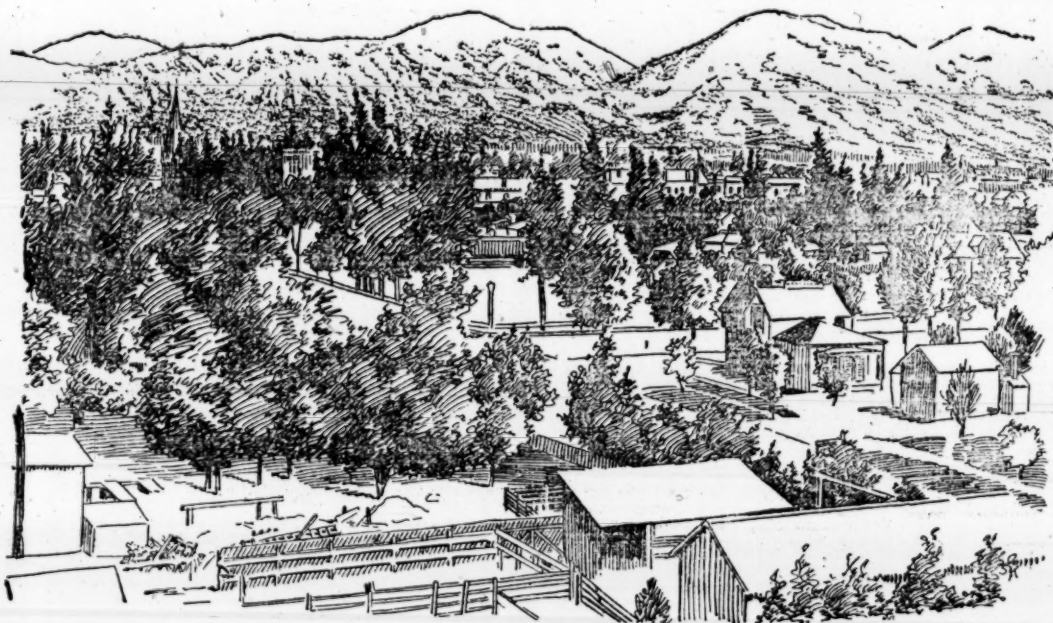
whole range of horticulture which has been so carefully studied as this, and there is no other town on the face of the earth that has contributed more to a knowledge of the fruit. The names of Messrs. Loop, Calkins and Howland are familiar wherever the olive is known, while Capt. Thatcher is the acknowledged authority on the pickling of the fruit. Rev. Mr. Loop has traveled all over Europe studying the olive and has spent large sums in introducing varieties into this country for experimental study. The hundreds of varieties of this fruit and the adaptability of the different varieties to various altitudes and climatic conditions has made this a study not only of great importance, but of considerable difficulty. As a result of all this work, there is now possessed a very thorough knowledge of the requirements of the varieties of olive trees and the adaptability of the various fruits to pickling and the manufacture of oil. While this knowledge has been in process of acquisition there have been growing up thousands of trees which are now in bearing. It would be too much to say that all the orchards are the best that could be grown. That some errors were made in the experimental period is demonstrated, but those errors are now being corrected by grafting the trees with the buds of more desirable varieties, while there are many orchards which are loaded with fruit of perfect adaptability to pickling and oil making. The olive is in its infancy in California, but the hundreds of acres of the fruit in Pomona make it a lusty infant.

Some of the finest lemon trees in the State are to be seen here, and the yield this year, now that the trees are attaining fair size, is far beyond that of any previous year, and while the prices realized for the fruit have seemed small, there are many of the orchards which in the past year have brought in net returns of from 10 to 20 per cent. on the investment, while the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

Yet after all has been said, the orange remains the peerless queen of fruits, here as elsewhere, and the harvest now under way is the best that has come upon the city in its whole history, not only in the quantity, but in the quality of the fruit as well. This latter fact is due to the greater care taken of the orchards the past year than ever before. The shipments thus far made for the holiday trade have brought most satisfactory returns, and the outlook for the crop is undimmed by the fact of the immense yield throughout the Southern California counties and the great acreage of young trees coming into bearing.

To the business men of Pomona the past year has been as satisfactory as to the fruit-growers themselves. They have retained the extensive trade of the outlying districts, and growing with the growth of the surrounding country, Pomona is today, as it has been for years, the center of trade of a very large section.

Comment on the city of Pomona would be incomplete without mention of its suburb, Claremont, where Pomona College is situated. This beautiful little town has grown rapidly in the past few years, while the college, under most capable management, has gained wide recognition as one of the best conducted schools of the State, its pupils winning laurels wherever



POMONA FROM SIXTH-STREET SCHOOL.

dence that the citizens of Pomona face the future, and there are all possible reasons to anticipate a continuance of the progress of the past.

In attempting to trace the development of the past year, the task is difficult, for, as we might fancy was the case with the fair goddess who loaned her name to the city, the voluptuous beauty has been rounded out with the approach of maturity in such easy stages of development that we scarce realize from day to day the change that is working. Thus it has been that from infancy to childhood and thence to the full beauty of maturity the city has grown, adding to itself each day greater charm and greater evidence of prosperity.

While it is not feasible here to give a catalogue of the buildings erected in the past year, it can be said that there has been no year in all that have fled that has given to Pomona a greater number of beautiful residences; and surely there is no better indication of prosperity than the building of many new homes.

An important work of the past year has been the development of water for irrigation by a large number of individuals and several water companies. This has been done by the sinking of wells and some important underground water channels have been found. This work has been rather devoted to improving the water supply of districts previously planted than to the extension of orchard acreage, and thus the condition of horticulture has been placed on a more solid footing, while assurance has been given that an ample supply of water exists to meet any requirement of the future.

In the way of public improvements the graveling of streets has been the most important. During the past few months several miles of the leading thoroughfares have been thus treated, and the work of spending \$5000 in this same way has just been begun. As a result the city is taking on a more finished appearance, and the comfort of the traveling public is greatly extended. Through this general movement for the improvement of roads and streets, the city will shortly be connected with Los Angeles and Ontario by a well-graveled system of driveways, and it is on the programme to secure the same improvements to the road between this city and Chino in the near future.

The manufacturing interests are larger than those of most California towns of like size, and are devoted to a great extent to the manufacture of orchard apparatus and the preparations of fruits. The leading institution in the latter class is the cannery of Waters & Co., which has this year turned out a half million cans of

erly under the head of horticultural affairs. Many hundreds of tons of deciduous fruits have been handled at the dryers the past harvest season, and the packing-houses have during December been busy on the largest and best crop of oranges ever grown here.

There are few localities in Southern California possessing so great a diversity of soil products on a large commercial scale as Pomona. In this respect it differs with many of its leading fruit-growing neighbors, which have sought to center their whole

character, as compared with the productions of previous years on the same land, and as a result the profits were small, though those growers who were members of cooperative associations for the drying and selling of the fruit realized fair returns.

The peach is the next in importance, and about the same comment can be made, though those growers who had the proper varieties for canning, and had taken pains to produce gilt edge fruit were able to sell for prices which made the returns very satisfactory.

The prune crop was short, this being



STREET SCENE IN POMONA.

force on one fruit; rather than cultivate all, and because of this variety of products of the soil it is difficult to single out one line of industry as predominant. There are localities which ship more fruit of one variety than Pomona, but it is doubtful if there is another which exceeds the total output of all kinds of fruit and vegetables. The possibility of constructing a fruit calendar, the harvest of which would continue through the year and indicate the months, has been discussed,

an off year, though the prices received were very encouraging.

Apples, pears, plums, grapes and walnuts, each of which is grown in considerable quantities, have produced heavy crops and been marketed at good prices. A ready market has met all the products that were of fair quality.

One of the most important lines of production in the valley, as indicated above, is the growing of the olive. There is probably no other fruit in the

they go to round out their education at a university.

## Fresh from the Mint.

Discussing the attractions of New Haven bicycle girls as compared with those of some other places, the Palladium makes the startling assertion that every New Haven girl who rides a wheel is a "looloo-paloozer." It's a great thing to live right under the shadow of Yale and have the command of language like that!



## ALONG THE FOOTHILLS.

## SIERRA MADRE, MONROVIA AND DUARTE, AND THEIR FEATURES.

IF IT is true that a happy people makes short history, it is equally true that a contented people makes little news. It is for that reason that the outside public hears seldom of the occurrences of three charming spots—Sierra Madre, Monrovia and Duarte—whose close relationship in matters of business and society makes it difficult to segregate them in treating of their experiences in the past year. Nestling at the feet of a high mountain range, these three towns occupy a most picturesque position, and one which permits them to stand in the front rank as health and pleasure resorts, as well as producers of magnificent citrus fruits. By steady stages the output of these fruits has grown, and the present harvest season marks the summit of their achievements, both in the quality and quantity of oranges. The deciduous fruits grown in this section is of no small consequence, the shipments of the late harvest having resulted in the distribution of several thousand dollars.

The past year has also been notable for the erection of a large number of fine residences to testify to the general prosperity.

A fire in Monrovia, which destroyed several business blocks last spring, led to the erection of a number of brick business blocks to replace those destroyed, and has given the town an even more solid appearance.

Monrovia is taking steps to secure a more extensive water supply, the orchards having outgrown the available water, and a large acreage of unplanted ground only awaits the coming of the water supply to be planted. It is believed that that desirable work will be consummated in the early future.

These three towns pride themselves rather in their delightful situation for quiet homes than in sensational achievements, and the prosperous churches, pretty, well-filled schools, and picturesque dwellings bear testimony to the achievement of that end, while the constant beating of the carpenter's hammer gives evidence that others who have grown tired of the din of active life are continuously joining their fortunes with their predecessors, to spend the remainder of their lives in the retreat of quiet content, where the eye will be feasted on the beauties of nature in her simplicity and the material wants will be ministered to by a happy blending of nature's productive forces.

## AZUSA.

IN THE year 1897 the greatest advance ever made in the history of Azusa has been seen. This is due to a great extent to the natural development of the industries of the place, but that tendency has been accelerated by the extensive work on the plant of the San Gabriel Power Company in the San Gabriel Cañon, this place being the supply station. From 200 to 400 men have been at work for that company for months, and a great portion of their wages has been spent with local business houses. The requirements in the way of teaming from town to the cañon have also made this a lively place during the progress of the work.

But besides this temporary work there has been a very general tendency to develop the resources of the section, while the steady growth of the large orange acreage has led to a larger yield of that fruit than has ever before been experienced.

The great increase in the requirements of the orange crop has led the local association to build one of the largest and best-equipped packing-houses in Southern California, from which the shipments of the section will be very generally made this year.

The year has witnessed the building of a greater number of fine residences in town than any previous two or three years, and yet the rapid building operations have had difficulty in keeping abreast of the demands. In this respect the place has bordered close on a boom in the past half-year.

With the growth of the residence portion of the town has come a corresponding growth in the business quarter, which has been signified less by an increase in the number of business houses than by the expansion of those previously existing to meet the increased requirements.

During the past few weeks a plan has been consummated for the use of electricity in Azusa, a corporation having been formed to buy electricity from the San Gabriel Power Company and distribute it to patrons throughout what is believed to be the future incorporated city of Azusa. Capital of \$5000 has been subscribed for this purpose by the citizens. It is a part of the plan, very generally indorsed by the people, to turn the plant over to the city at cost as soon as incorporated, which it is believed is an event of the not-distant future. Thus the municipality will be able to furnish the citizens with electricity at cost, and it is already assured that it will come into very general use as soon as available.

In the way of public roads there has been no place in Southern California which has

made greater advance in the past year than Azusa, there being excellent gravelled roads now from the heart of town west to Monrovia, south to Covina, east to Glendora and north well toward the foothills.

The horticultural resources of Azusa were never before in so encouraging a condition as they are now, with the good prices prevailing for oranges and the great crop which has only been slightly touched for the holiday trade, considering the total production of the year. Never have the trees had so careful treatment as during the past summer, and as a result the fruit is in excellent condition, and has reached the top notch of the market.

The air of prosperity and general progress which is everywhere in evidence at Azusa disarms any person who may yet believe that the era of hard times continues. The citizens have well-nigh forgotten that any such era ever existed, and the general progress of the town is similar to that which prevailed a half-dozen years ago in what were then the most progressive towns of the State.

## GLENDDORA.

GLENDDORA has something of an individuality, which has been strengthened by the past year. As a producer of small fruits, in connection with those which grow upon trees, it has made great headway during the past twelve months, and the returns which have been received from berries have been very great. Many other fruits have also been put up in small packages and sold at prices which could not be equalled by fruit in large bulk. Every express train passing the town has received a burden of small fruit, which has been a continuous surprise to strangers.

The lemon crop has been large, the quality fine, and, though the markets have not been in the best condition, the shipments have been heavy, at prices which brought fair compensation, while the fact that the fruit was every day finding a broader market has been taken as significant of a future demand for the fruit at better prices.

The orange crop has been among the earliest and best which Southern California has produced in this year of early and excellent oranges, and the sales made for the holiday trade have brought excellent prices.

Plans are being formulated for a considerable improvement to the water system of this place. During the past few years the planting has been so extensive that the water developed has become scarcely adequate to the requirements, and the land owners are now turning their attention to the question of increasing the supply, which can be readily done, as there are several sources of supply available. Before another year has passed the water will be at hand, not only to meet every possible requirement of the present acreage of orchards and berries, but to provide for a very extensive planting in the future.

There is not a dark spot in the record of Glendora in the past year, and the feeling of contentment among the entire people tells of the success they are achieving in their several occupations.

## COVINA.

THE year 1897 will long be remembered as one of achievement in Covina, there having been no day during the past twelve months when the people had not some plan for advancement on hand. The greatest public achievement has probably been the graveling of several miles of public roads, the funds being subscribed freely by the people, the Supervisors contributing from the road-funds but half the expense. This has made the town one of the most delightful for a drive among heavily-laden orange orchards to be found anywhere.

The crops harvested and being harvested have been most bountiful. Fair prices were realized for the large crop of deciduous fruit, while the orange crop surpasses any expectation in quantity and is of a most excellent quality, the fruit thus far harvested having brought excellent prices. In some cases the fruit has been sold at from 20 to 50 per cent. of the previous estimated value of the orchards. Under such returns it is very natural that prices of real estate have been on the same ascendant.

During the year considerable water has been developed on land owned by the water company near Lordsburg, while more will follow in the near future, and this water will be piped to Covina and be supplied to the ranchers at the mere cost of delivery. This increase is made desirable by the heavy planting of the past few years, and the fact that the trees are increasing their requirements as they advance in years.

For the first time in its history Co-

vina is provided with a hotel, while several new business houses have opened their doors and several others have extended their quarters.

It is altogether probable that steps will be taken to bring electricity from the San Gabriel Power Company's plant and light and power be furnished the citizens.

Under all circumstances, it can be said that Covina is enjoying a period of unsurpassed prosperity, in which her citizens are generally participating.

## CUCAMONGA.

THE year closes with greater prosperity in Cucamonga than any one of the past years in its experience. For the first time since 1890 the raisin crop has been marketed at a good price, the twelve carloads produced here having been sold for about \$18,000. The oranges, which are each year gaining rapidly in volume, are being marketed at excellent figures, while the heavy crop will tend to produce a fine revenue. Lemons are doing fairly well. A large crop of potatoes, for which this section is famous, is bringing in good returns. During the past few months the development of additional water and the extension of the orange acreage has extended the importance of the locality, while the end is not yet. The experience of the past has demonstrated the fact that the foothill groves of this section have few rivals and no superiors in the production of citrus fruits, and with increased water development, there is no doubt that the ultimate destiny of Cucamonga is in the line of a full acreage of oranges and lemons.

## ONTARIO.

NO YEAR has ever passed over Ontario which has brought greater strides in advance than the year just closed. Probably the most important move during the year was the acquisition of extensive water rights to supplement those which had proven somewhat deficient with the maturing of orchards, and as a result, Ontario has an abundance of water today for every requirement of the trees now

## LOS NIETOS VALLEY.

ONE of the earliest of the many prolific valleys of Southern California to be occupied for agricultural purposes is that of the Los Nietos, which lies to the southeast of the city within a distance of less than fifteen miles. Most of the cultivated lands occupy a considerable elevation and are under a high state of cultivation. Abundance of water for irrigation purposes is derived from the New San Gabriel River, through a thorough system of canals. To augment this essential requisite an extensive artesian belt, which has been tapped with many wells, underlies a wide extent of the territory. These facilities are made easily efficient by the topography of the landscape, it being characterized by a gentle incline. Artesian water is obtained at a depth of from 40 to 250 feet.

A very considerable portion of the soil is of a light, brown, sandy loam, of great productiveness, upon which flourish, in equal luxuriance, grain, vegetables, vines and fruits. Other areas are what are known as "marsh lands," upon which irrigation is unnecessary, and which are productive of alfalfa and various cereals. Stock-raising, dairying and general agriculture flourish in this region.

A small settlement at the junction of the Southern Pacific and Southern California railways, nineteen miles from Los Angeles, is named for the valley, Los Nietos. It is near the site of the original Spanish settlement, from which the valley takes its name. At this place is a postoffice.

## RIVERA.

MIDWAY between the Old and New San Gabriel rivers is the village of Rivera, which sprang into existence with the advent of the Southern California line. Its population has grown from one hundred, in 1890, to about 250 at the present time. Every line of mercantile pursuit pertaining to rural life flourishes, besides hotels, churches, schools, shops and the usual facilities for outside communication. Chief among the corporations are the Citrus-Fruit Growers' Association, and Los Nietos and Ranchito Walnut-Growers' Association.

Two leading lines are forging to the

growing, for all time, and abundant opportunity for increasing the quantity. Another move of great importance was the planting last spring of 1100 acres of deciduous and olive orchard by R. E. Blackburn, and the preparation to plant this winter 700 acres more. Heretofore the town practically terminated on the south at the Southern Pacific track. By this move of Mr. Blackburn's the town is extended a couple of miles southward onto the Chino Ranch, and provision is thus made for the sustenance of 1000 additional people, who are already coming in rapidly. Thus the institutions previously existing are improved and important extensions are made. The crops of the present harvest season are most satisfactory. Deciduous fruits were great in bulk, and though sold for low figures, they brought into the colony considerable money. Olives yielded fairly well and have found a ready market at good prices, while the greatly-increased acreage of bearing trees tended to raise the returns. This has not been a year for fancy prices for lemons. The yield has been heavy and the markets ready at low rates. The establishment of a citric-acid factory here has resulted in a market for cull lemons at low figures which are much better than the former waste. The orange yield is double that of last year and has necessitated the doubling of the former packing-house facilities by the building of new structures and extension of old ones.

The fruit which has been sold has brought excellent prices and the shipments are much heavier than ever before to the same date. The practice has heretofore been to ship almost the entire orange crop from North Ontario depot, but the extension of packing-house facilities demanded has led to a division of the crop by the building of several packing-houses in the town proper, which has a beneficial effect on general trade. Chaffey College, one of the local institutions of the city, has added a young ladies' dormitory to its equipment, and has in various ways taken on improved facilities. The University of Southern California, of which it is a branch, by this act has recognized the stability of the college and given an indication of its progressive policy. The work of improving Euclid avenue, one of the most attractive thoroughfares in the State, by graveling, is now in progress. The electric street-car service on this avenue has proven a financial success to the city as a whole, while it is self-sustaining in its actual receipts. Every foot of property along the avenue has been increased in value by this attractive service and the facility it offers the strangers for seeing the city and reaching the beautiful San Antonio Heights.

## WHITTIER.

IN 1886 a colony of Friends located a townsite upon the slopes of the picturesque San José hills, upon the edge of Los Nietos Valley, and called it, for the Quaker poet, Whittier. By 1890 the population of the town had reached 1200, and it was in a thrifty condition. Today a conservative estimate of the population places it at 2000. It has the largest Friends' church west of the Rocky Mountains, a Friends' Academy and other schools and churches, together with railway facilities. It is twenty miles from Los Angeles, and is one of the most important outside towns in the county. It is the seat of the State Industrial School. At the present time a large amount of building is going on there, chiefly of residence structures.

The industrial life centers about a large cannery and fruit-packing house. The pay roll at the former aggregated upward of \$20,000 for the months of July, August, September and October. About 800 tons of tomatoes and 250 tons of apricots alone were consumed, while 400 carloads of canned product was shipped. The output of walnuts for the year will be about fifteen cars, while of oranges, twenty cars will be shipped



from this one establishment. Besides these products winter vegetables are extensively grown, tomatoes especially being shipped green to the New York markets, where they are ripened.

Irrigation facilities about this portion of the county are unsurpassed, and lands under the canals, with water rights, are in demand.

In addition to these industries developments in the oil fields near the town, during the past year, give promise of a new source of wealth within the near future.

#### DOWNEY.

ELEVEN miles from Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railway, with a rapidly-growing population, is the most important town of Los Nietos Valley. In 1890 it had a population of 1500, which today has increased to about 2000. It is in the midst of a well-irrigated district and possesses elevations and soils which render possible a wide diversification of industries. The leading interest of the locality is dairying, there being two large creameries in operation. An average of 11,000 pounds of milk, which represents an output of 325 pounds of butter and from 550 to 600 pounds of cheese, is the volume of daily business in this line. Besides these commodities, large quantities of eggs and poultry are shipped.

Near Downey, and thirteen miles from this city, is the station of Santa Fé Springs, upon the Southern California Railway. The place is famous for its mineral springs, from which it takes its name. It occupies a high mesa, in the midst of luxuriant eucalyptus groves. The little hamlet is surrounded by wide stretches of alfalfa, barley and wheat fields.

#### COMPTON.

A WELL-TO-DO farming district centers at Compton, a station upon the San Pedro branch of the South-

ern Pacific line, eleven miles from Los Angeles. The school district, of which it is the nucleus, contains a population of 1600 at the present time; a healthy increase since 1890. The leading industries are such as appertain to general agriculture. Grain raising, alfalfa, fruit raising and dairying are the common pursuits. Irrigation is abundantly supplied by canals. Artesian water is readily obtained, one well yielding a sufficient flow to furnish continuously 1500 acres.

Clearwater, a coöperative colony in its inception, ten years ago, is a prosperous settlement east of Compton, a short distance, upon the Los Angeles Terminal Railway. General agriculture with abundant irrigation facilities are the sources of its growth.

#### NORWALK.

THE center of the dairy interest of the county is Norwalk, fifteen miles from Los Angeles, upon the Southern Pacific line. The town, with that of contiguous territory, has a population of 1600.

Little change is noted in the industrial situation of this favored locality from time to time. The lands are held by well-to-do farmers, who reap annually large revenues from their enterprises. The leading industry is dairying, in which 20,000 pounds of milk is converted by creameries located there into butter or cheese. The means of manufacturing these products here employed are of the best thus far brought out, and the commodity finds a ready market.

Aside from the one commodity turned out, the farmers in this locality give little attention to husbandry for commercial purposes. They raise everything required for home consumption, and realize the placidity and independence which traditionally attends the cultivation of the soil.

Artesia is a thriving settlement, with a postoffice, three miles from Norwalk.

### SAN FERNANDO VALLEY.

WITH a length approximating twenty-five miles, and a width varying from ten to fifteen miles, amply watered, traversed by two branches of the Southern Pacific system, containing 120,000 acres of rich lands and a population that has grown from 750 in 1890, to 2800 at the present time, San Fernando Valley may truthfully be said to be in a prosperous condition. Grain-raising is the principal occupation, though horticulture is receiving more and more attention, each succeeding year witnessing a marked increase in the fruit area over its predecessor. The output of wheat for the present year is 250,000 sacks, and of barley, 100,000 sacks. Both citrus and deciduous fruits are grown successfully, the former upon the higher elevations and the latter in all parts of the territory.

San Fernando Valley extends in a generally northeast and southwest direction, its nearest point to Los Angeles, Burbank, being about eight miles. It is watered by the Los Angeles River and by the Tejuanga and Pacoima creeks.

#### SAN FERNANDO.

SAN FERNANDO, the oldest town in the valley, is twenty-one miles from Los Angeles, on the railway line, and contains a population of 500, which has more than doubled since 1890. One and one-half miles west of the town is the historic mission building erected by the Franciscans a century ago. Surrounding it is a reservation of the Catholic Church of eighty acres. North of the town a short distance is the San Fernando tunnel, the longest on the Pacific Coast. Between these points is a wide range of territory within which olive culture is extensively carried on. One orchard alone, in this locality, contains 1700 acres. In all there are not less than 2250 acres of olive orchards in cultivation in that area during the present year. The olive interests of the valley are fostered by an olive-growers' association. Citrus fruits are raised to a considerable extent in this district, a particular advantage being realized in the almost complete absence of smut or scale.

San Fernando has two schools, three churches, and the usual business houses. Its elevation above the sea is 1066 feet.

The particular need of the San Fernando Valley is a better system of irrigation. The sources for an ample supply await development in the water-bearing lands in the nearby foothills on the north. It is within the area on the southern flank of the valley that the water supply for this city has been largely developed. Within one and one-

half miles of Burbank 600 inches have been recently developed.

#### BURBANK.

BURBANK is a thriving village of 500 population, upon the main line of the Southern Pacific at the junction of the Chatsworth branch. The townsite occupies a sloping mesa at an elevation of 461 feet. In general appearance the town is thrifty, and strongly indicates the probability of future advancement. Within the past year many new buildings have been built, principally residences of a good order. The chief industry is deciduous fruit culture, though large quantities of potatoes are raised for market.

#### CHATSWORTH.

CHATSWORTH, at the northwestern extremity of the valley, is the terminus of the Chatsworth branch referred to. It is a settlement of 100 population, which had no place upon the map ten years ago. It is thirty miles from Los Angeles, at an elevation of 938 feet, nestled in a grove of live oaks, at the foot of the Simi Pass. By a tunnel through the range at this place, a project contemplated for the near future, the line to Santa Barbara will be shortened by about thirty miles.

#### TOLUCA.

TOLUCA, midway between Burbank and Chatsworth, upon the railway, in the midst of the great grain-raising district of the valley, is a town of 250 population. Adjacent to it are the ranchos of the Los Angeles Farming and Milling Company, containing 48,000 acres, of the Porter Land and Water Company, 16,000 acres, and of Ben Porter, also the owner of a large tract. Much fine deciduous fruit is also raised at Toluca.

The Chinese are said to be very skillful in telling the time of day by looking into a cat's eyes. When they want to know what o'clock it is, they will run to the nearest cat, open her eyes, and at once tell what time it is. This they do by observing the size of the aperture of the pupil of the eye, which they have discovered is of varying size at different hours of the day, being affected by the position of the sun and the character of light, even when the day is cloudy.

### TOWARDS THE SEA.

#### "THE CAHUENGA."

FIVE miles from Los Angeles, and lying between it and the ocean, the picturesque region of the Cahuenga stretches along the foothills, near the Santa Monica range. The eastern end of this territory is largely occupied by citrus orchards, many of which yield very profitable returns. The western extremity is given up to truck farming to a great extent. The entire area is traversed by the Santa Monica electric line. The Pirtle water system has been developed within the past year. The territory is exceedingly picturesque, and bears evidence everywhere of rapid advancement. In all parts beautiful homes are being built, which, through the agency of rapid transit already provided, are brought in close touch with the advantages of urban life. The population of the district is probably about fifteen hundred, there being some three hundred residences.

#### SHERMAN.

MIDWAY between Los Angeles and Santa Monica is the new town of Sherman, at the junction of two branches of the Santa Monica and Los Angeles Electric Railway. The settlement is the result of the installation of the power plant for the railway system at that point, and, although less than two years old, already contains a population of 100 and has stores, school, church and postoffice, and is the center of an important truck farming district.

Colegrove, also on this line, and Prospect Park, near by, are postoffices in the valley, with pretty little settlements about them, each affording all the advantages of city and country life combined.

#### HOLLYWOOD.

NESTLING near the foot of the Cahuenga Pass is Hollywood, a small but growing settlement, with a picturesque setting among the hills. The advent of a perfect irrigation system has provided the district with much-needed water, within the past year, and promises a marked advance within the immediate future. Laurel Cañon, reached by a suburban line, one of the most beautiful mountain resorts of Southern California, is near by, to the west, while within two miles to the north is the splendid tract of 3000 acres, known as Griffith Park, which was recently presented to the city of Los Angeles by Mr. Griffith J. Griffith. The settlement of Hollywood has schools, churches and stores; a population of about one hundred, and is six miles from Los Angeles.

#### INGLEWOOD.

THE largest settlement between this city and the ocean is Inglewood, a picturesque town of 300 population, six miles distant, at an elevation of 117 feet and situated at the junction of two branches of the Santa Fé system. It is in the midst of the Centinela Rancho, a rich agricultural district of 13,000 acres. It possesses all necessary agencies to subserve the highest purposes of rural life, and affords opportunities for profitable effort in many lines. To the south of the settlement, upon the mesa, many thrifty settlers have worked out the problem of home building with small means to start with. The chief industry of the town is a large, continuous brick kiln, employing about forty men.

Shipments for the present year in the staples mentioned are about as follows, based upon close estimates: Barley, 91,106 sacks; wheat, 778 sacks; corn, 9000 sacks; oranges, 11,000 boxes—about thirty-five cars; walnuts, 10,000 pounds. The latter product was of the highest quality and gathered from young trees entirely. Besides these, large quantities of potatoes, celery, cabbage, peanuts, prunes and dried peaches were shipped. Inglewood is ten years old.

#### THE PALMS.

IN SEPTEMBER, 1887, The Palms was platted. It is now a thrifty settlement, having a postoffice patronage of 750, schools and churches, railway facilities, and other advantages.

One schoolhouse of recent erection cost \$10,000. The town is ten miles from Los Angeles, five miles from the ocean, and has an altitude of 150 feet above it. About three hundred acres of the uplands are occupied by citrus orchards, chiefly lemons, and the lower levels are prolific in alfalfa raising and deciduous fruits. Large quantities of peas are shipped in winter.

#### ANTELOPE VALLEY.

THE name, Antelope Valley, suggests to many minds a country wind-swept and desolate, abounding in sand, sagebrush and the picturesque, but highly unprofitable yucca palm. To mention it is to raise a smile, and to boldly claim it as a place of residence calls forth a glance of polite curiosity, as if one were to mention having been a Bedouin of the desert.

Yet there are those in that section who honestly believe in its prosperous future, and even now are beginning to reap the rewards of their "faith and works."

Geographically, it is a high plateau, lying wedge-shaped between the Sierra Nevada and Sierra Madre Mountains, with numerous mountain masses called buttes up-thrust upon the great plain at the base of the angle. These masses are very rich in minerals, the famous Randsburg group of mines being but a small part of the promising mineral territory. Then, off to the north are the prosperous mines near Tehachapi, while at the apex of the angle lies Frazer Mountain, with a vast amount of fine ore which will be worked as soon as the railway connection is made between the San Joaquin Valley and the Santa Fé railroads. At the south are the Acton mines, which are now producing several hundred thousand dollars in gold per year.

The great artesian and alfalfa area lies near the center, while close to the foothills at the south is the extensive orchard area.

The beauty of the landscape at the western part where the valley narrows is beyond description. Dwellers near the foothills look continually upon the ever-changing hues of the mountains opposite, towering in majestic beauty. The low, wooded hills, too, have their own peculiar charm, and the cañons, where lie some of the most fertile lands, are fascinating in the extreme.

Here, as many know, is found the wild almond, and the settlers have taken the hint from Mother Nature and set out great almond orchards at Little Rock, Fairmont and Manzanita. These are now coming into bearing, and the nuts are winning great fame for the valley. Other fruits are grown here to perfection. The wild olive, too, is found, and extensive olive orchards are now being set out. That fruit which appeals most to one from the East is the apple, which has become to many only a cherished memory. Here the highly-flavored winter apple of the Eastern States is raised in all its spicy richness—the Jonathan, Northern Spy, the Spitzenberg. How the very names call up memories of merry evenings and delightful companionship.

The air of the valley is almost absolutely dry, and the wind—yes, there is wind—coming from the sea, is laden with the healing breath of the pines which cover the mountains. All through the summer the trade winds visit the western part of the valley daily, rendering tolerable the hottest day and delightful the midsummer night. No mosquitoes mingle their melodies with those of the murmuring pines, and no fleas practice athletics upon your person.

If you are a skeptic concerning the rich flavor of California fruits and nuts, try some from Antelope Valley, grown in a mountain climate of almost perpetual sunshine and unspoiled by sulphur, and you will be converted.

A. R. S.

#### Probable Surplus.

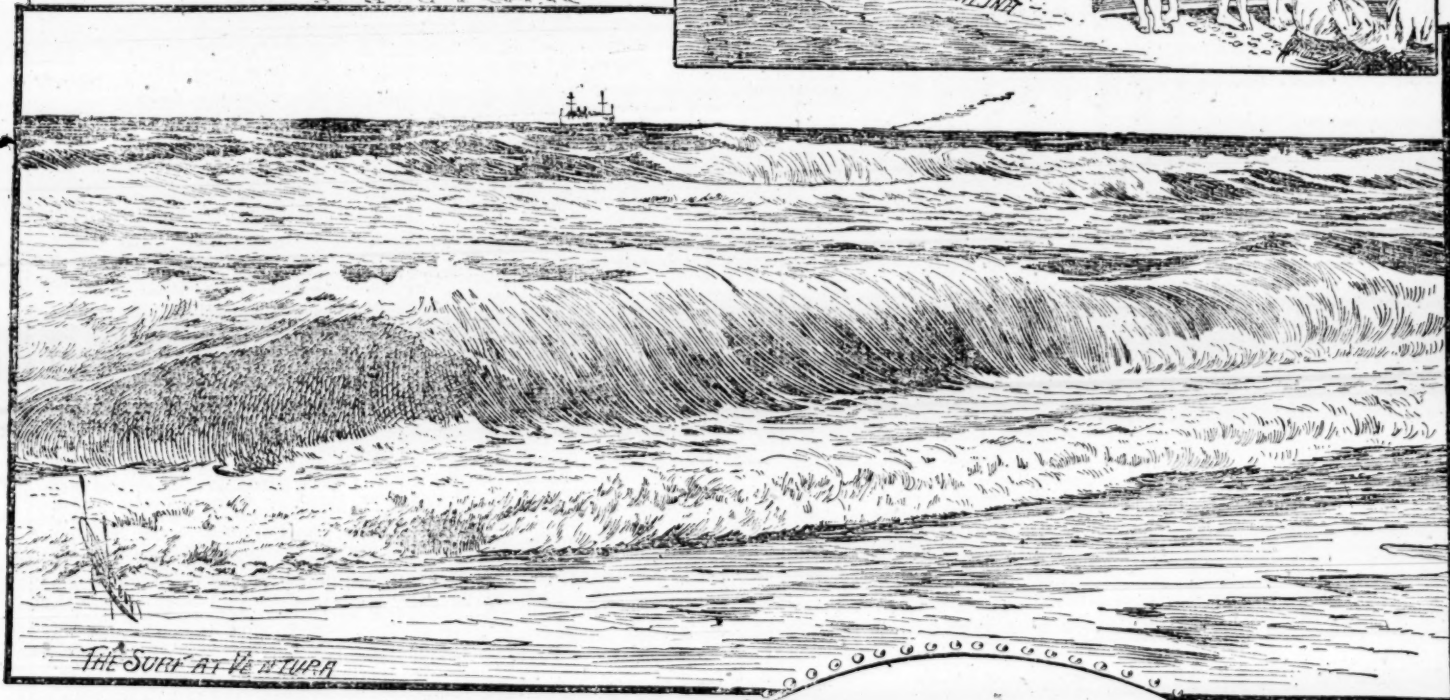
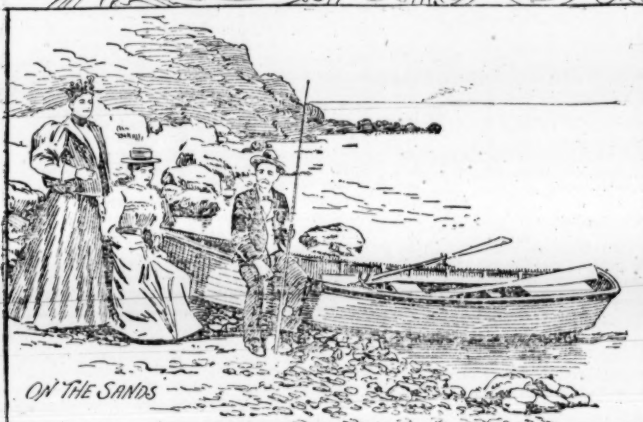
[Phoenix Herald:] Painful as the fact may be to the croakers who are finding fault with the operations of the Dingley law, there is prospect that it will produce a surplus during the present month. Its actual earnings, omitting the sums received on account of the Pacific Railroad sale, were, during the first half of the month, just about equal to the expenditures, and it is probable that when the December figures are made up they will bring a New Year's present of a surplus for the month of December.

#### An Electric Clock.

[San Francisco Chronicle:] An electric clock of new design has just been erected on the southeast side of Piccadilly Circus, London, by a company supplying synchroized time service. Electric lamps are fixed along the moving hands, and there are electric stars fixed at each figure, so that the position of the hands may be distinguished at a distance.



# BY THE SEA



## SAN PEDRO.

**A** MARKED change has taken place in the business portion of San Pedro during the year. Following close upon the decision of the Walker Harbor Board in favor of San Pedro as the location for a deep-sea harbor, the town experienced something like a boom. The decision was made early in the year, and immediately strangers began to come into town looking for investments in real estate and for other business opportunities. Improvements commenced at once. Offices and business places were wanted, and steps were taken to provide them. This required the services of the carpenter and the painter, and one improvement stimulated another. As a result there has been extensive street-grading and other work done for the betterment of the highways. Buildings have been raised or lowered to grade, fronts have been repaired and renewed, and generally the spirit of making things look better has been manifest.

The population of the town, according to the census of 1890, was 1240. The present population is estimated at 2500. The lumber traffic passing through the port is one of the chief factors in the present business of the town. Vessels of lighter draft, such as schooners and some barks and barkentines, lumber laden, sail regularly from northern coast ports in the lumber region, and discharge at the docks in the inner harbor here. The quantity of lumber discharged at this port this year is estimated at 120,000,000 feet.

The inner harbor affords a safe anchorage for the fishing boats which sail from San Pedro. The quantity of fish shipped from here to Los Angeles and elsewhere varies at certain seasons, but its average is estimated at from six to eight tons per week. The sardine-packing business, as conducted by the California Fish Company, has developed into an important industry. A crew of fishermen with a twenty-two-ton gasoline boat is employed in catching the sardines, which is done with a very large purse seine. The cannery has a capacity of five to six tons of fresh sardines per day. The company employs seventy-people and pays them \$3000 per month. The company has extended the sale of its goods to nearly all parts of the country. The





conditions in San Pedro Bay are in many respects favorable for oyster culture.

#### WILMINGTON.

**W**ILMINGTON is historical. Before the town of San Pedro came into existence a large shipping business was done here. There are several large warehouses, which are used to store grain raised in the neighboring territory, while awaiting shipment. Years ago a large detachment of United States troops was quartered here in Drum Barracks.

#### TERMINAL ISLAND.

**S**ITUATED on the beach, a short distance east of San Pedro, and on the line of the Terminal Railway. During the year a pleasure wharf, which affords good landing for boats direct to or from the open sea, has been constructed. A number of houses of a superior style of architecture have been built. The improvements at the place within the past twelve months will probably exceed \$30,000 in value. The beach usually has no surf, and is a desirable place for bathing.

#### LONG BEACH.

**L**ONG BEACH, after having abandoned its municipal organization and continued in such disbanded condition for a year and a half, has re-incorporated as a city of the sixth class, such as Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro. The town becomes a city with about \$100,000 worth of private improvements that it did not possess when it disincorporated. The population, according to the census of 1890, was 564. The estimated increase is sufficient to make the present population about 1800.

The water supply is exceptionally abundant. Within the past twelve months the Bouton system has penetrated the city. With this system it is possible to deliver 2,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours under good pressure. The water comes direct from artesian wells north of town. The Long Beach Development Company can supply 500,000 gallons per day from its wells direct. The Alamitos Water Company has a pumping plant which enables it to deliver water under a 175-foot head. This company has two reservoirs with an aggregate capacity of 3,500,000 gallons. Steps are being taken to grade Ocean avenue, which is the front street of the city, by private contract. A company has been formed for the purpose of erecting a large hotel and natatorium combined.

Valuable improvements are being made in the electric-lighting facilities. The Long Beach and San Pedro Electrical Company has issued bonds amounting to \$25,000, and is expending the sum thus raised in rebuilding on a much larger scale its generating plant and in providing new equipment. Apart from the bonding, the company has expended about \$3000 in improvements on its plant during the past year. From one generating plant the company furnishes direct current for lighting in Long Beach, San Pedro and Terminal Island. Nearly one-half of the lights which are used for both public and private purposes, are in Long Beach.

Bonds for \$10,000 for school purposes were voted by the school district a few months ago, and \$10,000 more was raised by a special tax levy. The proceeds are for a new High School building, which is in course of construction. The city has no sewers, but will not need any for a few years yet. At a depth of twenty feet beneath the surface a stratum of gravel is found, through which all drainage readily seeps away.

#### REDONDO.

**T**HE lumber trade and the fishing business are the chief industries of Redondo, but the place is more generally known as an attractive summer resort. Redondo Beach, as the town is officially named, and, according to the government census of 1890, a population of over 600. The increase since that year is estimated at over 400. Lumber is brought by vessel from northern ports, and discharged direct to railway cars on the Redondo Beach Company's two wharves, from which wharves it is hauled to various Southern California and eastern points. There is sufficient depth of water at these wharves to accommodate all sea-going vessels. The lumber receipts at this port for the year 1897 are estimated at, approximately, 20,000,000 feet. Shipments to Los Angeles and elsewhere of fish caught on the beach with seines, and in deep water with set lines, are made regularly. These shipments for the past twelve months are estimated as aggregating 250 tons. The climate and soil about Redondo is peculiarly adapted to car-

nations, which are grown here and shipped to points eastward as far as the Atlantic Coast. The capacity of the water supply system was much enlarged a few months ago. The large and handsome Redondo Hotel is operating under new management.

#### SANTA MONICA.

**I**TS attractive summer-resort features rather than its industries are the pride of Santa Monica. The Federal census of 1890 gave the town's population as 1580. According to a census taken under municipal direction, early in 1896, the town contains nearly 3000 souls. The present population is estimated as exceeding those figures. The town has come to be in some respects a suburb of Los Angeles by reason of the early and late service afforded by the electric railway built in 1896, to which line was added during the past year a shorter branch route connecting with Los Angeles by way of Sixteenth street. Valuable improvements have been made within the past twelve months in the southern portion of the town. The City Water Company, recently organized, has established a plant which is supplying water in South Santa Monica. The new concern is likely to soon invade the territory of its rival, the Santa Monica Water Company, which furnishes water principally for the central and northern portions of the city. The estimated value of improvements made in South Santa Monica during the year is \$50,000. This includes the water supply plant, and some fine residences which have been erected. Bonds amounting to \$15,000 were voted three months ago by the school district, the lines of which extend somewhat beyond the town. The school building, to be paid for with the proceeds of these bonds, is in course of construction. Bonds amounting to \$40,000 were voted by the municipality about four months ago for a trunk sewer system. This sewer, when completed, will afford drainage for practically all parts of the city. The contract for 7300 feet of it has been let, and proceedings for the remaining portion are pending. It is promised that as soon as practicable proceedings for the construction of lateral connections with the main sewer will be instituted, so that the business portion of the town, which is most in need of it, shall be provided with sewers as soon as may be.

In summer Santa Monica is visited by many thousands of people. Among the attractions are the large Arcadia Hotel and grounds, the one-third-mile bicycle track and the extensive bathing establishments. Heretofore there has been practically no provision for boating, the only way to get out being through the surf. Two or more schemes are now under consideration for the building of a suitable pleasure wharf which shall provide fishing, boating and other desired facilities. One plan has been prepared for a wharf long enough to extend well beyond the breakers, and have a cross wharf for breakwater purposes at its outer end. The wharf is designed to afford shelter for a considerable stretch of beach, so as to improve the bathing, and to also furnish protection for small boats making landings.

Nearly three miles northerly, along the coast from Santa Monica, lies the long wharf completed by the Southern Pacific Company in 1893. The company gets large quantities of coal from British Columbia ports, and the cargoes are discharged at this wharf. The place is also a point of discharge for deep-sea vessels, a few of which have discharged there during the past year. The year's imports at this port have included the following: Bituminous coal from British Columbia, 104,490 tons, valued at \$337,000; anthracite coal and coke from England, valued at \$8,977,263; 26,932 barrels of cement, valued at \$33,198, and sundry articles, including olive oil, whiskey and caustic soda. The aggregate value of the imports for the year, as based on figures obtained at the customhouse, is \$101,772.

#### A Needed Amendment.

[Cleveland Record:] A Reformer. You know that saying, "Let me make the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws."

"Yes; what of it?"

"It ought to be amended to read:

"Let me make the laws of a nation and I'll put in jail half the people who make its songs."

#### Against the Scriptures.

[Chicago Tribune:] "George, you must not squeeze my hand so hard!" "Mabel, have you never read in the book of Ecclesiastes, 'whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might'?" "Don't you try to stop me again, you impious girl! The scriptures are dead against you!"

#### Made It Safe.

[Cleveland Plain Dealer:] A Juvenile Logician. Ma, is there any pie left in the pantry?

"There is one piece, but you can't have it."

"You are mistaken, ma. I've had it."

#### Fallen From Grace.

[Atlanta Constitution:] An Impetuous poet wrote to an editor: "If you are a Christian you will accept my verses."

The editor replied: "I was, but have recently backslided."

## DEEP-WATER HARBOR AT SAN PEDRO.

**T**HE most important event for Los Angeles and for Southern California that has happened during the past year was undoubtedly the action of the War Department in advertising last month for bids for the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro.

For eight long years the people of this section have been earnestly striving to secure this important and much-needed public improvement, which is of far more than local import. It is an improvement which will affect the entire southwestern portion of the United States, and will have far-reaching results on the development of transcontinental commerce. These statements are based on the fact that San Pedro is at one end of the shortest line, by the easiest grades, between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. At the other end is Galveston. That port has already been improved by the government. Now comes the turn of San Pedro. When this improvement shall be completed, a large portion of the commerce that is now carried on between the two oceans will undoubtedly pass over this route. Later, when the Nicaragua Canal shall have been opened, the deep-water harbor of San Pedro will assume still greater importance, and floating in its capacious bay will be seen the merchant navies of the world.

Most of the shipping of Southern California has, from the time of the earliest Spanish settlement, been done through San Pedro, the chief shipping point of Los Angeles and adjacent sections, situated twenty-four miles distant from this city. It consists of an inner harbor, formerly shut off from the sea by a bar, and an open roadstead, sheltered from easterly winds by a high point. After careful surveys, the government entered upon the work of improving the harbor. A breakwater a mile and a half long was constructed, and the depth of water on the bar at low tide has been increased from eighteen inches to fourteen feet. As nearly all the foreign commerce at San Pedro is carried in ships of greater draft than eighteen feet, all such ships are still compelled to anchor in the roadstead and discharge and receive their cargo by lighter, which is very expensive. The inner harbor, experts say, is capable of being deepened to twenty-two feet or more at mean low tide, equivalent to a depth of from twenty-six to thirty feet at high tide, by a continuation of the work of jettying and dredging.

On September 19, 1890, Congress enacted a bill and appointed a board of government engineers to report on a site for a deep-water harbor, between Point Dume and Point Capistrano. The board reported in January, 1892, that, after due consideration, it considered the location of a site for a deep-water harbor within the limits designated was restricted to the bays of Santa Monica and San Pedro, and gave its opinion, with full reasons therefor, that San Pedro was the better of the two. An adverse element had, however, been at work in the shape of the Southern Pacific Company, which had constructed a large and expensive wharf in Santa Monica Bay. Whether or not it may have been in consequence of this adverse influence, it is a fact that when the River and Harbor Bill came out that year it showed only the wholly inadequate appropriation of \$20,000 for San Pedro, while the comparatively unimportant port of Humboldt, in the northern part of the State, received \$200,000; Coos Bay, Oregon, \$120,000, and Oakland, \$150,000.

This aroused the people of Los Angeles to action. A mass meeting of representative men was held, and strong resolutions were adopted by various public parties. All that could be accomplished at that time, however, was an increase of the appropriation for the inner harbor at San Pedro to \$50,000. At the same time provision was made for a board of five government engineers to make a new examination of the harbor sites of San Pedro and Santa Monica.

This board made its examination, and, in December, 1892, reported once more in favor of San Pedro. Thinly-veiled opposition still continued, although all the public bodies of Los Angeles, all the political conventions, and at least nine-tenths of the citizens expressed themselves strongly in favor of the people's site, San Pedro. An organization was formed known as the Free Harbor League, to further the cause of the people's harbor. Delegations were sent to Congress. After an unasked appropriation by the House Committee of \$2,998,000 for Santa Monica had been railroaded through, it was defeated, and the question was once more referred to another commission of five, to be composed of three civil engineers, to be appointed by the President; one member of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to be appointed by the chief of that service, and one naval officer, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy; the decision of this commission to be final as to the expenditure of the above-named sum either at San Pedro or at Santa Monica. This commission met in Los Angeles in December, 1896. After holding sessions and examining the two sites during a period of several weeks, the members returned to Washington to make out their report, which was rendered in February last, and was again

in favor of San Pedro. The board in its report gave the following description of the breakwater which it recommended at San Pedro:

"The breakwater consists of two arms, connected by a curve of 1910 feet radius, the curve being used principally as a measure of economy, since the total length of the structure is decreased, and as the intersection of the two straight lines would fall in somewhat deeper water than the curve. The west arm has a course bearing south 72 deg. east, magnetic, and is 3000 feet long. The east arm has a course bearing north 54 deg. east, magnetic, and is 3700 feet long. The two are connected by a curve of 1910 feet radius, 1800 feet long, in which there are 54 deg. of curvature, making the total length of the breakwater 8500 feet. The location is definitely fixed by the fact that at a point 3000 feet from the end of the breakwater the produced axis of the breakwater bears north 18 deg. east, magnetic, from the center of the Point Firmin lighthouse, and is 3500 feet distant therefrom. The west end of the breakwater is about 2100 feet from the present shore line, and bears north 52 deg. east, from Sentinel Rock, on Point Firmin, and north 38 deg. east from the most advanced point of the one-fathom line. The opening is therefore protected by Point Firmin from the southwest swell, as any such swell before entering this opening must break in the shallow water back of the two-fathom curve."

The estimated quantities and cost of this breakwater, made on the basis as to plan given above, are as follows:

1,412,934 cubic yards substructure below plane of rest, at \$1.25.....	\$1,766,167
242,764 cubic yards substructure above plane of rest, at \$1.50.....	364,146
126,300 cubic yards substructure at \$3.....	378,900
64,000 cubic feet of concrete at 22 cents.....	14,080
	\$2,523,293

Add for engineering, contingencies, etc., 15 per cent. .... 378,494

Total ..... \$2,901,787

The board estimated the protected area behind this breakwater as follows:

	Acres.
Between breakwater and 6-fathom line....	273
Between 6-fathom line and 5-fathom line....	135
Between 5-fathom line and 4-fathom line....	207
Between breakwater and 4-fathom line....	615

There was much rejoicing in Los Angeles when the news of this decision was received, and it was, of course, considered that the question had finally been settled. This, however, proved not to be the case. Gen. Alger, the Secretary of War, displayed a manifest indisposition to carry out the intent of Congress, and to advertise for bids. He expressed himself in doubt as to the real meaning of the law, and after a second resolution had been adopted by the Senate making this matter clear, and the Attorney-General had stated that there were no legal obstacles to the carrying out of the work, he claimed that no money had been appropriated for the improvement. When that claim was shown to be unfounded, the plea was raised that there was no money to pay for the advertising. Finally, however, the strong pressure that had been brought to bear in Washington by citizens of Southern California and others had its effect, and advertisements calling for bids to construct the breakwater were sent out. They have been published in several papers, including The Times. The Times has also recently published in detail, the specifications for the work, with the general instructions to bidders as to the conditions under which bids will be received.

These specifications state that the total length of the breakwater, at the level of mean low water, will be about 8500 feet, but this length may be increased, if found practicable, without exceeding the aggregate cost of \$2,900,000. The depth at mean low water along the site of the work varies from 24 to 52 feet. The approximate amount of stone required for the construction of the breakwater, expressed in tons of 2240 pounds each, is, for the substructure, 2,063,623 tons, and for the superstructure, 221,025 tons, a total of 2,284,648 tons. The superstructure will be 38 feet wide at the base, 20 feet wide on top, and will finish at an elevation of 14 feet above mean low water. It will consist of rough walls of heavy stones, the space between them being filled with stones of various sizes, forming a compact mass, without large interstices. The stones used in constructing the wall on the sea side must weigh not less than 16,000 pounds each, and those used in the wall on the harbor side must weigh not less than 6000 pounds each. Each end of the superstructure will be formed of a single block of concrete, 40 feet square and 20 feet high.

There is no reason to believe that any difficulty will be experienced in securing bids for the work, as several responsible contractors expressed their willingness to do the work within the amount appropriated, as soon as the decision of the commission had been rendered. The bids are to be opened February 10, 1898, in the office of Maj. Charles E. L. B. Davis, Corps of Engineers, San Francisco, who is in charge of the work.



## THE ALMOND.

WHAT are the natural conditions most favorable to the production of our California fruits? This is a most important question, and one that cannot be too carefully considered.

Among the orchard trees of California no one has caused more disappointment than has the almond. Planted at first almost everywhere, it has, except in a few localities, failed to fruit in a satisfactory manner.

The tree is everywhere a sturdy grower that almost defies abuse and neglect, although its stunted condition under such treatment is a mute protest against it.

Its needs are the opposite of those of the English walnut, the fact that both of these nuts are here produced in perfection affords a good illustration of the extraordinary variety of climate in Southern California.

The high, dry plateaus of Europe and Asia are where it best flourishes abroad, and in similar conditions here we find it produced in greatest perfection.

It blooms very early in the spring and hence is subject to damage by late frost, but as it requires a cold winter for rest and a dry climate to bring it to perfection, the protection of the sea which guards the tender citrus fruits from injury is not available.

Antelope Valley is the only place in the State, so far as known, where the almond is found growing wild, and hence there we should expect to find nature most favorable to its cultivation. Few other localities are similarly situated as to elevation above the sea, distance from the coast and prevailing sea breezes, together with freedom from fog.

In the Sacramento Valley, where heretofore the almond has been most extensively planted, it blossoms by the middle of February, and, owing to severe frosts later in the month and in March, the crop is more frequently lost than otherwise, but in Antelope Valley a heavy snow usually falls during the latter part of February or the first part of March, keeping the ground so cold that the buds do not open until much later than elsewhere, and although the air is often very cold after the trees are in blossom, yet the almost unrelenting coast breeze prevents frost injury from the seriously low temperatures often marked by the thermometer. This constant breeze, too, is doubtless beneficial as a distributor of pollen, thus affording very perfect cross-pollination, so essential to the production of heavy crops of fruit. The lack of this cross-fertilization is doubtless often the cause of barren almond trees. The bees are not apt to be very active during the severe weather often experienced during the time the almond is in bloom, and hence unless the winds carry the pollen from tree to tree, there is little chance that this most necessary work will be done.

After blossoming, the almond pushes along in a wonderful way to gather in its supplies needed for the perfecting of the kernel, so that often in June this is pretty much completed, and the whole almond thereafter loses weight instead of gaining; and as in the case of the pea and bean, the germ receives from the fleshy cotyledons the nourishment needed before its rootlets are developed sufficiently to sustain its growth, so in the almond it is quite certain that the kernel receives most of its support from the very thick shell, gorged, as it is in the early summer, with crude almond material.

From this period on, the shuck, until it loosens, constantly loses weight and finally shrivels and dries, as the kernel of the nut becomes plump and hard. It is this unusual process of nature which enables the almond to produce so well with a supply of soil moisture quite insufficient for any other orchard product. But it should not be understood from this that every soil has moisture sufficient for the successful growth of almonds. It needs enough moisture to grow a large, strong tree, and very many localities, otherwise favorable to its cultivation, do not afford moisture enough for this, even with the most careful and judicious cultivation. Again, although the tree will do fairly well in most soils, it will do best upon soils loose enough to permit easy penetration of the roots, and yet with considerable humus and other fine particles of earth in the subsoil. No one should plant an orchard, even in a well-recognized almond section, without most carefully investigating the particular piece of land which he proposes to plant with regard to exposure to attacks of pests, to frost, the character of soil and subsoil, to a sufficient supply of moisture and every other consideration likely to influence the growth and production of the trees; for one piece of land may be excellent, while another adjoining it, perhaps, and appearing to cursory observation to be about the same in most ways, may be pretty nearly worthless for the particular purpose desired.

It must not be understood that Antelope Valley is the only part of Southern California where the conditions are favorable to the culture of the almond, but the place where the work has been entered upon on the largest scale, and where the nuts seem to attain their greatest perfection. The main points of excellence in an almond are bright color, without injurious use of sulphur; plumpness of kernel, sweetness and flavor, and a high proportion of oil. In all of these points the Antelope Valley almonds outrank any others now in the market, the State University re-

porting them higher in percentage of oil than any others ever examined by them. About the same conditions prevail at Banning and Beaumont and in the upper parts of the San Fernando and Simi valleys, except for the fogs prevalent during a portion of the year, which are not a desirable feature of an almond climate, although the writer has seen very fine samples from all of these localities, and has no doubt of their successful culture in all of these and similar places.

The consumption of almonds in being greatly extended, since people are learning that it is a highly concentrated food and an excellent regulator of the digestive process; moreover a great many new preparations are now appearing on the market, such as almond butter, almond meal, and various preparations for use on the skin and for the complexion, while salted almonds are about the only confection that may always be eaten without protest from the stomach.

The great trouble with the market has mainly been that so large a proportion of almonds are so grown and so sulphured to brighten their color that they are about as flavorless as sawdust, and when purchasers eat them they do not long for more. Southern California is on the way to change this when the orchards, now planted, shall furnish their product to the market.

A. R. SPRAGUE.

## THE LOS ANGELES AND SALT LAKE RAILROAD.

NEXT to the construction of the deep-water harbor at San Pedro, and the Nicaragua Canal, no great improvement would be of so much importance to Los Angeles and Southern California as the completion of a new transcontinental line of railroad from this city to the East, by way of Salt Lake City.

During the past ten years so much has been said and written on the subject of this proposed line that citizens of Southern California have become somewhat skeptical on the subject. It is the old story of the boy and the wolf, over again. That this line is certain to be constructed in the near future, there can be no doubt whatever. It is only necessary to glance at the vast importance of the project to realize that such an exceptional chance for the profitable investment of money will not long be allowed to lie neglected, especially just now, when money is so plentiful in the Eastern States that American capital is being loaned in Europe.

The proposed line would, in the first place, shorten the distance between Los Angeles and the Atlantic coast by about three hundred and fifty miles. This alone should be a sufficient inducement for the construction of such a line between the great and populous East and the rapidly-growing Southwest. In addition to this, however, the line would pass through a section of country that is wonderfully rich in coal, iron, silver, copper, lead, gold, and other minerals.

During the past ten years a number of different enterprises have been put forward, having for their object the construction of such a line, by various routes, but so far they have all ended in talk, as far as this end of the line is concerned. At the other end, in Salt Lake City, much interest has been taken in the project, and for years there has been a company in existence there, having for its object the construction of a road to Los Angeles. This company has in operation a line extending sixteen miles from Salt Lake City to Saltair Beach, on the Great Salt Lake, which is intended as the commencement of a line to Los Angeles. The Union Pacific Company has in operation a line of railroad from Salt Lake City to Milford, a distance of 221 miles south of Salt Lake City, and about 600 miles from Los Angeles. The length of a railroad line from Milford to Barstow, on the Santa Fe system, would be 350 miles, and it is estimated that it would not cost over \$4,000,000 to build.

The certainty that work will shortly commence upon the government deep-water harbor at San Pedro has aroused renewed interest in this important railroad project. It is generally understood that the Terminal Railroad, as its name implies, was constructed primarily with the view of becoming the Pacific Coast terminus of another transcontinental road. Such a road would naturally run from Los Angeles to Salt Lake City, over one of the routes that have been surveyed through Southern Nevada and Utah.

It has been suggested that Los Angeles capitalists should combine for the purpose of building and controlling such a road, between this city and Salt Lake. It would certainly be a most excellent investment for those directly interested as well as a most excellent thing for the city and surrounding country. Several attempts have been made to financially interest Los Angeles people in such an enterprise, but hitherto without much success. Whether or not this road shall be constructed by Los Angeles capital, there can, as stated, be no reasonable doubt that it will be built in the near future, and there is every reason to believe that the completion of the road will mark the beginning of a new era of development in Southern California, as did the arrival of the Santa Fe system here, a dozen years ago.

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(Late City Treasurer.)

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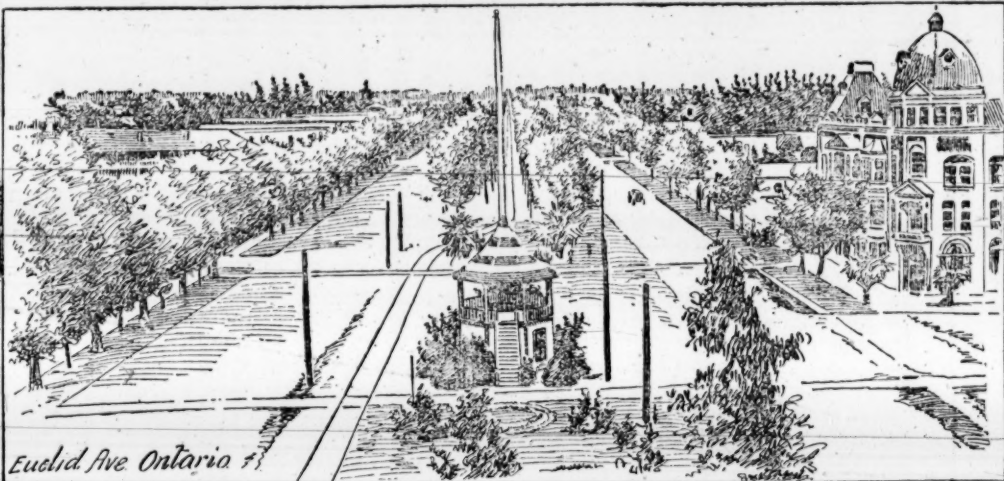
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF A PROGRESSIVE  
INSTITUTION.

Down on Vine street near First is being brought to completion the most complete and modern bottling establishment upon the Pacific Coast. The plant represents \$75,000, occupies one acre, and is built of steel, cement and brick. All mechanism is of American make, and all parts of the buildings were furnished by home manufacturers. The new plant is the result of the enterprise of the well-known firm of Adloff & Hauerwaas, who have conducted the principal bottling business of the city for many years. Their success is due to the excellence of the product which they handle, chief of which is the celebrated Welland Beer, and also to the personal popularity of the firm. Mr. Adloff has been engaged in the business from its foundation, Mr. Hauerwaas joining him some years later. They handle several famous brews.

From the beginning the house has been very successful, and has shown a rapid growth from the start. Last year over 30,000 barrels of beer were handled by them. The new plant consists of an extensive group of structures, all of the solidest construction, consisting of a lofty tower, part of the refrigerating plant, extensive cellars for cold storage, bottling department, shipping department, boiler plant, stables and general storage and a handsome office structure finished with all the elegance and convenience of a banking house. The capacity of the bottling department is 80 barrels, or 750 dozen bottles, per day. The coolers will hold 3,000 barrels. Spur tracks traverse the premises. In all twenty-six horses are used, with innumerable vehicles suitable for their purpose. The usual force is 25 to 40. The trade enjoyed by Adloff & Hauerwaas is the largest in their line in Southern California. They have made famous their brands by adhering strictly to the practice of furnishing the best article known to their trade. In every town within their territory their favorite brands are sold in large quantities, they maintaining branch houses at various places. Even throughout Arizona their product finds a ready demand. Their success has been as well earned as it has been great, and their numerous patrons look with pleasure upon their steady advancement. The firm will occupy its splendid quarters early in the new year.



# SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY



Euclid Ave Ontario

**T**HE old year closes with the expectations of a year ago more than fully realized in San Bernardino county, and the new year will dawn with plans for the future well defined. In a county of so diverse resources, of such wide area, it is no light task to sum up the work of a year, and especially is this true of a year which has been marked by steady advance in all lines rather than heroic achievement in a few respects.

If the orange industry is the most important, it is also the one in which greatest progress has been made. This does not imply that the acreage has been greatly increased, but rather that the trees have gained in years, and under careful cultivation have added much to the income of the county. So great has been the increase in the yield of the fruit that the packing-house facilities have been doubled for the present harvest season, and it seems as though the yield will not fall below 3500 carloads of the golden fruit. This amount will bring to the growers and laborers of the county more than \$2,000,000, and many a horticulturist who has been laboring for years to bring his trees to the bearing period will rejoice in sharing a portion of that sum. The improvement in the orange yield will not fall solely upon any settlement or town, for throughout the entire series of orange-producing localities the same general conditions prevail. Everywhere there is the greatest harvest ever known, and everywhere good prices so far experienced have gladdened the hearts of the growers. Nor can the year which is to come, save through some unforeseen accident, fail to renew a year from now the same story, for the yield of the county must continue to increase with the fuller maturity of the thousands of acres of young orchards.

The lemon industry, while not in so satisfactory a condition as that of the orange, is yet giving promise of a bright future, and while prices have not been of the best, the low prices have been beneficial in their way in aiding in making the California lemon known in eastern markets. It is well to recall the fact that a year of demoralization in the orange industry made the California navel orange known throughout the country and led to a demand for that fruit far beyond any previous record.

The peach and apricot crops of the past year have brought a considerable sum to the county, though the prices realized have been low compared with previous years, and the tendency can be said to reduce rather than extend the acreage of these fruits. The canneries at Colton and Redlands have made a market for high-grade fruit which made the industry profitable for those producing gilt-edge fruits.

The olive is steadily winning its way, and many a farmer has picked up small sums from young trees growing by the roadside. The planting of the olive as street trees has become quite common, and while no individual farmer has acquired a fortune in this way, the amount received by them in the aggregate is quite important. In addition there are a number of large orchards in the county just coming into bearing, and the returns from them has been very encouraging.

One of the most important developments of the past year has been the consummation of experiments conducted on an extensive scale by Andrews brothers of Redlands. Some five years since they planted forty acres of cherries in Yucaipa Valley, at an altitude of about four thousand feet. In 1896 they reached a period where they yielded some fruit, but not sufficient to demonstrate the adaptability of the section to that fruit. The yield of the past season has demonstrated clearly, however, that the Yucaipa can produce as fine cherries as any section of the country, which, of course, implies that at many other points on the mountain sides of Southern California the same

thing can be done. The importance of this demonstration is shown by the fact that the lower valleys have proven unadapted for the fruit, and practically all cherries used in this end of the State have been brought from Northern California. That section has also furnished vast quantities of cherries to eastern markets. Now that it is demonstrated that we can produce cherries in Southern California, it will probably not be many years before enough will be grown to meet home demand and make extensive shipments.

Each year is adding greatly to the apple yield of the mountain sections also, and in a short time apples of the best quality will be as cheap on our markets as are the oranges usually consumed at home.

Other varieties of fruits are gaining a foothold on mountain sides, and the day is passing when the mountains will be considered a complete waste from an agricultural point of view.

A careful estimate of the value of the fruit products of San Bernardino county for the harvest season of 1897-8 leads to the belief that it will reach \$3,000,000.

In recent years the county has had but one fruit cannery, that of the Cut-

terprises ever undertaken in the State is the planting of several thousand acres on the semi-tropic lands, near Rialto, to canaigre. This task has furnished employment to a large force of men during the past year, not only in preparing the soil, irrigating and planting, but in scouring the country for bulbs for seed. Canaigre, or wild rhubarb, is indigenous to the arid plains of the Southwest, and its value consists in its root bulbs, which are impregnated with tannic acid. Within a couple of years the output of the acid will begin to seek a market. The commodity is already in quite common use in some parts of the world, New Mexico being the chief producer at the present time.

An industry by no means insignificant in the past, but which is now taking on increased importance is that of the dairy. At a number of points on the foothills and along the lowlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River, this has long been of considerable importance. During the past year, dairying has taken a vigorous growth on the Chino ranch, where the beet pulp, which makes excellent feed, is to be had at a nominal price. There is also a large body of land never used for beet-growing which is adapted to the dairy business, while a rotation of crops will be followed in connection with beet-

owned by men of moderate means, and before they can interest capital, it is necessary for them to have a body of ore in sight, while the difficulty of developing water adds to the requirements before capital will take an interest in the mines. For three or four years there has been a steady increase of interest in mining, and while considerable gold in hand has resulted, the great proof of the activity is in the nature of ore dumps. The building of a road from Kramer to Landsburg, just completed, has placed railroad facilities closer to many mines, while other roads are supposed to be in a state of incubation. While there is much of conjecture in connection with any estimate of past output, there is still more in connection with future prospects, and about all a conservative report could say would be that the mining interest is in a more healthy condition than ever before, with good indications of a great increase in production the coming year.

The mixing of land and water and wind is a thing of the past. The recent era of liquidation, aided by some very timely judicial decisions, pricked a number of inflated irrigation projects, allowing the wind to escape and leaving land and water more closely wedded than ever before. It can be said that in the whole of Southern California there is not today a scheme before the people for irrigation investment but is sound to the core. The promoters of wildcat schemes have been driven to their holes, and irrigation is enjoying its palmiest days. It is true that there are still a few wrecks of former wildcat schemes still in process of transformation in the courts, but by slow process they are being placed upon solid foundations. The irrigation developments of the past year have not been of a sensational character, and yet they were of vast importance, for a great amount of water has been developed by individuals through the sinking of wells. No careful estimate can be made of the extent of this development, but it can be said that the possibilities of irrigation have been extended in this county by several thousand acres. Generally speaking, the tendency to develop water in this way has been in sections already planted, where the supply had proven deficient, and as a result, several sections are in much better condition than previously.

Closely allied with the irrigation question is that of the development of electric power, for the force used in generating electricity is obtained from the same mountain streams that are used for irrigation purposes. The Redlands Electric Light and Power Company, which lights Redlands, Riverside, Colton, Highland and a part of San Bernardino, some months since gave birth to another corporation greater than the parent. It is called the Southern California Power Company, and has a large force of men at work upon a great plant for developing power from the Santa Ana River. The work is now well under way, and wires are being stretched to Los Angeles, where the electricity will be used for lighting and power purposes. Allied with this company is another looking to the development of the power of Lytle Creek, while these are related to the Los Angeles Electric Power Company, now planning for the development of power from the San Gabriel River, in Los Angeles county.

Surveying the industries of San Bernardino county as a whole, it is not difficult to discern the fact that while they are one and all yet in their infancy, the fact remains that each succeeding milestone in the march of development reveals steady progress being made. Not only are riches coming in from the East with increased population, but they are coming from the surface of the soil and from the mines, and, combined, these industries are bringing to the imperial county not far from \$6,000,000 per year, or more than \$1100 per family for the entire population, a showing which, it is believed, will rank well with the showing of any county in the whole wide country.



COURTHOUSE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

ting Company at Colton. This year the Redlands cannery began operations, while plans are made for reopening a cannery at Ontario next year which has not been in operation of late years. These furnish a ready market for fancy fruits and are a constant spur on the grower to produce the best quality.

The Chino sugar factory closed operations for the year on December 14, having consumed 98,742 tons of beets; for which it paid the growers \$410,000. Of that amount, \$212,440 was paid to the Chino farmers. The factory also paid out during the "campaign" about \$150,000 for labor. The product of the factory amounted to about twenty-five million pounds of refined sugar. To grow the beets consumed by this factory required about twelve thousand acres of comparatively moist land. The pioneer in the manufacture of sugar in Southern California, this giant factory has been in continuous operation for seven years, during which the importance of the industry to the State and the profit to beet-growers and factory-owners has been abundantly demonstrated.

One of the greatest agricultural en-

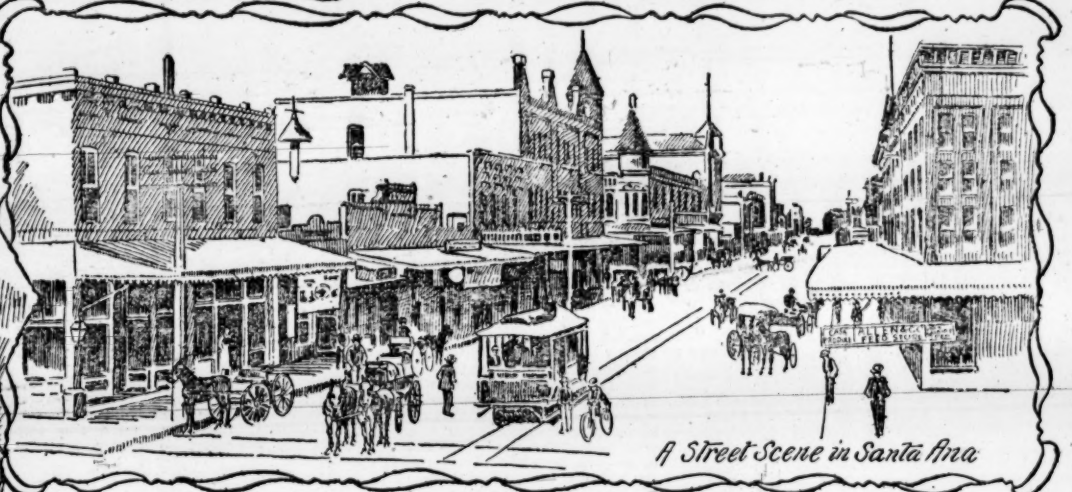
growing hereafter, about a third of the land being given a rest each year. All these points have raised a demand for a new industry, and that of butter and cheese-making seems to fill all requirements. As a consequence, a creamery has been started and several hundred cows have been purchased by the farmers.

The growing of wheat and barley has been profitably conducted in the past year, and alfalfa, one of the most certain of crops, has brought forth its regulation seven harvests during the year.

From agriculture to mining is a long jump. It is somewhat uncertain which branch of industry will lead in the coming year in output. In the past year there is no doubt that the balance has been in favor of the tiller of the soil, and yet a large amount of gold has been produced, while many new mines have been developed, much of the ore being now on the dumps. The distance of the mines from railroads tends to pile up vast quantities of ore which might be profitably milled on the ground, but which will not stand the expense of hauling long distances over the desert. Most of the mines are



# Orange County



*A Street Scene in Santa Ana*

**D**URING no period since the boom of ten years ago have any consecutive twelve months seen so much general improvement in Orange county as the year just closing. There have been times when particular localities have made more pronounced progress, perhaps, but the year 1897 has been marked throughout with the development of important industries in nearly all portions of the county, with a steady and satisfactory growth in all the incorporated cities, and with evidences of better business conditions and vast improvement in the general situation of the people as a whole.

The high price of grain has undoubtedly had much to do with bringing about this favorable state of affairs, although not altogether responsible for it by any means. Crops of many kinds have been generous in their returns to the husbandman, and the immense sums of money brought into the county through them have been turned into the regular channels of trade. Foremost in crop returns comes the income from sugar beets. The fact that the 6000 acres in this product have yielded more in cash receipts than the 50,000 acres sown to grain amply verifies the statement that the high price of cereals is not altogether responsible for prosperity in Orange county.

The beet-sugar factory at Alamitos, erected at a cost of \$400,000, with a capacity of 500 tons of beets daily, takes first place in the list of improvements in Orange county during the past year. The site selected for this factory has been transformed in a few months from a homeless plain to a bustling little town of 600 people, where nearly all lines of trade are represented. Alamitos promises to become one of the most important points in the county in a commercial way. The factory itself has distributed hundreds of thousands of dollars during its first season among its employees and the beet-growers. The wonderful improvement through all the beet section indicates the great benefit the factory has already been, and gives abundant promise of its influence for prosperity in the future. The fact that this factory and the one at Chino have not been able to use all the beets grown, and that applications are already in from land-owners to grow several thousand acres more, shows that the beet-sugar industry in Orange county is yet in its infancy, and it is deemed certain that at least one more factory will be built during the present year.

The celery product of the county, which has already gained a wide reputation, is now being marketed, and promises to double its output of last year, in which case it will reach nearly five hundred carloads. A branch of the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad has been built from Newport Beach to the peat lands, and is now in operation. Celery shipments will be handled over this line, instead of being hauled to Santa Ana by wagon, as in former years.

Other railroad improvements have been the replacing of the horse-car line operating between Santa Ana and Orange, with a system of steam motors, which also run to the depots in the first-named city; the extension of the Southern Pacific branch from Anaheim through to Los Alamitos, whence it will ultimately be extended to Long Beach and San Pedro. Both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fé have made important improvements in their main lines of tracks and general accommodations for the public. The Santa Fé in particular has done much work in its tracks, and is now building an im-

mense iron bridge across the Santa Ana River, between Orange and Anaheim.

In fruit products the olive has made the most important strides. On the large ranch of David Hewes, near El Modena, a pickling plant was erected this season and a big force of pickers and curers has been kept busy for several weeks barreling the olives grown on the ranch. The fruit is of exceptionally fine quality, and hundreds of barrels have found a ready market at good prices. Olive orchards all over the county are just coming into bearing, while there are hundreds of acres of old trees in small tracts whose product has been cured annually and disposed of at a good profit in the home markets. There is no longer any doubt

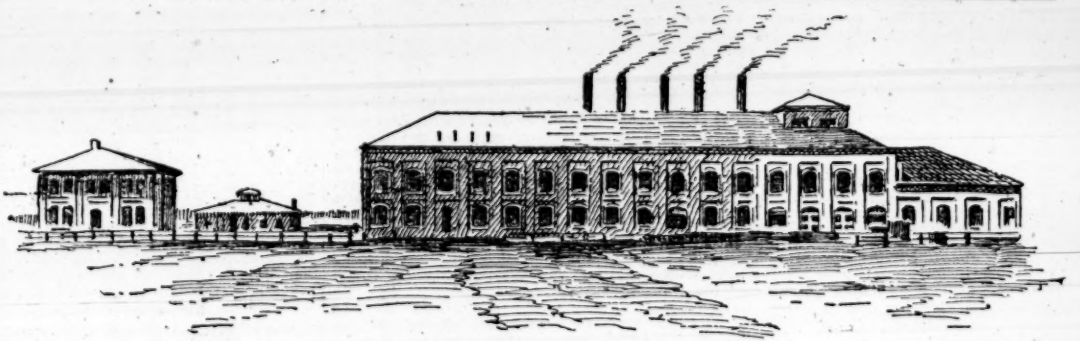
now in operation in this section no less than nine creameries, and the returns from the excellent quality of butter shipped from them is now equal to almost any other one source of revenue of the county. The poultry industry has also reached large proportions, and a large income is received from this source. The condensed-milk factory at Buena Park has done a large business during the year.

One great improvement in the county during the past year entitled to special mention is the work done on the county roads. Never in the history of the county has so much attention been paid to the betterment of the principal highways. All the principal roads have been carefully graded, and many of them are being graveled.

The Supervisors have taken steps to-

gress provided for a land commission, to which all claims of grants should be presented; and after proper notice and publication a hearing was to be had, at which hearing all persons could appear and object to the confirmation of the grant. All this was done, and upon the final hearing the United States courts entered a decree confirming the title. A survey was ordered by the United States, and thereupon a patent issued by the government in accordance with that survey.

The rancho later passed into the possession of the Irvine family, who have been the owners for more than thirty years. At the time of the cession of California to the United States the San Joaquin Rancho was only a sheep and cattle pasture of comparatively little known value, and the Mexicans who



**BEET-SUGAR FACTORY IN ORANGE COUNTY.**

as to the great possibilities in olive culture, and its place among the products of the county will rank high in a very few years.

The orange crop is unusually good this year, and the demand is most encouraging. Some damage by frost has been sustained in a few sections, but the injury is slight, and the crop as a whole is in excellent condition. This general statement will also apply to lemons.

Among other important crops are walnuts, alfalfa, poultry, eggs and butter, live stock, berries of nearly all varieties, apples, peaches, apricots, potatoes, peanuts, beans, prunes, figs, grapes and pears. The pomelo, or grape fruit, is also coming into prominence. Barley, wheat and corn have been previously referred to. The combined acreage devoted to these products aggregated 55,000 acres, the product of which was worth more than half a million dollars.

The four principal railroad points of the county—Santa Ana, Anaheim, Orange and Fullerton—have progressed during the past year in many ways.

Santa Ana, the county seat, being much the largest town in the county, takes first place in the improvement account. The principal business street of this city is well paved with asphalt, and half a mile of elegant graveled street, comparing very favorably with macadam, has just been completed from the end of the pavement to the railroad depots. Many handsome residences have been erected during the past year, the total building improvements reaching a value bordering on \$100,000. Anaheim, the "mother colony," has added to its light and water facilities, both plants being owned and operated by the city. This town has also made substantial improvements in other directions. Fullerton is constantly on the move, and every month sees some addition to that thriving town. Of the smaller towns, Tustin, Westminster, Garden Grove, Buena Park, Capistrano and El Toro may be cited as points having an importance each of its own.

The large and fertile territory from the south to the northwest of Santa Ana, reaching as far north as Buena Park, is receiving astonishing returns from dairying interests. There are

ward the development and protection of the 160-acre park recently donated by James Irvine, owner of the famous San Joaquin rancho, in the Santiago Cañon, and this delightful retreat, already richly endowed with majestic beauty by Nature's hand, will soon be made one of the most beautiful spots in all Southern California.

Although the past year has been marked with most important progress throughout the county, the outlook for the next twelve months promises even greater advancement. The development of San Pedro Harbor, now assured, will undoubtedly lead to the construction of a through line of railroad from Santa Ana to that point, thus completing the chain of transportation facilities. Already the two great transcontinental lines tap the principal portions of the county, and with rail connection to Newport wharf supplemented by a more important line to San Pedro, no section in the State will have better commercial facilities than the county seat of the gem county of Orange. The Southern Pacific and Santa Fé are both laying plans to tap the Placentia region, and a new line of road through that section to Chino or Corona is one of the possibilities most expected. The fertile La Habra Valley, lying between Fullerton and Whittier, is also a promising candidate for railroad attentions. This valley has built up rapidly during the past year, and is attracting general attention.

## **The Rancho San Joaquin.**

A description of Orange county would be incomplete without mentioning the great San Joaquin Rancho, which forms the very heart of this rich county and embraces 108,000 acres from three separate and distinct grants made by the Mexican government before the change of flag. The San Joaquin proper contains 48,000 acres, the Tomas de Santiago an equal quantity, and 12,000 acres are included in a strip extending along the westerly boundary of both the other grants, and being a part of the Santiago de Santa Ana grant. By the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, proclaimed July 4, 1848, it was provided that all vested rights held by the citizens of the ceded territory should be recognized and protected by the United States. Thereupon Con-

tended the flocks that roamed over the broad expanse little dreamed of its great possibilities. The credit for the subsequent great improvements is in the first place due to the energy and efficiency of the late George Irvine, uncle of the present owner, who had entire charge of the property during the minority of James Irvine. More than forty thousand acres have been subdued by the plow, thousands of acres cleared of brush and cacti, valuable lands drained and others supplied with water. Many miles of fences have been built and immense warehouses erected; and where the old-time Mexican used to scratch in a little patch of barley, harvest it with a sickle and thresh it with a flail, now half a dozen combined harvesters, each equipped with thirty-two horses or mules, and with a capacity of a thousand sacks of grain daily, fill the immense ranch-houses to overflowing.

The present owner, who is a man of energy, industry and force, less than 30 years of age, has subdivided the rancho into smaller holdings of from 500 to 2000 acres each, taking an agreed share of the crop in payment of rental. He assists his tenants with advances of money, racks, etc., and encourages improvements by liberal concessions. The advent of the important beet-sugar industry will open still a new field for improvement. Most of the alluvial soil is very deep and exceedingly fertile, being practically inexhaustible, and well adapted for sugar-beet growing, as the experiments of the last three years have sufficiently demonstrated. The average degree of saccharine matter of the beets shipped to the Chino factory by the carload was 18.5, and the purity over 80.

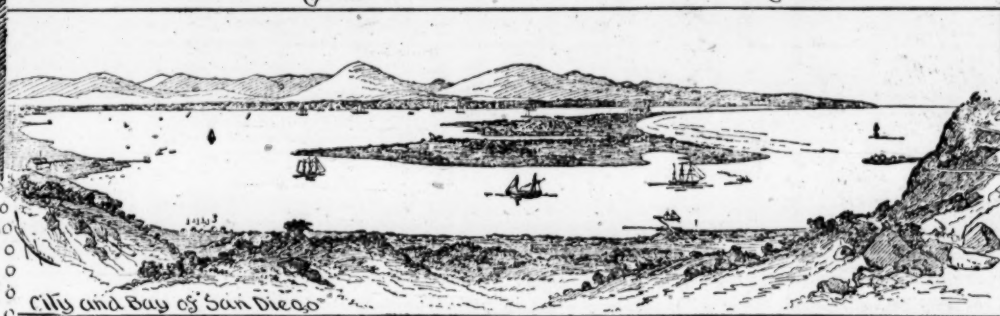
This new industry will necessitate another subdivision of the present tracts into still smaller holdings, giving profitable occupation to and good living for 75 per cent. more people than at the present time.

This rancho is crossed by the Santa Fé Railroad and reached by the Southern Pacific Railroad lines, and also by the Santa Ana and Newport Railroad, and has besides ocean frontage and good harbor facilities.

Orange county may yet help to supply raw material for another great beet-sugar factory, to be located in the heart of the county.



# San Diego County



City and Bay of San Diego

AS THE dawn of the new year breaks, San Diego city and county are found enjoying a wave of prosperity that is far-reaching, as the result of a season of material growth and development in the various resources and industries of the county. This growth and development have not been alone in the city; neither has it all been in the county. The city and county have moved along together, each making rapid but careful strides in the march of progress that has brought California into so much prominence, in fact, given it a world-wide reputation, during the past dozen years. It was during 1896 that the city of San Diego seemed to fully recover from the days of the "boom," and to set a pace in development that would do credit to a city several times its size in population. During that year the possible future of the city seems to have presented itself to moneyed men, and naturally enough building began. Before the close of the year over half a million dollars had been expended in buildings, and this line of development has gone steadily on during the year just closed, several of the handsomest blocks in the city having gone up. And, in addition to the building of many business blocks and residences, there have been extensive street and other public improvements.

While the city has gone steadily ahead, the country districts have not been idle. The

## Development of Water

In this State has very properly been considered the most important measure to be advanced in any community, and in this respect no other section of country has equaled what has been done in San Diego county the past year. As rapidly as the judicious expenditure of several millions of dollars and the honest toil and ingenuity of man could go hand in hand, the contour of mountains has been changed, great dams have been, and are yet being, constructed, that billions of gallons of water may be stored in large reservoirs to be used in making hundreds of thousands of acres of San Diego county soil blossom like the rose. With the completion of the irrigation systems now in course of construction by the Southern California Mountain Water Company and the San Diego Flume Company, at an expense of something over \$4,000,000, the city of San Diego and the country adjacent thereto, and extending south and east as far as the Mexican line, will be as well watered as any spot on the face of the earth.

## The Building of Public Highways.

No other county in the State has made as much improvement in its public highways the past few years as this county. Many thousands of dollars have been expended by the Board of Supervisors in extending convenient roadways over mountains and through valleys to the remotest portions of the county, and in addition to this the Southern California Mountain Water Company has, at its own expense, constructed over one hundred miles of splendid road from San Diego over and through almost impenetrable mountains to the fountain head of its irrigation system on the border of the Mojave Desert. This road has been constructed at a cost of \$10,000, and the greater portion of it has been turned over to the county. During the past year a large portion of this road was kept sprinkled at the expense of the Southern California Mountain Water Company, and as a result the "good roads" problem has been practically solved. This company now has twenty miles of good road un-

der construction, a portion of which will eventually be presented to the county. Some idea of the work that has been required to construct these roads will be best understood when it is stated that a great portion of them has been built through a section of mountainous country that heretofore has been considered impenetrable even to the pack mule and prospector. But now wagon and trailer and fourteen horses daily pass over the most difficult grades along the route.

## Agricultural and Horticultural Resources.

The agricultural and horticultural interests in the county the past year have greatly increased as the shipping will plainly show. In the matter of grain alone the shipping to foreign ports this year has been more than three times what it has been during any previous year, and the number of tons of hay sent out by ship and rail are largely in excess of what it has ever been before. The exports of oranges and lemons and other citrus fruits, as well as deciduous fruits, are conservatively estimated to be at least one-third more the past year than ever before.

## Existing Climatic Conditions.

It is a fact that the San Diego Bay region has the reputation, and it has been justly and honestly gained, of having the most equable, as well as the most congenial climate in the world. A convincing tabular statement, compiled from the official records of the United States Weather Bureau, the temperature being taken by self-registering instruments by Observer Ford A. Carpenter, shows the maximum and minimum temperature for the past twenty-six years, and tells the story more eloquently than pen can describe. [This table will be sent to any inquirer, postage paid, by the Chamber of Commerce.]

It requires temperature of 28 deg. to kill oranges or lemons. From 1875 to 1897—8101 days—there were 8126 days of temperature not above 50 deg., nor below 40 deg., a record that San Diego very proudly challenges any other locality in the world to equal.

## The City of San Diego.

San Diego has grown to a population of upward of 20,000, and is a city showing life and modern improvements. Briefly enumerated, its public conveniences are a comprehensive water system, costing over a million and a half dollars, a well-equipped electric street-car system, whose twenty-five miles of track extend to all portions of the city; wide, regular and well-paved streets; two public parks (one consisting of 1400 acres overlooking the bay); large and commodious operahouses; numerous public and private schools, and a State normal school now in course of construction; church buildings of all denominations and a public library circulating over eight thousand volumes per month. There are many fraternal and secret societies, as well as literary and musical associations of a high order, showing wealth and refinement on all sides. The city has four daily newspapers, besides a number of weeklies, six banks, well-stocked wholesale and retail stores, and all told, more than three score manufacturing plants, employing over one thousand men. The city is provided with fine hotels and good restaurants and lodging-houses, thus making it easy for the large number of tourists who come here each year to find suitable accommodations.

The improvement of the public plaza at a cost of \$1500 is now under way; the public parks are being beautified; a large new garbage crematory has just been erected at a cost of \$12,000, and the San Diego brewery, only one year old, is now being enlarged at a cost of \$100,000. A franchise for another railroad through the city is now before the Council, and will, no doubt, be granted. The application for this franchise has been made by a committee of prominent citizens, among whom is U. S. Grant, Jr.

## Coronado.

Perhaps no other spot in California has the reputation abroad possessed by the alluring peninsula of Coronado, and this has been made so by Hotel del Coronado, the largest and most magnificent seaside resort in the world. But aside from this great hotel resort, the little city of Coronado is one of the beautiful residence sections of San Diego county. Broad, shaded streets and avenues, lined with cottages and

residences of the latest architectural designs, make it a most attractive spot and a favorite place for the heads of families who are engaged in business on the other side of the bay. Here an ice factory, car shops, extensive electric plant and other industries contribute largely to the business of the town, and, together with the hotel, give employment to many men and women.

People from England and America, as well as representatives of all the civilized nations, make their home at Hotel del Coronado the greater part of the year, and thus it is that its fame has gone to all quarters of the globe. The present season promises to be the most profitable in the history of the resort.

## The Port of San Diego.

San Diego Bay is one of the finest deep-sea harbors on the Pacific Coast, and is a commercial gateway of growing importance. It is a port of entry, with custom-house, quarantine station, marine ways, wharves, docks and coal bunkers. Here the United States and British North Pacific squadrons are furnished with coal, and commerce is carried on with all parts of the world. The bay is thirteen miles long and has an area of twenty-two square miles—eight square miles of anchorage. The mouth of the bay is well protected by a government jetty, now in course of construction, which, when completed, will extend 7200 feet due south from the western point of North Island, parallel with Point Loma, and directly east of it. The estimated cost of this work is \$400,000. The proper fortifications for the harbor are now being made by the United States government at a cost of about \$450,000. Four great quick-firing guns are being placed at Ballast Point, and this is to be followed by a battery of sixteen twelve-inch mortars on the sandpits south of Hotel del Coronado. When these fortifications are completed San Diego will be able to stand off any ordinary fleet of hostile foreign ships with impunity.

## National City.

National City is situated about five miles south of the city of San Diego. It is laid out on an extensive scale, with broad streets and large blocks. Great shade and ornamental trees surround many of the spacious residences here, and the numerous packing-houses furnish employment for many men during the fruit season. There are five churches in National City and numerous fraternal and secret societies. The public schools are of the best. The past year the shipments of both fruit and grain have been larger than any previous year, showing that the surrounding country is increasing steadily in productiveness.

## Escondido.

No other section of San Diego county has developed more in an agricultural and horticultural way during the past twelve months than the Escondido Valley. Here water has been plentiful, and all kinds of vegetation have been luxuriantly grown. The town of Escondido has enjoyed a healthy growth, and the farmers have been prosperous, finding a profitable market for their produce. The richness of the mines in this section of the county has attracted the attention of mining men, and as a result a large amount of money has been expended during the year in development.

There are three hotels, a bank, half a dozen church organizations, numerous fraternal and secret orders and public schools of a high grade.

## Oceanside.

The commanding situation of Oceanside makes it an ideal place in many respects. The town is built on ground rising from the ocean and extending back to a height of several hundred feet, thus affording a view of land and water from any portion of the town that is difficult to excel anywhere. The beach is very shallow at this point, and for miles up and down the beach the breakers afford a sight well worth going miles to see. The soil in the vicinity of Oceanside is varied, and therefore almost everything that grows is raised in abundance. The development of water in this locality will make it one of the richest sections in the county. The school facilities are the very best, and there are six church edifices, two of them substantial stone structures. A flour and grist-mill are among the factories of the town.

## Fallbrook.

This town is located in the north-

eastern part of San Diego county, and has several hundred inhabitants. The county round about is rolling, but very fertile. A few years ago this section of the county was given over almost entirely to grain, but now fruit is exclusively raised. Grapes do particularly well in this locality, as does also the olive. Many lemons are also raised.

## El Cajon.

El Cajon Valley is not as large as the Escondido, but it is a very fertile spot. Here is the great grape center of the county, and the past season has been a profitable one for the viticulturists who were favored with large crops and the market, upon the whole, was good. El Cajon Valley also produces heavily in small grain and hay, furnishing a large portion of these products for local consumption in San Diego.

## Lemon Grove.

Lemon Grove, as the name indicates, is one of the leading lemon-producing sections of the county. The climate at this place is rarely excessively hot and never excessively cold. The soil here is deep, red, decomposed granite underlaid with a rich clay subsoil, making it a combination quite essential to the successful cultivation of citrus fruits. While the principal product of this locality is lemons, many other fruits are raised, the soil being particularly adapted to the cultivation of the strawberry. Many of the ranchers in this vicinity are greatly increasing their beds of berries of different kinds.

## Ramona.

Ramona is the metropolis of the Santa Maria Valley, and therefore is the business and social center of that section of the county. The valley comprises about 12,000 acres of fertile, decomposed granite, and the lower hills afford much pasture for stock. All kinds of citrus and deciduous fruits do well in the Santa Maria Valley, and on the uplands large quantities of grain are raised. The olive industry, in the opinion of many, is the most promising industry of the valley. The town of Ramona has a public library, which the residents take special pride in keeping up.

## Julian.

The Julian district is located well back in the interior of the county, and, besides its rich mines of gold and other minerals, is a most fertile and productive region. This locality produces the finest apples in the State, and other deciduous fruits in like quality. Owing to the great elevation, the rainfall here averages from twenty to thirty inches annually, and with this exceeding moisture, feed becomes plentiful. The soil is porous and of a nature to render it capable of absorbing all the rain and snow precipitated, and then giving it up slowly during the summer months when needed for growing and maturing crops.

## Point Loma.

In all respects, the most slightly spot for suburban homes in Southern California is Point Loma. It extends southward from the flats near North San Diego for about four miles, and forms the west side of the harbor entrance. Its average elevation is 250 feet above sea level. Rising abruptly at the southern extremity, it presents an appearance of majesty and force that occasions expressions of surprise and admiration when viewed from the sea. The soil on Point Loma is composed of a peculiar but very fertile brown loam, and this is greatly enriched by vegetable decay from the thick growth of brush. This locality has developed very rapidly during the past year. Hundreds of acres have been cleared and planted to fruits of various kinds. A theosophical society has purchased several hundred acres of land on Point Loma, and is now erecting a hotel resort and sanitarium that, when completed, will cost \$50,000. The government lighthouse is located on the south end of the promontory, and at Ballast Point the government is placing the fortifications of the bay.

## Sunnyside.

At Sunnyside the hills almost to their very tops are covered with a deep deposit of rich, alluvial soil, suitable for fruit or grain. Lemons and grape fruit are grown here in abundance, and the crops are proving quite profitable. The voting population in this locality has more than doubled the past year.

Campo, Encinitas, Alpine, La Mesa, Chula Vista, Spring Valley, Lakeside and Pacific Beach are other places in the county, each with its own peculiar interests and advantages.





# SANTA BARBARA COUNTY



**S**ANTA BARBARA—not the Santa Barbara that antedates history, as Cabrillo found her nearly three hundred years now gone—not what she was nor is to be, but just Santa Barbara.

This means everything to those of us who reside here continually, even to the taking away of the desire to travel and see foreign countries. To the person who is visiting us at this season for the first time, or for any number of times, the impressions and results are not to be described in words. They come in admiring the mountains on the one side, the islands and channel on the other, and the city nestled between. They pluck blossoms by the wayside, and cling to the bouquets handed them by friends until they are literally smothered in a profusion of flowers.

Arousing from the "spell" into which first glimpses had led them, they realize that the very atmosphere, like the landscape before them, is flower-laden, and, as with the flowers, they indulge in an attempt to grasp it all. This effort gives them a sense of hunger of another sort, and they devour the fruits of the land, tropical, citrus and deciduous, until satiated. Thus far there is one broad road, plainly outlined, and here the point of divergence is reached, and individuality asserts itself.

The finest drawing-room, the club, a ball, party or social has its attraction, but there is an unexplainable tameness. The furnishings are imposing, the lights dazzling, the intellects brilliant and accomplished, but every human being, when landed in the valley and city of flowers, is enough a child of nature to enjoy the outdoor perfection better than the indoor imitation. The artist and painter finds an irresistible drawing toward the beach, the channel, the cliffs, and later to the island and mountain fastnesses.

The true sportsman is surprised and delighted to find that the gamiest game of the sea abounds in the channel, in both numbers and variety. As the days pass by all too quickly his interest merges into enthusiasm, and he finds that instead of tiring of the sport, he begins to experience a desire to spend the rest of his days at his present occupation. He finds quail and rabbit shooting on the hills near by; ducks and geese at the lakes, lagoons and adjacent lands. There are deer in abundance on the ranges, and the farther into the high mountains the bigger the game, until, if he so desire, he can find a grizzly bear, and can still choose for himself as to what is his further pleasure in the case.

The business man communes with nature a great deal, too, but he finds time also to consult statistics and learn that taxable property in Santa Barbara county, outside of cities, has an assessed valuation below twenty million dollars; that the State and county tax rate is 1.45, with here and there a local school tax added to defray the expenses of a recently organized union high school district. He learns that the principal surplus products and resources of the rural district embrace all kinds of cereals, all kinds of fruits and nuts, all kinds of beans, potatoes and other vegetables, eggs and poultry, beef cattle, fat hogs and sheep, asphaltum, gypsum, oil and other minerals. He learns that the oil wells at Summerland and Sisquoc and the asphalt mines and reduction works at Carpinteria, La Patera, Gaviota and Sisquoc have developed into extensive industries, with facilities for shipping by water soon to be perfected at Summerland and Gaviota. He reads with much interest about the proposed new beet-sugar factory in the Santa Maria Valley, and contemplates results with much satisfaction. He learns that rich people come here from all over the world to spend the remainder of their days in luxurious enjoyment, and that the thrifty come here to thrive still more. Dreamers begin at once to stand and muse. They gaze long and eagerly at the Christmas bathers in the surf, the yachts, fishing boats, sail and rowboats and coast steamers in the channel; listen to some Spanish

tradition concerning the islands, the channel or other object in view, and hurriedly sketch it off for publication where friends will read and appreciate it. A favorite object to gaze upon, muse over, and write about, is our patron saint. They soon learn to point out this not altogether visionary object to friends and explain that it is Saint Barbara—an object imprinted on the face of the mountain to the eastward, a remarkable likeness, in the garb of a sister as we see it there today, freshly chiseled upon the denuded rocks by the storm, and neatly framed in dark chaparral. Look closely, the image holds something in the right hand. What could be more fitting—a cornucopia of flowers—the city of flowers to this day. Look again, the left hand points in prophesy down into Cold Spring Cañon to the hidden springs at her feet, where, in faith, our city fathers are delving into the mountain range, smiting the rocks as did Moses in the desert when the children of Israel clamored for water.

Santa Barbara is the patron saint of armorers and gunsmiths, of firearms and fortifications. It is invoked against thunder and lightning and accident by gunpowder explosion and is a frequent ornament on shields, armor, great guns and field pieces.

There is the legend of the bewitching and spiritual Indian maiden "Nojiqui" (pronounced Nah-hah-wee) who, when pursued by her desperate lover, jumped from the falls which ever afterward bore her name. There was the great chief, "Sisquoc," after whom the Sisquoc Falls and river were named under most tragic circumstances. The daughter of another chief, "Zaca," was drowned in the romantic little lake which bears her name, and to this day her native descendants of these early tribes, not aborigines, do not dare venture upon the surface of Zaca Lake, one of the most picturesque bodies of water to be found in the State, whose elements are by force of circumstances placid even to the exclusion of a ripple; but the legend tells of a hidden whirlpool in the center, into which every creature has been drawn that has ventured upon the lake.

Santa Barbara is an old town, and, like an old friend, improves with age and continued acquaintance. It abounds in delightful surprises for street saunterers, who here and there are constantly coming upon bits of Spanish life, historical buildings and ruins which played an important part in one of the most fascinating histories ever written. But interest does not rest here. Along the seashore, on lonely heights or in mysterious gulches in the foothills and higher mountains are found a profusion of relics which furnish unmistakable evidence of a prehistoric civilization. There are the mounds and burial grounds, pictures, writings and other evidences which were only traditional evidence three hundred years ago. Despite all this, Santa Barbara probably has more unexplored, undeveloped country and hidden resources than any other bit of territory of equal size on the Coast; and yet her people are strictly up-to-date from a modern civilization point of view, with schools and churches, lively markets and thrifty traders; the finest beach boulevard and plaza on the Coast; society, gay and sedate, but always active; gas and electric lights, electric street railway, paved streets, water and sewage systems, libraries, colleges, theaters—and no one trying to get away.

## Developments.

A big business change has been witnessed throughout the county during the past twelve months, directly traceable to the feeling of financial security which followed the last Presidential campaign. Mortgages that were overdue were paid off by remortgaging, which could not be done before, and those who were so anxious to get their money in, soon found there was no demand for it. This condition of things soon inaugurated an era of building and improving which was never before equaled in the history of the county.

## Santa Barbara City.

In Santa Barbara city, including the suburbs, more than a million dollars

have been expended in buildings and other improvements during the year. A part of the local building boom might be chargeable to the rate war on lumber which prevailed throughout the summer; but back of that was the fact that money was obtainable at easy rates. The buildings have been, for the most part, strictly modern, and ranging well up in the thousands. The completion of the new electric street railway has added fresh impetus to the town generally, and has temporarily controlled the direction of improvements, making Bath and Garden the most aristocratic residence streets. The new city water system, now almost completed, is an enterprise of which the city is justly proud. A large new reservoir on the summit of Barker Hill has just been finished in asphalt, and the pipe is already arriving from the East for an entirely new city system, and also for the main to carry the abundant flow of the purest mountain water from the tunnel to the reservoir. It has long been predicted that Hawley Heights and the hillside to the north and east of town would one day be the favorite residence district and the only reason this has not been realized heretofore has been the lack of water. An abundant supply is now assured for this part of town, and the indications are that it will mark the center of developments for some time to come.

## Montecito.

Montecito has long since become the home of the rich, and any attempt at a statement of the improvements of the past year would be erroneous because, aside from the new and extensive homes that are continually being made, the first cost of which ranges anywhere from \$50,000 to a quarter of a million, they never stop improving and positively refuse to make any statement regarding expenses, this being regarded as of no consequence compared to the luxuries of a modern home in that most favored of all localities.

## Summerland.

When a new and growing community doubles its population and business importance in a year, the fact is generally heralded as marvelous, and yet this would only half tell the story at Summerland, and the future looks even brighter than the past, as they are now arranging to put down hundreds of oil wells right in the surf, where the best wells are now located, and will build a wharf for the purpose of shipping oil direct to San Francisco and other coast points by water.

## Carpinteria.

The Carpinteria Valley is content for the most part to stay with walnuts, lemons and beans, and let other localities do the experimenting. The thrifty farmers of that valley add annually to their bank account, besides improving their model homes, which are not for sale and have not been for sale even during the hard times just passed.

## UP THE COAST.

Up the coast from Santa Barbara to Gaviota, aside from the many new private enterprises, there has been a systematic improvement of the roads that is appreciated by the traveling public, and has added much to property values in that direction. Especial attention has been paid to the road from the city to Goleta. Steep hills have been cut down and fills made, and it is now the finest eight-mile drive in the county.

Near Gaviota the Alcatraz Asphalt Company is building a town. It is the point where the forty miles of double pipe line reaches the coast from the Sisquoc asphalt mines, the largest and best in the United States. A large refinery is being erected, and a wharf built, solely to accommodate the company's private shipping business. These enterprises necessitate the employment of several hundred men, and cottages have been built for them, thus creating one of those magic villages which follow in the wake of great enterprises.

## Lompoc.

Lompoc was blue and for sale a year ago. Beans and mustard were low, and the income was too small to make them feel easy, but a change has come about. They got good prices for everything, and joined heartily in the universal building boom. With the coast-line railroad now at Surf, only eight miles away, they have improved shipping fa-

cilities, and business of all kinds has felt its quickening influence.

## Santa Ynez.

An unsuccessful attempt at locating a large German colony on the College Rancho was made during the summer, the desire of the colonists being to secure first-class sugar-beet land. Investigation proved that while the Santa Ynez Valley has the banner wheat land and is also fine for many kinds of fruits, including olives, it is not good for sugar beets. The wheat farmers, without exception have big accounts to their credit as a result of the past year's crop, and preparations have been made for the largest acreage on record, of small grain the coming season.

## Los Olivos.

While Los Olivos is the shipping center for all the Santa Ynez plateau and surrounding territory, and while the largest olive orchards in the county are located in the valley that was named after its leading fruit, yet this particular part of Santa Barbara county is more noted as a resort for sportsmen. The splendid trout fishing, quail and pigeon shooting, with big game of all kinds in the adjacent ranges, attract sporting men from far and near, while camping and pleasure parties invariably start out from here for the Nojiqui Falls, Las Cruces Hot Springs, San Marcos Springs, Zaca Lake, Sisquoc Falls and other points of interest to pleasure seekers.

## Los Alamos.

Los Alamos is the only typical grain station in the county. It is surrounded by a large ranch covered with renters, who of course do no improving. The land produces good crops annually, and the farmers have a reputation for making a better living with fewer days' work than any other place on the Coast.

## Garey.

Garey and the Sisquoc Valley and adjacent cañons have gone largely into fruit which, together with a splendid crop of grain and good prices, has enabled every farmer who had a mortgage to pay it off, while all the rest have taken a willing hand in the universal spirit of improvement.

## Santa Maria.

Santa Maria still grows. Surrounded by 300,000 acres of agricultural lands, the products of which are probably more diversified than those of any other spot on earth; with an abundance of cheap fuel, two railroads and the ocean for shipping facilities, she is now to have added to her innumerable resources a beet-sugar factory, with capacity for handling the product from 10,000 acres. Notwithstanding her many advantages, the vastness of her territory and her formerly isolated position, have kept land values down, and fine productive homes are within the reach of every able-bodied man of economic habits.

## Guadalupe.

Guadalupe, the oldest town in the Santa Maria Valley, which slumbered and decayed for a quarter of a century, has not only come to life again, but is already posing as a most important shipping center. The vast herds of cattle and bands of sheep, fattened on the interior ranges, and formerly driven to Soledad for shipment to San Francisco, are now shipped from Guadalupe. Also thousands of hogs produced on the adjacent dairies or corn and barley farms of the upper valley are now marketed from here. Besides this, a great deal of grain, fruit and asphalt is shipped. Since the advent of the railroad, Guadalupe Lake has become a favorite resort for sportsmen from the north, who declare the duck shooting among the finest to be found.

The foreign shipments from twelve leading mills of the State for the month of November were 4,099,625 feet of lumber, and 21,529,461 feet were shipped coastwise, making in all a total of 25,629,086 feet. Shipments of lumber to foreign ports during the month were comparatively light, but coast shipments are fair for this season. The steady decline in foreign shipments is attributed largely to the high freight charges that are imposed. Ship-owners are reaping a harvest in this respect, and the present state of affairs is quite the reverse of the conditions which existed two years ago.



# VENTURA COUNTY



**M**ATERIAL progress made in this county during the past year has been greater than for the same period of time in the twenty-five years' history of the county. Millions of dollars are now being invested in great industries by numerous capitalists. Undoubtedly the most important of the new enterprises is the extension of the sugar-beet culture and the erection of a large beet-sugar factory by the Oxnards. Other capitalists are also considering the erection of a beet-sugar factory in the Las Posas Valley. The site for the plant has already been selected, and options for the right-of-way for the railroad have been signed by the property-owners. The agreements require the commencement of construction of the railroad within sixty days from the date of signing, December 16.

These new industries require the construction of twenty-five miles of railway, commencing at Montalvo and running to Hueneme, via the Colonia beet-sugar factory, and extending from this factory to the second proposed beet-sugar factory in the Las Posas. Work upon the Colonia (Oxnard) factory buildings is now progressing day and night, in order that the machinery, which is to be of the latest and best pattern and of American manufacture, may be installed and ready for operation the coming season. When complete, the cost of the buildings, with their accessories, will be upward of one million dollars. The factory will have in the outset a capacity of 1000 tons of beets per day, from an acreage approximately 5000. Contracts for the planting, growing and harvesting of sugar-beets have already been signed by the Oxnards and the farmers for a period covering five years, with the privilege of renewing for two years longer. The beet-growers embrace over two hundred farmers, who will plant to beets parcels of land containing from two to 650 acres. According to their contracts, the farmers will receive a fixed price for their beets. Beginning with the season of 1899 the capacity of the plant will be increased to 2000 tons per day of twenty-four hours. The acreage planted to beets will also be increased to 20,000, contracts calling for this acreage having already been signed. During the past season over one thousand acres were devoted to the culture of sugar-beets. The beets produced were shipped to China, and, according to the factory statement, Ventura farmers received \$65,330.

The experiment of beet-raising has proved a most successful one. It has shown that the beets contain a very high percentage of saccharine, averaging above 18 per cent., and that the tonnage yield per acre is also above the usual limit, averaging over fifteen tons.

The Oxnards have further shown their faith in Ventura county soil by purchasing large tracts of land. The price that was paid per acre also shows the market value of the land. They purchased near Hueneme 4000 acres at \$35 per acre, \$8 per acre paid on delivery of the deed, the balance in three equal installments, each bearing 6 per cent. interest. Two-thirds interest in a 300-acre tract near Montalvo was bought for \$40,000 cash. This being at the rate of \$200 per acre. Numerous small tracts were also bought at the same figure. The 100 acres for the factory-site was sold for \$25,000, or \$250 per acre.

The location of this factory in the county, between the towns of El Rio and Hueneme, has already stimulated the people. The first noticeable fact is the saving of \$1.20 per ton on the beets, the freight hitherto paid for the delivery of beets at China. At Hueneme there is now a demand for more residences. The effect on general trade is

also noticeable, and the value of property is already advancing steadily.

## The New Railroad.

What may be considered the second important feature of the material progress of the county is the building of the Ventura and Ojai Valley Railway by Hon. John Cross of Los Angeles. The roadbed for this line is already graded from Ventura to Nordhoff, a distance of sixteen miles. Several miles of steel and about 30,000 ties are stacked at the junction of this railway, and the Southern Pacific Railroad. It is expected that the steel will be laid and the trains running before February 1, 1898. This railway will open to tourists one of the most charming valleys in the State. The town of Nordhoff has a population of 600, and all have beautiful residences among the live oak trees, which are characteristic of this valley. This delightful spot is known to many easterners, who have frequently passed the winter in the valley. It is generally believed that a large tourist hotel will be erected not far from the railway line, in the Ojai Valley, this coming year. The place will then become a favorite resort for tourists. With the advent of its railway, Nordhoff will possess all the requirements of a pleasure and health resort. The Ojai is also an educational center. The Casa de Piedra preparatory school is located on the foothills. A fine public grammar school is one of the conspicuous edifices in Nordhoff. There are churches, a newspaper, and several large stores in the village.

## The Petroleum Industry.

Another important growing industry is the production of petroleum and kindred products. The numerous oil companies are now busily engaged in opening new territory and running more sets of tools, thereby increasing the output of oil. The oil steamer, George Loomis, plies continuously between Ventura and San Francisco, averaging sixty-five trips per year, taking each trip 6400 barrels of oil or 416,000 barrels per annum. This is a daily average of over one thousand barrels.

At Ventura, on the waterfront, large quantities of asphaltum are now being manufactured by the California Asphaltum Company. This company is controlled by Pennsylvania capitalists. The refinery is turning out between 800 and 1000 tons of asphaltum per month, which is shipped by steamer via Panama to eastern cities to be used principally for paving and roofing. Sulphuric acid is also manufactured. The two acid chambers have a capacity of 1000 tons per month. Six hundred barrels of distillate monthly is made. The plant runs night and day. Thirty-five to forty men are employed, with a monthly pay roll of \$2000.

## Agriculture and Horticulture.

The agricultural and horticultural products of Ventura county are varied and numerous. Nearly everything grows to perfection that can be produced in California. The county has already obtained fame as the lima-bean section of the world. This product is a specialty of the county, over eighteen hundred carloads having been shipped East in one season. Even a special train has been chartered. This season one ranch produced 27,504 bags of beans.

The estimated output of the past season, for the product named, is as follows: Barley, 400,000 bags; corn, 125,000 bags; wheat, 175,000 bags; lima beans, 1600 carloads; other beans, 325 carloads; walnuts 60 carloads; potatoes, 110 carloads; apricots, 85 carloads; other fruits, dried, 25 carloads; sugar beets, 15,000 tons; oil, 450,000 barrels; asphaltum, 7500 tons.

## Public Improvements.

Public improvements within the county are continually being made. The latest will be the construction of a \$35,000 bridge across the Santa Clara River. The bridge will be of wood and steel. With a levee of 2500 feet and 600 feet of trestle work, with twelve eighty-foot spans of steel and wood trusses.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is also building a 3000-foot bridge across the river. This will be a pile bridge with trestles.

A fine steel bridge was recently constructed, at considerable cost to the county, across Harmon Terrace on the Ventura and Saticoy road.

## Schools of the County.

Ventura county is very proud of her educational institutions, and especially so of her public schools. Considerable outlay has been made on the buildings, many of which are architecturally an ornament to the county. As shown by the records of the State Board of Education, Ventura was the banner county of the State in 1895 in erecting new schoolhouses. This year several new buildings were erected, the principal one being the Ventura High School, at a cost of \$8000. The school has received an additional appropriation of \$8000 for its support during the fiscal year and for laboratory apparatus and the like. This school is admirably located in the eastern addition of the city, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. The building will accommodate three hundred students. The total enrollment now is nearly two hundred.

On January 3 the voters of Santa Paula will decide whether or not bonds to the amount of \$10,000 shall be issued for the erection of an additional grammar school building.

## Brownstone Quarry.

The Ojai Valley Railway now affords great facilities for the development of a brownstone quarry. A whole mountain of the stone is located about six miles from Ventura, adjoining the track of the railway. This brownstone is of a substantial nature, and is said to be far superior to the Arizona stone, which is imported into Los Angeles for building purposes in large quantities. The Ventura Bank building was constructed of this material, and it is also used in the San Francisco Chronicle building.

## Fruit Raising.

The industry of fruit-raising is now being pursued successfully by many. It has been proved that the best of every fruit can be produced in the county. At Santa Paula N. W. Blanchard has a fine lemon and orange orchard, which is well-known throughout the State. He is also interested in a lemon orchard comprising some 4400 acres. Olive orchards are also numerous. Mrs. C. M. Harold has a 300-acre olive orchard coming into bearing this season. Her 500-acre soft-shell walnut grove is also a prominent feature.

The apricot is a fruit which commands considerable attention in this county. Many thousand tons of this fruit are annually produced. During the apricot-drying season, there is no unemployed hands in the county.

## The County's Capital.

San Buenaventura, commonly known as Ventura, is the seat of the county government, with over three thousand inhabitants. It is a seaport city, and has advantages accordingly, the transportation facilities being the best, both by rail and ocean. The city is well laid out, and the sanitary condition is excellent. Water is plentiful. The schools, churches and residences are unusually attractive. The old mission, built by the Franciscan fathers in 1782, is still in a good state of preservation. This city is fast becoming an important shipping point. About two hundred and forty tons of freight are landed on the wharf each month; fourteen steamers, five steam schooners and one lumber vessel entering a month, making in all about 240 or 250 vessels per annum. The oil steamer averages sixty-five trips per year. The lumber received per annum is about 3,100,000 feet.

## Hueneme.

Hueneme, is a thriving seaport town of 1200 inhabitants, has the distinction of ranking second in the list of Pacific ports in the volume of its outbound tonnage. It is situated about

twelve miles southeasterly from Ventura. The large warehouses, in connection with the commodious wharf, are a source of interest to all visitors. The warehouses have a combined capacity of 470,000 bags of grain. This port is a regular stopping place for all coast vessels. During the year many boats are especially chartered to carry grain. In the second week in December, 1897, three steamers were chartered. As well as being the grain center of the county, it is also a general marketing place. The town contains several large general stores, a bank, a newspaper, churches and schools. The surrounding valley is the home of well-to-do ranchmen, who generally occupy attractive residences.

## Montalvo.

Five miles from Ventura is the prosperous town of Montalvo, the junction of the railroad now being built through the surrounding territory. This was the center of sugar-beet shipping this season. Many carloads of lima beans are annually shipped from this point. This season the commodious warehouses were unable to store the immense crop of grain.

## Saticoy.

Four miles further along the railroad is Saticoy, another important rail shipping point. It is here that the Saticoy Walnut-Growers' Association erected a large building, in order that the walnuts could be carefully graded, sul-



## A PROLIFIC NEWCOMER.

phured and otherwise prepared for eastern consumers. The association handled this year twenty-five carloads of ten tons each, of walnuts. The Saticoy Water Company is now busily engaged in the development of the water of this region. Pipe lines have been laid along the county roads, and the roads will be thoroughly sprinkled the coming summer.

## Santa Paula.

Santa Paula ranks among the three principal towns of the county. It is known as the "oil metropolis." It is the center of the oil industry in the county. Its inhabitants number about 2000 live and progressive people. The public buildings and the business and residence structures identify the place as a progressive town. Numerous buildings are now in the course of construction. There will soon be a new \$10,000 schoolhouse erected in the town.

## Other Towns.

At Bardsdale, Sespe, Fillmore, Piru and Camulos are numerous and varied important industries. In this portion of the county there are grown fine citrus fruits, which are much sought after by eastern consumers. In this section several thousand bags of corn were raised this year. Sespe has brownstone quarries. D. C. Cook, a publisher of Chicago, owns the large Piru rancho. The Camulos rancho has been made famous by Helen Hunt Jackson's story of "Ramona."



# RIVERSIDE COUNTY



**R**IVERSIDE, one of the youngest counties in the State, has kept well in the van of progress during the year 1897. Her resources have been drawn upon as never before, and her development has been correspondingly pronounced. The present conditions and outlook are most hopeful. To elaborate upon the foregoing statements, in the allotted space, it will be necessary to waive airy persiflage and get down to facts and figures at once.

#### Assessed Valuation.

The assessed valuation of the county this year was \$11,278,728, of which \$10,414,039 applies to city and county real estate and the balance to personal property and money. This assessment is lower than that of last year. The tax rate is also lower, by 5 per cent., so that the amount of this year's taxes falls somewhat short of that collected last year. But the payments have been more prompt. The county taxes for 1897-98 total \$204,225.78, of which amount \$108,818.64 was due on the first installment and \$95,447.14 on the second. On the first installment there has already been paid \$95,785.64, and on the second installment, not yet due, \$21,899.50. This is a satisfactory showing and one indicative of prosperous times. The officials in the Tax Collector's office say that the record has never been equalled in this county.

#### Mortgages.

Signs of progress and prosperity are also manifest in the matter of mortgages. The books show that while 569 mortgages were recorded during the year, up to Christmas day, 354 mortgages were cancelled during the same period, which in round numbers indicates about a 20 per cent. decrease in individual indebtedness throughout the county during the past twelve months.

#### Fruit and Grain Crops.

The area of the county is large—about 7000 square miles—but the principal developments are in the extreme western portion. Here it is that citrus and deciduous fruits grow in great abundance, and vast stretches of fields of waving grain greet the eye. Riverside county lays just claim to being the greatest orange-growing district in the world. Thousands of acres have also been planted to deciduous fruits, which industry is receiving more attention each year. In 1896, in round numbers, 100,000 citrus and deciduous trees were set out, which on an estimate of 100 trees to the acre, means 1000 additional acres devoted to fruit culture. The returns for this year are not yet in, and cannot be estimated with exactness before next spring, when the Assessor makes his rounds, but Assessor Jarvis and others well posted say that 50 per cent. more trees were planted this year than last, and that 75 per cent. of those planted are deciduous fruits. The greater attention that is being devoted to the culture of deciduous fruits is particularly noticeable in the Moreno, Alessandro and Perris districts, which have been involved during the past few years in irrigation controversies.

The following summary from the Assessor's books goes to show the amount and relative proportion of fruits planted in the county:

	Number of trees	Bearing.	Non-bearing.
Apple	3,363	6,925	
Apricot	63,574	151,472	
Cherry	3,269	2,047	
Fig	4,020	3,398	
Olive	9,580	118,037	
Peach	93,540	120,438	
Pear	14,138	19,543	
Prune (French)	52,597	126,204	
Prune (other kinds)	14,143	13,993	
Lemon	22,810	100,962	
Orange	482,933	358,199	
Almond	14,151	28,828	
Walnut	2,975	4,828	

Statistics also show that the county has planted during the past season 26,119 acres to wheat, 1188 acres to oats, 46,657 acres to barley for hay, over 3000 acres to alfalfa, and a nominal number of acres to corn. In the Hemet, Winchester, Perris, San Jacinto and Elsinore districts the deciduous fruits con-

sist principally of prunes, peaches and apricots. In the Beaumont section cherries and apples, besides the other fruits named, are successfully grown, and in the vicinity of Temecula and Glorietta considerable attention is being paid to olives. Several large orchards, one of 250 acres, have recently been set out and promise well. Unless a heavy rain comes soon, not over one-half of the acreage set out to grain last year will be planted this season.

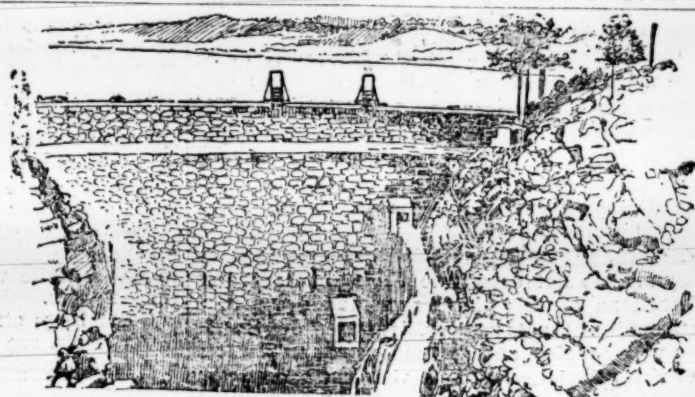
The orange-growers constitute the main source of revenue in the western end of the county, and the vast crops that are each year harvested are made possible by magnificent water systems for supplying water for irrigation. The Riverside Water Company has nearly fifty miles of main canals and over two hundred miles of lateral pipes and ditches, which furnish an unlimited supply of water for irrigating 12,000 acres of the older orchards, besides furnishing artesian water, in pipes under pressure, for domestic purposes. The Riverside Trust Company's canal system also supplies about twelve thousand acres. This season's crop of oranges will exceed in volume that of any previous year. About one hundred and fifty thousand boxes were shipped from Riverside proper before Christmas. This represents 550 carloads. The total crop will be 3800 carloads. Prices have been steady, averaging \$1.50 a box for seedlings and \$2 a box for navels, while hundreds of boxes of fancy fruit have found a ready market at \$2.75, \$3 and \$4 a box.

#### Minerals.

The mineral resources of the county, hitherto practically undeveloped, have attracted wide attention during the past year. Hundreds of claims have been located and filed upon and numerous stamp mills put in. Six cyanide plants have also been put in operation during the past few months. Gold,

well under way. This road is about nine miles long and trains will soon be running over it. The road will later be extended to Alessandro, connecting with the Perris branch of the Santa Fé and forming a loop, embracing the towns of Perris, San Jacinto and Lake View. A road has also recently been built from Elsinore up into the mining country, about six miles distant. It is estimated that at least

the real-estate market during the fall months, and considerable property has changed hands, the purchasers in most instances being recent arrivals from the East, who, appreciating the combined advantages of city and country life which Riverside affords, its climate and beautiful surroundings, have chosen it as a permanent place of residence. Orchards of all ages are planted to the choicest varieties of fruit for the



HEMET DAM.

twenty-five miles of railroad have been laid in the county during the year.

#### The City of Riverside.

While there has been progress all along the line, the city of Riverside, the county seat, properly assumes first place. Its growth has been steady and sure. A moderate amount of building has been done, embracing cottages and more or less pretentious residences, and building blocks. Six large packing-houses have been erected during the year within the city limits. A contract has been let and the preliminary work begun on the courthouse wing of

purpose of meeting the steady demand for such property, and the well-graded streets and admirable water system prove potent attractions to home seekers. During the week ending December 18 two ten-acre orange orchards were sold for \$12,500 each, the owners reserving this year's crop, which would bring the price up to \$15,000 or \$30,000 for twenty acres.

Riverside has two banks, having a total capital and surplus of \$210,000. The deposits aggregate \$1,000,000.

It is practically assured that the street-car lines of the city will be electrified during the coming year, and that a loop will be formed, embracing Magnolia and Victoria, which would provide for one of the most beautiful trolley rides in the country.

#### The Other Towns.

Prosperity and progress are also in evidence in the other towns of the county, from bustling Corona, which boasts of a new packing-house from which large quantities of fruit have been shipped this season, to the modest desert settlements, which have sprung into prominence by reason of the activity recently manifested in mining matters.

Corona has had a prosperous year. The old orchards have done well, and many of the new orchards have come into bearing. The packing-house erected this year is one of the largest in the valley, and the ante-holiday shipments from it have surpassed all expectations.

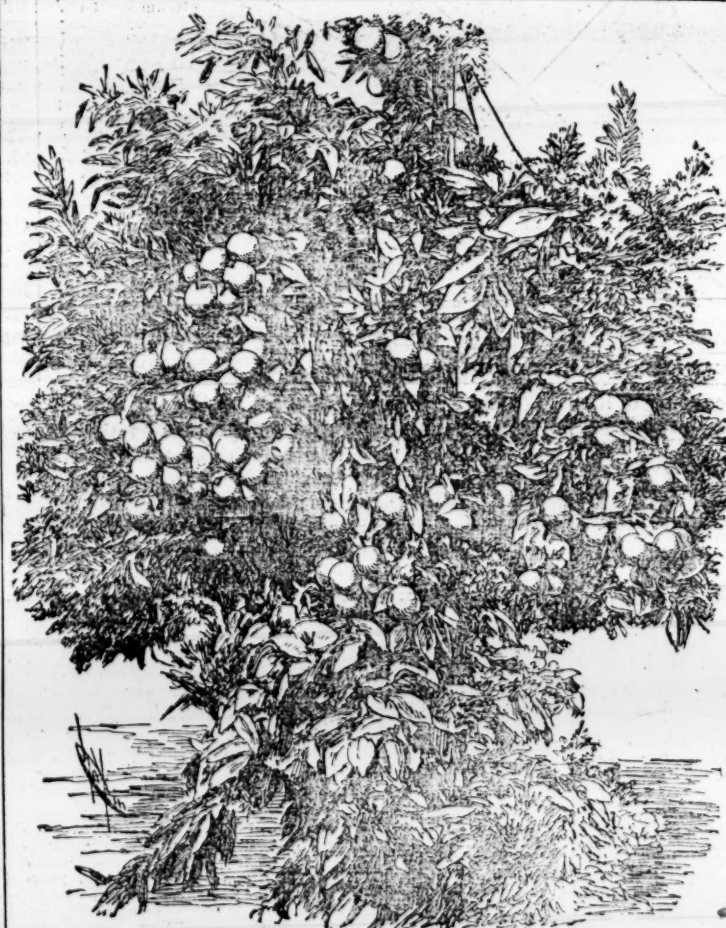
San Jacinto is prosperous, and her people are happy in the contemplation of the early completion of the railroad to Lake View, which, it is anticipated, will prove of vast benefit to the entire section. Lake View, at the other end of the line, is growing with surprising rapidity. Numerous lots and a large amount of acreage property have been sold recently, mostly to eastern parties, and the town that was laid out a few years ago on what was then a barren waste, is already taking on the airs of a full-fledged city.

Elsinore, that boasts of the only natural lake in Southern California, is keeping up with the procession. Her fame as a health resort is spreading, and more people have dipped themselves in her healing mud this year than ever before. The pumping plant is a big institution that keeps 1500 inches of water in continuous flow during the driest season of the year.

Corona's water supply comes from Elsinore Lake. Elsinore is also the objective point of several companies of enterprising capitalists who propose to run electric lines thence from the mountains back of San Bernardino, where the electricity will be developed by water power. The surplus "fluid" will be utilized to pump water from the lake, and all the intermediate towns and settlements will be supplied with electricity. The near-by towns of Perris, Alessandro, Wildomar, Murietta, Hemet, Temecula and Winchester are enjoying the happy results consequent upon good crops, and evidence of growth and progress are apparent everywhere.

Picturesque Banning, with its splendid climate and rich crop of deciduous fruits, keeps pace in the onward march, while the fame of distant Indio as a health resort—a veritable oasis in the desert—keeps on spreading.

Highgrove is the youngest town in the county. It was until a few months ago known as East Riverside, but is already well known under its new name. It is located at the junction of the Riverside and San Jacinto branches of the Santa Fé road, and the Southern Pacific recently erected a commodious station at this point. Highgrove is surrounded by some of the finest orchards in the valley, and the increase in the fruit shipments from this point this year have been very large.



HOW ORANGES GROW.

silver, tin, coal and other minerals abound in paying quantities in the valleys, on the mountains and far out on the desert. Many well-known citizens of Riverside have invested in mining property recently, and considerable eastern capital has been directed into the same channel.

#### Railroads.

The county has made creditable progress in the matter of railroads. In the city of Riverside the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific roads have laid several miles of side tracks during the year, and the latter company is now at work building its new line from the Santa Fé crossing to Market street. This line parallels First street to the north and swings into Market street on a long curve, which will permit the running of standard passenger trains into Riverside. Work on the new road from San Jacinto to Lake View is

the proposed new Glenwood, which structure will be erected during the ensuing year and will constitute, when completed, one of the largest and finest hostleries in the country. Plans have also been accepted for a handsome new station, which the Southern Pacific Company will soon erect. The Santa Fé station has been remodeled and improved and the surrounding grounds beautified. Especially worthy of note are the street improvements. Since January 1, 1897, the city has spent over \$40,000 on general street work and street improvements. Nearly five miles of cement curbing and three miles of macadam pavement have been laid, and over a mile of lateral sewers have been put in. About \$16,000 has been expended during the year in extending the city's electric-light system, which is one of the most complete and economically-conducted plants in the country. A gratifying activity has prevailed in



# RIVERSIDE LAND COMPANY.

DEATH and taxes, the twin terrors of existence in some parts of the world, are reduced to their minimum in Riverside county. Without a debt and with all of the accessories for the perpetuation of the machinery of government well provided for for a term of years, the latter affliction is not likely to cause apprehension for some time to come, if ever; while the former is held in abeyance by climatic conditions conducive to perfect health. By these important conditions the pleasure and profit of living and of industry reach the highest degree. Even the city of Riverside has no indebtedness save a bonded obligation for \$120,000 payable in equal annual installments during a period of forty years, terminating in 1935.

But these favorable conditions, important as they are, do not constitute the full measure of attractions of this picturesque and prosperous community. As its name, "Riverside," denotes, it is a valley region, and that means not only water but rich alluvial soil. For the most part the latter is decomposed granite, reddish in color, and of the particular admixture of elements which, under proper climatic conditions, constitutes the finest citrus fruit land in the world. The water sources are the watersheds of the mountain ranges, and its unflinching flow is made sure by the erection of storage reservoirs and by artesian wells. These great advantages, coupled with

ure, of course, includes the cost of developing the water at its source.

## WIDE RANGE OF PRODUCTIVENESS.

As would inevitably follow in a tract of such wide dimensions and various elevations, a great range of products find particular adaptation of soil and temperature. Upon the higher levels abounds the rich "red land" so famous as the natural element for citrus growth. This area comprises much of the choicest orange district along Magnolia avenue, and contains many of the finest homes and most picturesque flower-adorned nooks in this Land of Sunshine. Few spots afford so perfect an example of ideal living as one may see there. Orchards extend for miles along this elevation—oranges and lemons, Navels and Seedlings. Many an acre here pays a handsome interest upon a valuation of \$1500 to \$2000, while whole tracts frequently sell for those figures.

Other large stretches of this tract, along the lower levels, are particularly adapted to deciduous fruits, alfalfa and other products. Of alfalfa as high as seven crops may be cut in a single year, yielding from one to one and one-half tons at a harvest. This product is profitable when raised for commercial purposes, while an insignificant area of it will fully supply the demands of domestic use. Fine fruits of every variety grow in great luxuriance, and are entirely free from the annoyances of smut, scale and insect infections.

by contracts that are beyond question. Another important feature is that of the transportation facilities afforded and the nearness of depots and packing-houses. The Southern California Railway (Santa Fé system) traverses the whole tract, and the Southern Pacific line has a right-of-way which will soon be occupied. Postoffices and passenger stations are at hand. Horse-car lines traverse Magnolia avenue to Arlington.

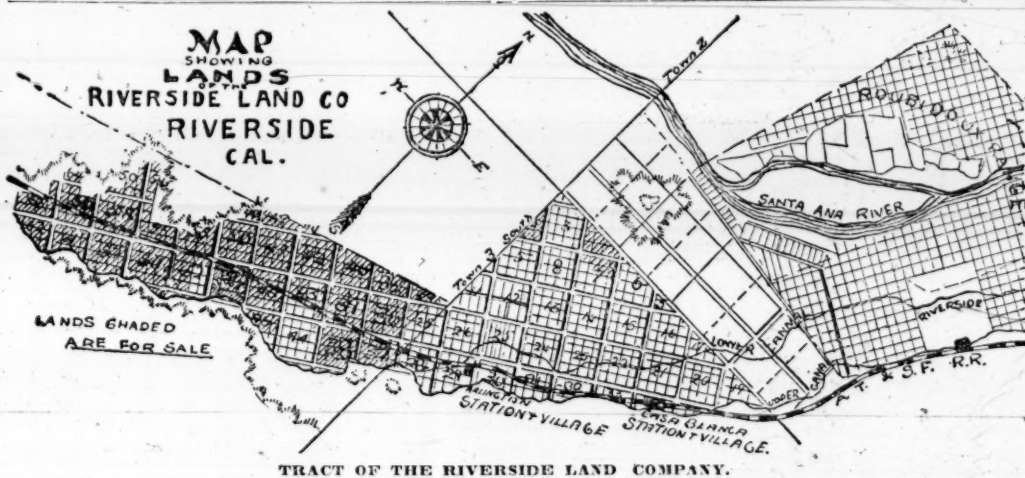
## PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

It is a fact that unimproved lands, capable of the highest development, are offered at the surprisingly low figure of \$75 to \$125 per acre. These prices cover perfect title to the lands and entitle the purchaser to water rights. Terms of payment, too, are so arranged as to make it possible to meet all payments easily, with reasonable allowance for such unavoidable incidents as are sometimes interposed. Upon these conditions a liberal reward is sure to follow reasonable intelligence and prudence on the part of producers, coupled with the possibility of owning the most remunerative properties in the State. Persons making immediate improvements receive generous consideration, the especial concern of the management being to secure permanent settlers whose efforts will inure to the successful development of the tract.

The city of Riverside is the richest city, per capita, in the United States. Its area embraces a tract fourteen miles in length, with a varying width of from three to four miles. About fifty-six square miles are included within the city limits. The whole is divided into lots of varying size, the largest being ten acres. Magnolia avenue, fifteen miles in length, traverses the entire area and is paralleled and intersected by broad thoroughfares at frequent intervals. The main artery of the system, Magnolia, is 150 feet wide, divided into two driveways, separated and bordered by magnificent trees, whose tops form arches overhead, and has on either extreme margin broad paths for pedestrians and wheelmen. This system of streets is lighted throughout by electricity, kept in perfect repair, sprinkled at all times and kept entirely clean. Upon a par with this feature of its municipal institutions are the Riverside schools, churches, clubs, parks, water systems and all other accessories.

The progress of orange-growing in this region heretofore is indicated clearly by the figures. In 1881 fifteen carloads of fruit were shipped. During the present season 4000 carloads will be sent east from this single point. During the time that has elapsed since the beginning of the industry, nearly eight million boxes of oranges have been shipped. At a fair average price, this means that Riverside has had an average annual income of \$1,000,000 from oranges alone for the past sixteen years. This year the income will reach above 1,000,000 boxes, and at the present rate, \$2 per box net to the grower, will yield an income of more than \$2,000,000. Conservative men have estimated the present crop above these figures.

The office of the company is at Riverside, and George Frost is president of the corporation and Wm. A. Correll the secretary, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.



TRACT OF THE RIVERSIDE LAND COMPANY.

perfect healthfulness and possible economy of living, would seem to leave little to be desired; yet they are not all. Besides them are all the advantages of modern life: first-class schools, churches, refined society, convenient transportation, and every accessory which subserves moral, physical and mental growth.

## RIVERSIDE LAND COMPANY.

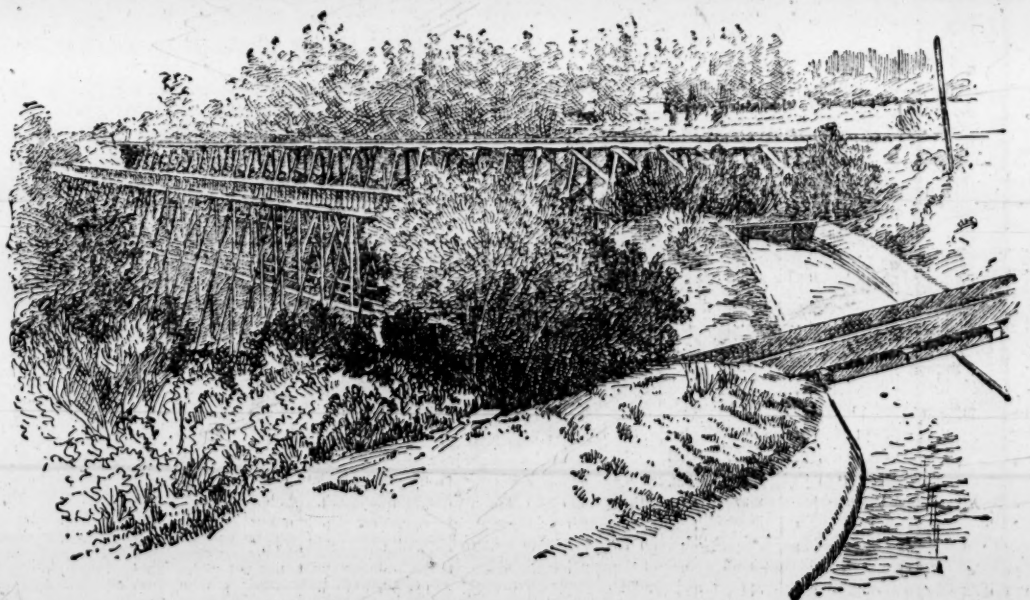
Realizing the desirability of living in this valley, the Riverside Land Company, incorporated in 1885, long ago secured title to many thousands of acres of this fertile area, and, by the service of the Riverside Water Company, has them abundantly supplied with irrigation canals, ditches and laterals. Thus ten thousand acres of land were rendered subject to water service, and are traversed with a perfect system of distribution. These lands lie along the foothills for the most part, though occasionally invading the lower levels, and connect the rich orange-growing locality, within one and one-half miles of Riverside, with the highly-developed region about Arlington, seven miles distant.

The water system connected with this enterprise is unique in that it is recognized as having no superior in California. With the transfer of each acre of land within its service two shares of stock in the water company are conveyed. The system is able to more than meet all the demands put upon it without taxing its utmost capacity. Its minimum supply is about three thousand inches, a quantity sufficient for much more land than the 10,000 acres which it is called upon to serve. Its source is in the San Bernardino Valley, in Warm Creek, and it reaches its field of usefulness in the Santa Ana Valley, through an elaborate system of cemented canals, water pipes and flumes that represent an outlay of nearly a million dollars. The source is augmented by large holdings of artesian lands, which the company keep in reserve. This fig-

## CHANCE FOR SMALL CAPITALISTS.

Truck gardening is an important industry here. The city of Riverside, with a population of upward of 7000, together with a constant increment of tourists, makes a valuable market for vegetables and berries. Besides these, celery and many products reach the Los Angeles market, only fifty miles away.

In recounting the advantages of living in this locality it should not be forgotten that the water right above referred to has already been the subject of judicial determination and its standing fully established. It is secured to the purchaser



RIVERSIDE LAND COMPANY IRRIGATING CANAL.



# RIVERSIDE TRUST COMPANY.

## ARLINGTON HEIGHTS AND ITS MOST FAMOUS ORCHARDS.

### Growth of One of the World's Prolific Orange Districts.

NO PORTION of California is more picturesque, more prolific or more prosperous than the famous orange-growing district of Riverside. Guarded and sheltered by the San Jacinto, the Temescal, the Cucamonga and the San Bernardino mountains, with a soil marvelously rich, and water enough for abundant irrigation, Nature could not have done more for that favored locality. The greater part of the district has an average elevation of 900 feet and a temperature which is far superior to that of a tropical climate for the cultivation of citrus fruits for market. It is the center of the orange industry of the Pacific Coast, producing one-third of the entire crop of the State; is the home of wealth and refinement, and possesses all the accessories of modern life. Magnolia avenue, fifteen miles in length, connecting the city with South Riverside, is one of the sights of the continent. Arlington Heights, across Victoria bridge, stretching for several miles along the foothills, constitutes the most picturesque and most highly cultivated stretch of orange orchard in the State. More than five thousand acres of bearing trees may be looked out upon from one point of eminence in the midst of this rich area.

The recent rapid development of the Riverside district dates from 1885, at which time Mathew Gage conceived the plan of procuring water for the lands lying between the Riverside upper canal and the foothills to the east, extending from Santa Ana River bluff to Temescal wash. The area contains about ten thousand acres, and Mr. Gage entered with zeal into the great undertaking. In November, 1886, he succeeded in delivering water from his canal, then twelve miles in length, at the Terquisquite Arroyo, drawing his supply from the Santa Ana. By 1890 he had sold water rights for 4000 acres of lands, now known as East Riverside; had extended his system eight miles southwest, skirting the foothills, and afforded a means of irrigation for what has become the famous Arlington Heights tract.

### THE RIVERSIDE TRUST COMPANY.

In March, 1890, Mr. Gage sold his interests to an English syndicate, known as the Riverside Trust Company, Limited, of London, having expended, in purchases and development work, \$1,500,000. By this sale some 7500 acres of land were transferred, including Arlington Heights and the tract in the San Bernardino Valley known as Victoria, together with what was then known as the Gage Canal system. Since the sale the company has expended upward of \$500,000 in further improvements.

### THE GAGE CANAL SYSTEM.

The main line of the Gage Canal, a splendid waterway, lined throughout with Portland cement, and spanned at street intersections with picturesque bridges, runs the entire length of the tract.

At present upward of 6000 acres of this magnificent area are planted to oranges. One may literally see for miles, over the rolling landscape, an unbroken stretch of the deep-green foliage of the orange tree. Only at intervals, when it is lined out by avenues or dotted by splendid habitations, is the stretch of green interrupted.

For the accommodation of the purchaser, holdings of any desired size are offered by the company, either of planted lands or lands not yet brought under cultivation. All sales carry with them a water right of one inch to each five acres, delivered to the highest corner of the tract. Orchards of any age are offered, or the company will plant an unoccupied area and care for it for any desired length of time. Many holdings are thus handled by the company for owners who do not see them from one year's end to another, and are only reminded of them at such intervals by the receipt of the proceeds of the crop.

### WATER RIGHTS WITH LANDS.

The water system which supplies this tract is worthy of especial scrutiny. The sale of one inch of water—measured under a four-inch head

—which goes with each five acres of land is equivalent to an annual rainfall of thirty-five inches, and the purchaser receives his full installment regardless of evaporation, percolation or other loss. This supply costs the consumer only his proportionate part of the cost of maintenance, usually about \$2 per acre per annum. The source of the system, the Santa Ana River, as above stated, is augmented by a series of artesian wells, some of which have yielded 180 inches of water each throughout a dry season.

But aside from the abundance and continuity of the flow, usually all that can be expected of a water system, there is in this system a further

### EXPERIENCE OF ORCHARDISTS.

For the last ten years the Navel and Mediterranean Sweet have been the California varieties most quoted upon the market, being the budded varieties most grown. Upon the lands under the canal system only budded varieties are planted, they being, in addition to the two varieties mentioned, the Malta, Ruby Blood, Tardiff and St. Michael. Of these, for the period named, Navels have averaged \$1.75 and Mediterranean Sweets \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box. Bloods and St. Michaels have averaged a little above these figures. Navels are averaging thus far for the present crop about \$2 per box net.



element of usefulness which is of priceless value. These waters contain potash salts of sufficient quantity to fertilize lands sufficiently for most crops. At the rate of one inch of water per acre every acre of land under this system receives annually some forty-seven pounds of potash sulphate, a commodity which has a ready commercial value of 33.5 cents per pound, or an equivalent of \$1.65 per acre. With this bountiful provision of nature, purchasers of Arlington Heights holdings are not likely to ever be required to purchase fertilizers.

### UNPLANTED LANDS FOR SALE.

The prices of unplanted lands, with water as above indicated, on the Arlington Heights tract, are from \$300 to \$450 per acre. Planted lands are, for one-year-old groves, \$600 and upward; two and three-year-old groves, \$700 to \$800, and for five to six-year-old groves, \$1000 to \$1500 per acre.

The terms of purchase of these lands are, upon unimproved tracts, 10 per cent. of price at date of purchase and balance on or before five years from date, only on condition that the land be planted during the first year after purchase. Planted lands are sold for 25 per cent. cash, balance on or before five years. All deferred payments draw 8 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually. Payment in full at time of purchase gives the purchaser the advantage of a 5 per cent. discount and of half cash a 2 per cent. discount. Arlington Heights is traversed by both the Southern Pacific and Southern California railways. It has spur tracks, freight houses, packing-houses, stores, churches, schools, postoffices, electric lights and perfect drainage. The company owns and operates one of the largest orange and lemon packing houses (the latter of cement) in California. The Arlington Heights Fruit Company has been formed for the purpose of packing and marketing the fruit from these lands, and it has constructed two large packing-houses, one at Arlington and one at Prenda station on the Santa Fé line. The near future will doubtless witness the construction of an electric belt line, traversing Magnolia avenue to Arlington and returning to Riverside by the way of Victoria avenue, directly through the tract.

### RETURNS OF THE BUSINESS.

In Riverside, under the old irrigation system, the orange orchards in good bearing condition are from 8 to 20 years old, and cover about sixty-five hundred acres of land. These orchards were planted before a thorough knowledge of the best methods of planting and cultivation for the locality had been determined. Yet, notwithstanding, last season the growers shipped from these 3800 acres 750,000 boxes of oranges, or an average for the whole area of 197 boxes to the acre.

Taking into consideration 5000 acres of irrigated lands in this vicinity, in full bearing, of oranges, lemons, vines and deciduous fruits, for a period of the last four years, the average annual product has been \$1,500,000 for the whole, or \$300 per acre.

### LEMONS "IN IT," TOO.

Until a very few years ago, the cultivation of the lemon for profit received only a small part of the attention of the orchardists of this State. The tree where favorably planted has been wonderfully productive of fruit, but a lack of knowledge as to the best method of packing and marketing was a serious drawback. Now, however, these difficulties are overcome, and California lemons are as skillfully packed as any variety in the world's market. Within the three past years lemon culture has been taken up with such vigor and success about Riverside as to place it alongside of that of the orange, both as to quality and profit. The planting, care and irrigation of the lemon is substantially as that of the orange and costs the same. The lemon will grow as large as the seedling orange tree, and requires about the same orchard space. It will bear more fruit in a given time than the orange, though the product is more tender, requires more careful handling, and cannot be grown in some places where the orange will thrive. The Arlington Heights lands are not excelled anywhere in this country for the safe and profitable culture of the lemon. This fruit, for best results, must be budded upon orange roots, as is here the practice.

This country pays annually \$5,000,000 for foreign-grown lemons, importing 3,000,000 boxes, which is four-fifths of the home consumption. This enormous trade has grown from a total of 500,000 boxes only twenty years ago, at which time an American-grown lemon was unknown. The average price per box for green lemons from the tree, for the past ten years, has been \$1.50 for good fruit. The product of a first-class orchard in this locality at 12 to 15 years of age, is ten boxes per tree per year.

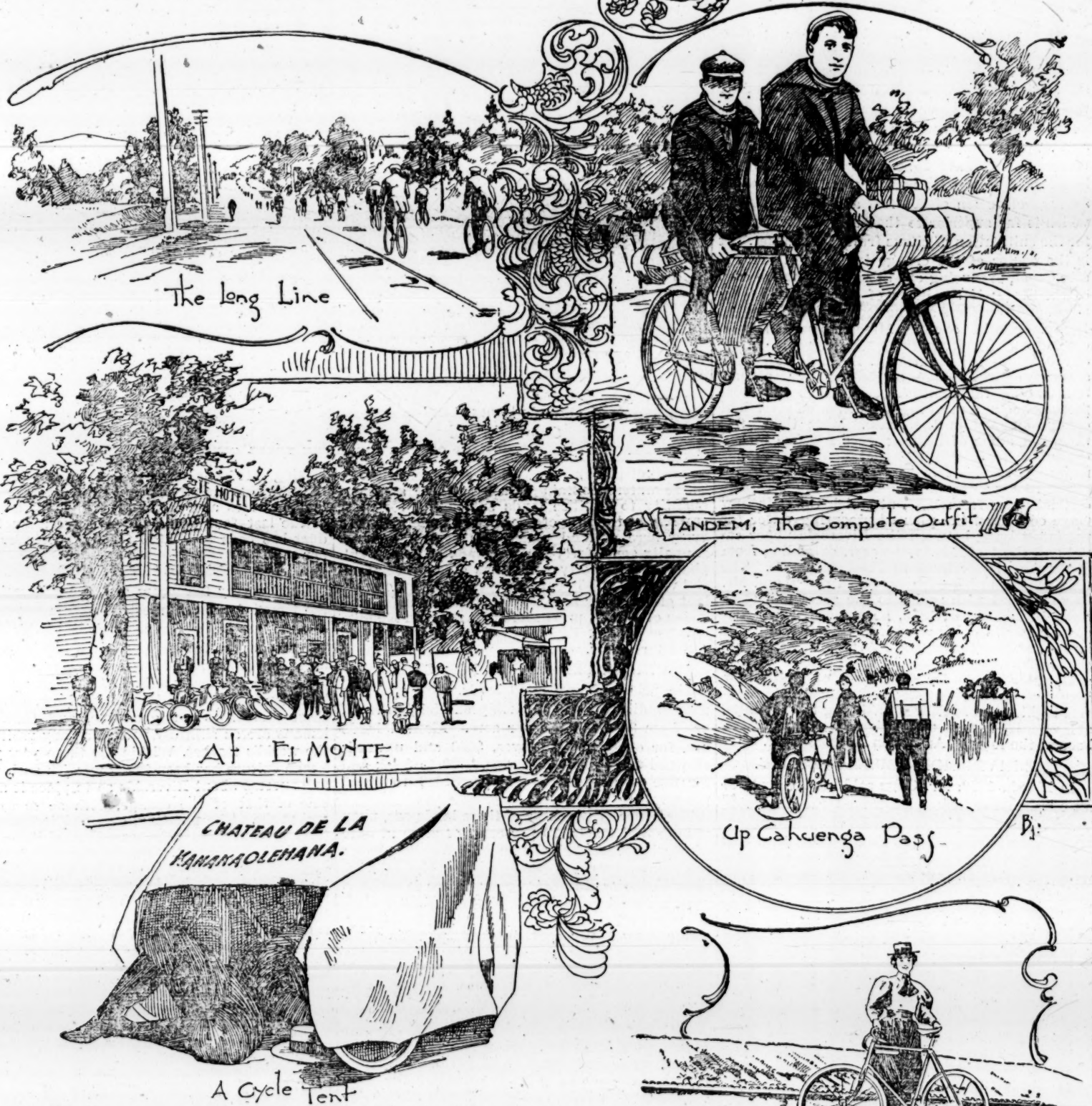
### DECIDUOUS FRUITS AND OTHER CROPS.

Every variety of California fruit can be profitably grown; every variety of flowering plant and shrub, shade tree and ornamental vegetation thrives with tropical luxuriance.

Finally, Arlington Heights is only four miles from Riverside, the capital of Riverside county, and the largest orange-shipping point in the world. It is a city of 7000 population, lacking nothing which supplies the perfect enjoyment of luxuriant living. Its area is fifty-six square miles, its elevation above the frost-line, its drainage perfect. It is distant fifty miles from Los Angeles, upon both the Santa Fé and Southern Pacific railway lines.



# Cyclers Paradise



## A-WHEEL.

Come where the love-vine hangs in the willow and quails go coupled to drink; Where marks in the sand have told the story of many a mischievous mink. Come where wild blackberries branch and cluster to reach to the loftier shade; To fruit where the wild birds need them most and myriad nests have made; Where clematis hangs from over and waves to dip in the foaming stream. As the balm-o'-Gilead gives and quavers in the love of a summer dream.

—Land of Sunshine.

**M**ONTHS ago eastern lovers of the wheel packed their bicycles away in cellars and attics; and since September the eastern press has been telling how to care for a bicycle in winter. All this trouble is unknown to cyclists of the Pacific Slope, and more particularly here in Southern California, where it is always summer.

Today, throughout the country, cycling is losing the exclusiveness of those days when only athletes could master the sky-scraper, and where roads are excellent wheels are more common than carriages. The poetry of the swiftly-moving cycle will always remain, although the old freemasonry of the bicycle is fast passing away.

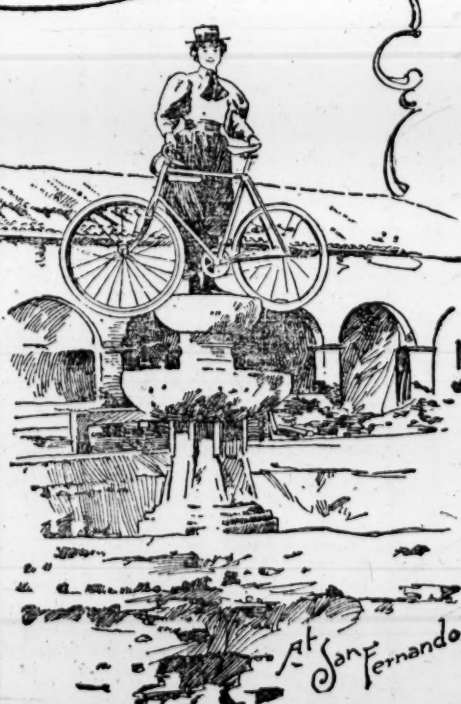
But the storms of winter throughout the great eastern country beyond the Rocky Mountains cuts off a third of the year, and thus this favored region of the Southwest has an advantage over even the rest of the Pacific Slope.

Such delightful days all the year that the touring wheelman can camp out with comfort and carry his home with him, like the aboriginal. In one of the snap-shot views herewith is seen a tandem with complete camp outfit, including tent. The young men on the tandem started from San José and rode leisurely down the coast, camping each night by the way. After "doing" Southern California, the return trip was made in the same way.

In another view is seen a unique tent spread over two bicycles. The inscription on the tent, translated, means "The house of the man who never works." The two young men who used this tent carried a comfortable camping outfit on their two bicycles, with convenient clothes and plenty of food, and spent a whole summer sight-seeing all over the State at a cost per day less than it would have cost them at their homes in Berkeley. Both carried long-barrel revolvers, with which they killed plenty of quail, rabbit and other small game. With the fish they caught at the seashore and in the mountain brooks, fresh milk obtained from ranch houses, and fruit so plenty and free everywhere, their food was of the best.

Sleeping bags instead of blankets were used by these camping-out wheelmen, and were found to be lighter and more convenient than blankets, while the tent, which just fitted over the two wheels when fastened parallel by two saplings, served as a sunshade by day and a house by night.

Inside the three-cornered improvised trunks, which fitted into their diamond frames, were cooking utensils, table





dishes, etc., of light metal, pepper, salt, flour, coffee and other useful supplies. And besides all these things the two young men found room for plenty of clothes, writing material and a score of other articles. The sleeping bags were rolled up and carried behind the saddles over the rear wheels. And this cycle-camping habit is growing, for

"It is good to be alive when the trees shine green,  
And the steep red hills stand up against the sky;  
Big sky, blue sky, with flying clouds between."

And all the summer long—that means most of the year—these wheelmen with trunk and bundle-burdened cycle are met on almost every road; in fact, hardly a day passes at Cahuenga Pass without the arrival of one or more touring wheelmen from the north, or their departure. And you see them climbing the grade leisurely after a brief rest at the little tavern at the mouth of the Cahuenga Pass, where, perchance, they are bidden adieu by Los Angeles friends, who have ridden out that far to see them off.

The old postmaster at Chatsworth Park, out near the Simi Pass, told me last summer, when I was going out with a long-distance touring wheelman, that cycle-touring parties were passing there nearly every day, and that lady riders were nearly as numerous as their brothers, all enjoying life to the fullest.

When all the East is locked in icy fetters and February comes around with the hills and dales so very green out here in the Land of Sunshine, the roads are at their best, and great parties of wheelmen go out from Los Angeles on their annual country run, riding fifty miles inland and return inside of nine hours.

Then, as the months pass along, there are union runs, with the long line of wheelmen strung out for a mile or more, passing out of the city to some near-by town, or heading for the foothills.

Later come picnic runs of the various clubs, with jolly lunches in the Arroyo Seco or at Glendale or Monrovia. And then the annual "watermelon runs" that are never neglected.

Southern California is the cyclist's paradise, with no day too warm and no day too cool, but every day, save the score or so of rainy days, one upon which you can ride a wheel comfortably throughout the whole year.

And such a variety of scenes from the seashore to the mountains, while the deserts, strange to say, supply some of the best roads imaginable. Only one thing more is needed to make the Southwest the earthly paradise of the cyclist, and that is a few more good roads. Although the great stride in road improvement of the last two years, if continued at the same rate, will soon make good roads general.

In road-making nature has done so much here that only summer sprinkling is needed to complete the work. A hundred years ago the mission padres began the Camino Real, or "King's Highway," from Mexico to the far North, and built the grand old missions forty miles apart on this Applan way. Parts of the "King's Highway" still remain.

Another great system of roads were the Indian trails, which were packed hard through the years of travel. These "mesa roads," as they are now termed, make splendid riding, except where they have been torn up or have been absorbed by fields. In the old Spanish ranch days similar roads were trodden down between haciendas by those splendid saddle horses of a century ago and the occasional ox team.

Added to these natural roads are many miles of modern roads built by the southern counties and cities; also hundreds of miles of roads made by miners with burros and the great ore wagons coming and going to the mines, which are found everywhere over the Southwest. Probably two thousand miles would not cover the total mileage of the trails in the deserts alone.

One Los Angeles club always heads for easy-going El Monte when watermelons are ripening, and the wheelmen always find the great pile of luscious melons and barrel of water under the Forty-nine-Arch bridge which spans the San Gabriel a few miles beyond El Monte. The captain has arranged in advance for a fine dinner at the Dodson Tavern, in El Monte, for the club and its guests after the watermelons have been thoroughly sampled.

For small parties there is a very pleasant run to Baldwin's ranch, a few miles this side of Monrovia, where eyes can feast on the most modern of landscape gardening, fruit in its highest form of cultivation, and thoroughbred horses of world-wide reputation. Wine-making can also be studied at Santa Anita.

A delightful short run out from Los Angeles is a trip to San Gabriel Mission, where an old Spanish town can be seen looking as it must have looked a generation ago. Coming back, the San Gabriel Winery can be visited. This is reputed to be the largest winery in America, and probably the largest in many ways that can be found anywhere.

But where to go or when to go is not easy to say, for in all directions nature welcomes the wheel-user, and the variety of runs is unlimited.

Along or near the coast, from Santa Barbara to Tia Juana, there are nine mission ruins, while beyond Santa Barbara and this side of Monterey are as many more. The coast route also offers a dozen picturesque mountain passes, live-oak groves, broad valleys, lively little towns, smooth, hard beaches and side runs into the mountains and foothills.

Whichever way your wheel heads, winter as well as summer, pleasure is in store for those who are not after records and will use a wheel with moderation, as they would indulge in any other sport.

An eight months' rainless summer does away with the fear of bad weather, so that a trip of many days' duration can be planned at any time, with the knowledge that each day will be a perfect one—the bluest of skies and sunshine that is perpetual. If it is a camping-out trip to San Francisco by the coast route, and a return through Yosemite and the great San Joaquin Valley, every day can be programmed in advance, and the stopping places marked off on a quickly-made itinerary, which you know you will be able to carry out with never a rain to bother. And the nights are always cool, so that your sleep will be perfect, and each morning you will go on your journey refreshed and full of spirit.

In October two or three small showers will occur, which will improve the roads. Then an occasional shower will be the only drawback during winter, until the rains stop for another eight months, early in the spring, and the

"Quick birds pour out the exulting strain;  
The sun was never so bold;  
Spring lays a green upon the plain,  
And summer makes it gold."

A cycling experience all over America entitles me to say that Southern California is, indeed, the "Cyclist's Paradise," and the Mecca of wheel-users. In fact, no other part of the earth offers so many advantages to wheelmen and wheelwomen. There are no snows and very few rains during the short winter, while the day is never too cold for a bicycle ride, and even on a wet day, with a chainless bicycle or a covered chain and a rubber coat, one could ride almost as well as on a rainless day.

Track and road-racing is as general in winter here in the Southwest as in midsummer, and the racing suits are just as thin. In fact, the biggest race meet of the year is held at Pasadena each New Year's day.

CHARLES FULLER GATES.

#### THOSE MOLES.

De Law sakes, you Tobias! Wha' mek yo' ac' dat way?  
W'ite gemmen all a-lookin'; now wha' yo' spose dey'll say?  
Go easy, you Nip-polyum, cavawtin' roun' de same's  
Yo' want to bu'ld de traces an' singfietrees an' hames.

Now, git togeddah, honeys; I knows how yo' aspiash;  
Yo's got de strong ambishun come to you' I'm yo' shahs.  
Yessah, Yo' loves de heavin'; yo' pull yo'sef to deff  
If I don't watch yo' kyahful. Now, wait an' ketch yo' breff.

Res, now, I say! Res' easy, an' when I crack de whip  
Jes' poke dem shoudahs fo'wa'd an' lean an' git yo' grip  
On dem dah stones. Yo' wait, sah, ontwell yo' heah me whoop.  
Den bofe heave-ho togeddah. Now—ready, dah! Ge-e-e-e-o-o-o-o-op!

Gwon dah! Gwon dah! Gwon dah! Tobias! Hi, yo' mul'!  
Pull wid him, yo' Nippolyum! Once mo'! Once mo'! An' yo'll  
Have dese neah wheels a-tuin' an' we'll be out de way.  
An' dis ol' cyah conductah won't have a wo'd to say.

Pull, boys! Now, pull, I tell yo'! Pull wid yo' heah an' soul!  
Teach dese fine fancy hosses de trick o' haulin' coal!  
Yessah! Gwon dah, Nippolyum! Tobias, pull lak sin!  
W'ite gemmen all a-lookin'; now don't git stuck agin!

Hi, yah! Yah-yah! Bend ovah! Yessah! Now! Now! Once mo'!  
I heah de axel creakin'. Yo's got huh on de go.  
Once mo'! Once mo'! She's movin'! Dah, now, we's out de tracks  
An' on de asphalt pave-mint. Whoah, boys, an' res' yo' backs.

Gwon, yo' Impashump w'ite man; stah! yo' ol' cable cyah.  
But all de same, I tells yo' yo' trabble nigh an' fah  
Afo' yo' fin' de cable at beats dese moles. Good lan'!  
Dey's made o' bone an' muscle, an' on'y fo' teen han'!

—[Chicago Record.]

#### Wave of Prosperity.

[Chicago Times-Herald:] The boom of prosperity has struck one Kansas editor at least. He says: "Our road tax this year was \$1, and as we couldn't pay it we have been sentenced to work on the road for fifteen days. There will be no issue of this paper for the next two weeks. But the county will have to board us, so we expect to come out about \$6 ahead."

#### Blunted Monopoly.

[Cleveland Leader:] "Here's some of the horrible work of them blamed monopolists," said Farmer Hayricks, as he hung his coat over the foot of the bed. "Goodness, where?" asked his wife. "Here's a sign what says 'Don't blow out the gas.' S'pose they make these folks burn it all night, so's to run up their bills on 'em. Gosh, I don't know what this country's comin' to!"

#### Misunderstood.

[Indianapolis Journal:] "So Gwendolyn is not to marry the Count, after all?"  
"No, poor man. He tried to tell her that her singing was something that made one glad to live, and his pronunciation was so broken that she thought he said it made one glad to leave. And then she requested him to leave."

## THE APPLE IN CALIFORNIA.

Here's to thee, old apple tree,  
Whence thou mayst bud, and when thou mayst blow,  
And whence thou mayest bear apples enow;  
Hats full, caps full,  
Bushels, and sacks full,  
Huzzah!

THIS, as recorded by Downing, was the salutation made annually to the apple trees, by the old Anglo-Saxon orchardists in their efforts to propitiate the guardian spirit of the orchards, and secure a bountiful harvest.

Their descendants here can with propriety repeat the salutation, but in lieu of the guardian spirit invoke the aid of all intelligent fruit-growers, in extending the cultivation of the apple in Southern California.

Can you grow good apples here? is frequently asked by visitors, from northern and eastern lands. Emphatically yes, it is acknowledged by all familiar with the subject that with a judicious selection of varieties, and locations and soils adapted to them, as good apples, in color, size and quality, can be grown in this portion of the State as in any part of the world.

Then, why has its cultivation been so much neglected, as compared with other fruits? For several reasons. The Mission fathers, the pioneer fruit-growers of the State, came from semitropical regions, and finding here similar conditions of climate and soils, brought the fruits most popular and most successfully grown in their former homes, where the apple, the acknowledged "king of deciduous fruits in temperate zones," was but little esteemed and cultivated.

Therefore, the orange, lemon, olive and grape were first planted, and have held that place in the estimation of the padres and their successors in fruit culture.

With the advent of the Anglo-Saxon race more attention was given to the apple. It was the fruit whose beauty tempted them in youthful days to violation of the eighth commandment, and in early manhood and old age was regarded as a necessity to comfortable living, as well as a varacea for most of the "ills that flesh is heir to."

The pioneers of this people were mostly traders, and hunters, but subsequently more interested in mining and stock-raising than fruit-growing, as it required much time and patient intelligent experimental work to determine the points necessary to success under the conditions peculiar to Southern California.

From the frequent failures and the experience of the fruit-growers of the Southern States bordering the Gulf of Mexico, where the climate is similar to this, and the cultivation of the apple is a failure, the impression prevailed that it could not be grown successfully in this portion of the State.

Notwithstanding, then, the early settlements made here, all these things tended to retard the work in this branch of fruit-growing.

It is only within the past twenty years that the cultivation of the apple has been taken out of the domain of uncertainty, and established as one of the reliable and profitable divisions of the great fruit industries of the State.

Large portions of the territory along the coast, from the western boundary of Santa Barbara county, to the southern limit of San Diego county, including the foothills, and elevated tablelands of the Coast Range; as also districts in the Sierras, like the Tejon, Tehachapi, Yucape and Julian, and even portions of the so-called desert, east and west of the Mojave River, are all adapted to and are producing magnificent apples.

This territory is some two hundred and fifty miles in length, and one hundred in width, and in elevation extending from sea level to 2500 feet above. In it fully one hundred localities are giving special attention to the apple, and the exhibition tables of the Chamber of Commerce and prominent fruit stalls of this city, daily bear witness to the great variety and excellence of the fruit produced.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Wiggins, secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, I am able to give, approximately, the number of apple trees now growing in the southern counties of the State:

APPLE TREES.  
Bearing, Non-bearing.  
Santa Barbara ..... 16,870 10,970  
Ventura ..... 7,200 27,018  
Los Angeles ..... 19,020 62,007  
Orange ..... 8,169 11,776  
San Bernardino ..... 5,175 8,085  
Riverside ..... 4,575 12,435  
San Diego ..... 22,547 900  
Totals ..... 83,913 137,141

A very encouraging statement, indicating both the progress made in this work, and the room yet to be had for new plantings.

It is estimated that these orchards have produced this season some two thousand tons of merchantable fruit, and that it will require 2000 tons more to meet the necessities of consumers in these same districts.

The apples necessary to supply this deficit are brought this season from

Northern California and Oregon. Last season they came from localities as far east as Iowa and Illinois.

The addition to our population is principally from apple-eating communities, and the increase is much more rapid than is the production of the fruit. The markets of Los Angeles for the past ten years show a steadily growing demand and uniformly remunerative prices, ranging from 2 1/2 to 5 cents per pound, while quite frequently during that period 8 cents has been paid; much more than the best oranges were selling for at the time. The coast region produces the largest apples, due, probably, to the greater humidity of the locality.

This fruit is of fine flavor, but not as bright in color and will not keep as well as the foothill or mountain fruit. The warmer valleys of the interior are only suitable for the summer and fall varieties, and under proper treatment, produce excellent fruit.

The foothill and mountain districts produce a much larger apple than the same varieties average in eastern orchards. They are also much brighter in color, and equal the best in flavor and keeping qualities, for, with some assistance from cold-storage, good apples can now be purchased in the city of Los Angeles every day in the year. Eastern dealers note the fact that the demand is steadily increasing for bright-colored fruit, and the London Fruit-Grower directs attention to the same tendency among consumers in Great Britain, in the following:

"Apple-growers, whether you be in colonial, foreign or English districts, notice that choice apples of bright color are going to have great munnings in the English markets, and meet such a demand as has not been experienced for years. We have always insisted upon the importance of raising high-colored fruit, for they are always popular with consumers. The trade is hungry for such fruit, and will have it, even if it has to send all over the world to get it."

The varieties generally planted are: For summer: Red June, Red Astrakhan, Early Harvest. For fall and winter: Maiden's Blush, Belleflower, Newtown-Pippin, Rhode Island Greening, Alexander, White Winter Pearmain, Gravenstein, Golden Pippin, Delaware Red. For winter: Esopus Spitzenberg, Winesap, Baldwin, Buncombe, or Red Winter Pearmain, Swaar, Jonathan, Ortley, Laurer, Ben Davis.

Among the newer sorts, receiving considerable attention, are Stone's Eureka, Whitney and Blettinghems. The first-named has proven to be a profitable fruit, being an early bearer, good keeper, of fair quality, and attractive in appearance. It is claimed by some to be identical with the Missouri Pippin, which it resembles. It is largely planted in coast and foothill districts.

Other varieties are being introduced and tested, but not as freely as they should. There is at present a golden opportunity offering for a variety that, like the Washington-Navel in citrus fruits, will lead the markets of the world in apples.

There is great satisfaction in planting the apple in Southern California, as it comes into bearing much earlier than in colder latitudes. Instances are quite common where some fruit is produced the third year after planting, and fair crops in the fourth and fifth years.

By many it is considered as profitable as the orange, \$300 to \$350 per acre being frequently reported from six to eight-year-old trees. When properly cared for, the tree is as healthy in growth as in most favored apple regions. It is subject to some of the pests common to eastern orchards, but they are easily controlled by prompt and vigorous use of remedies known to all orchardists. Frost is not necessary to its success, but where irrigation is practiced, water should not be given in the fall. After the season's growth is made, the roots, if not unduly stimulated, will take the needed rest that freezing gives, and prepare for the work of the ensuing season. The severest cold known to this section will not injure the trees, though occasionally our April frosts will cause the early bloom and young fruit to drop.

Considering the success already attained, and the great field yet unplanted; with the certainty of a substantial profit to the present and future grower, we feel justified in advising the most extensive planting of the apple by those who are able, and willing to give the trees the care they so well deserve, and will so abundantly repay. H. J. RUDISILL.

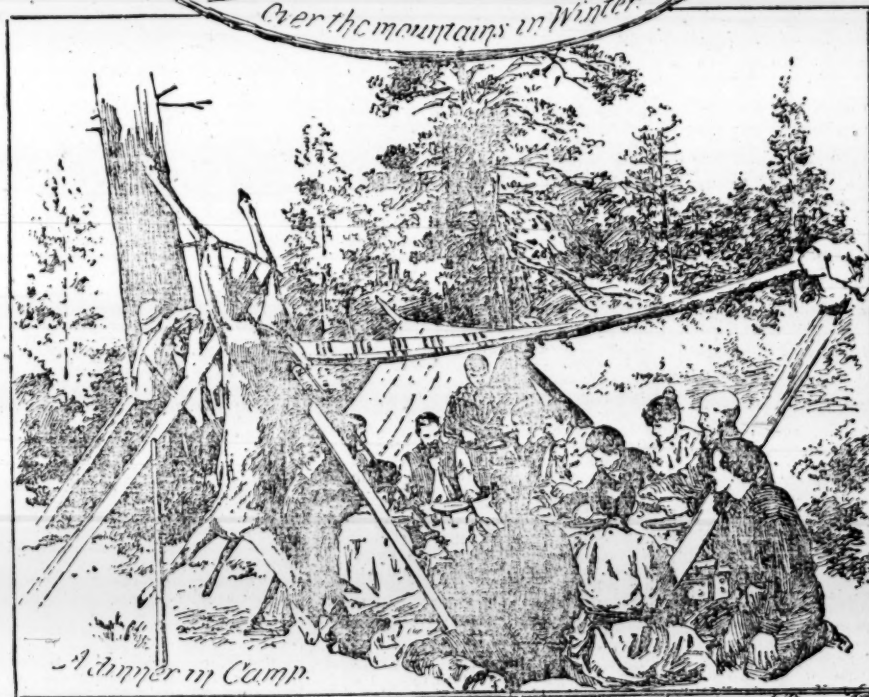
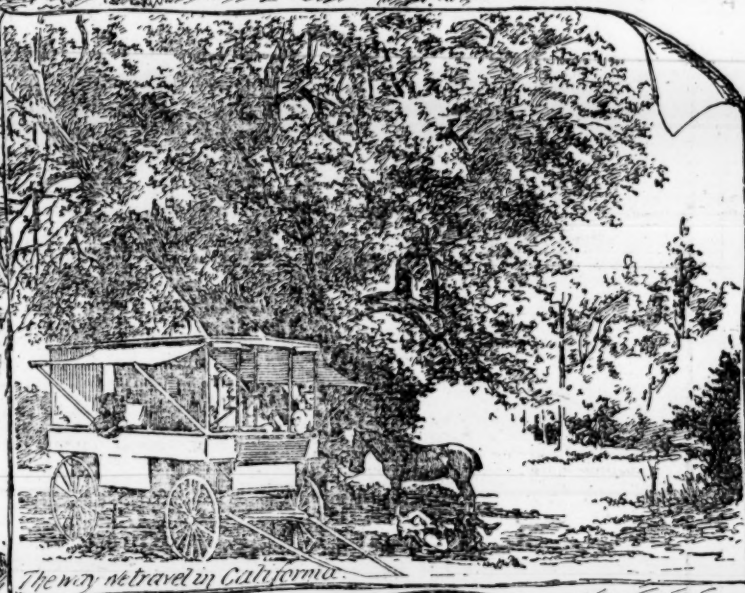
#### Wins Every Race.

[Kansas City Journal:] John Boise, who has been a resident of Topeka for forty years, but who formerly lived in Ohio, relates the following anecdote of President McKinley:

"I have known William McKinley since he was a small boy. He won this horse race for me at Youngstown when he was only 14 years old. At that time I was dealing a little in fast horses, and had a runner at the Youngstown fair. I offered young McKinley \$1 to ride my horse, and promised to give him \$5 if he won the race."

"The boy was willing to ride, but before he would do so he went to his father and asked permission. The father said he could do as he pleased, and so the lad accepted my offer. He won the race," said Mr. Boise, in conclusion, "and he has won every race he has entered since."





**I**N THE woods! To how many of our readers do these words convey the idea of a stroll through forests of maple, poplar and beech, with tall elms and acorn-dropping oaks—woods where all but a few pines and spruces flame into a splendor and riot of color before shedding their foliage as the winter draws near, when November's harsh winds wall through leafless branches and the whole forest world stands stripped and bare, a skeleton array of ghostly trees. The tangle of underbrush is everywhere in eastern forests, and little brooks gurgle along, voicing a melody that the robins keep time with through the long summer, but in the winter the voice of stream and bird is hushed and the woods do not beckon the summer lover to their deeps.

But how different are the woods of California, bathed all the year in liquid tides of the sun's gold, and holding their great branches open to the sunlight, which sends its long, shining lances down through the forest's colonades, along which one may wander beneath the trees in unobstructed paths, rejoicing in their beauty, and grandeur and the sturdy strength and friendliness of their companionship.

At first glance the stranger, looking upon our mountain ranges in Southern California, believes them to be almost treeless, for in distant perspective the unnumbered cañons which run up like glorious aisles between the many peaks are not brought into view. But they





are the homes of magnificent forests which creep up to the very summits of their lofty walls. Cedar and spruce, hemlock and fir, giant oak and odorous bay, with a variety of other grand forest trees, are at home among them. Sometimes long, swaying, lace-like mosses hang pendant from the boughs, and these woods look like the very haunts of dryads and elf-like fairies, and they are gay with wild flowers and beautiful with dancing shadows.

But the grandest forests of the State, and the most marvelous of any in the whole wide world, are to be found in the Sierra Nevadas, the majestic, snowy range of California, lifting their thousands of rocky pinnacles to the sky, their flanks enrobed by forests of majestic conifers. The cedars of Lebanon, whose glory has been told throughout the ages, pale before the marvelous grandeur of our giant sequoias, and the lofty pines and cedars of this region, whose tall, slender spires seem to pierce the skies. These wonderful forest shafts rise upward from two hundred to three hundred and twenty-five feet, yet nowhere do they produce gloom and somberness, for everywhere the sunlight sifts through their branches, and they stand apart as if nature had sought to here create parks that should far outlive those planted by man. And the forest floor is clean and bright with its carpet of soft mosses and wondrous wild flowers interwoven in patterns that charm.

These expanded forests of California are colossal temples of beauty and grandeur. The writer has stood upon the summit of the lofty walls of the Yosemite, and seen them as they sweep far out into the purpling distance, illimitable, silent, the progeny of the towering heights. For thousands of feet above sea level the mountains show vast wooded belts whose extent seems endless. The wonderful Sierra range is the native home of the largest trees known to us, and it is one of the richest lumber regions of this great western slope. It is the lumberman's paradise, as well as the paradise of the artist in choice woods, for here are treasures such as nowhere else are found—woods of incomparable beauty. It is as if the outer world had left its pencilings upon their hearts, for in their wonderful graining may be traced oftentimes the leaping cataraacts, the mist of falling spray, the floating summer cloud, and even the outlines of mountain peaks, such as environ them in the outer world.

Prominent among the trees of these magnificent forests are the sugar pine (Pinus Lambertiana,) the Douglas spruce, the Silver fir, the yellow pine, and the giant Sequoias, those kingly trees, kindred with time, old almost as the race, but which wear yet upon their crests their coronal of green leaves.

There are seas of ceanothus on our California foothills and blossoming billows of fragrant mild lilacs sweep over the lower mountain slopes, flooding them with fragrance. The manzanita stands clear-limbed and strong, and at a little higher altitude we find the nutmeg tree, the chestnut and the nut pine.

The chaparral family graces the lower mountain slopes like a group of happy children, their faces bright with blossoms, and far up above them, as if to shelter them while they play with the gentle breezes, we may find sometimes growing out from the huge mountain boulder with its handful of surface soil, the juniper, with perhaps but a handful of leaves upon its crest.

The woods here are seldom angry, for the storm does not often buffet them. Their playthings are the sunbeams and gentle breezes laden with fragrance. They are never lonely, for there we hear the song of numberless birds and the call of the quail rings in our ears, and we perhaps get a glimpse of the eagle perched upon some lofty boulder or sailing high in air. The buzzard, too, is abroad, and sometimes the happy squirrel confronts us as he sits nibbling his nut or peeps at us from his hole. The air is soft and tender through most of the year, and the sunlight loves to gild the tops of the leafy trees and paint the many wild flowers in gayest colors. Our woods are chambers of peace and temples of light and beauty, and we love them well.

ELIZA A. OTIS.

#### Precautior.

While Sherman was "out in the air" between Atlanta and the sea rations sometimes got a little short, but the men were good-natured about it. One day an officer found a soldier eating a persimmon that he had picked up, and cried out to him: "Don't eat that; it's not good for you!" "I'm not eatin' it because it's good," was the reply; "I'm tryin' to pucker up my stomach so as to fit the size of the rations Uncle Billy Sherman's a-givin' us."

#### Wisdom of the Serpent.

[Chicago Evening Post:] He persisted in using a fragment of his broken skate, much to his teacher's disgust.

"Why don't you tell your mother you broke your skate?" she asked. "I'm sure she'd give you a new one."

"Course she would," replied the boy, "and she'd call it a Christmas present. I'd rather wait till next term before I ask for it."

#### Not His Fault.

A minister met a little boy Sunday afternoon with a string of fish, none of which were more than two inches in length, says the Ohio State Journal.

"Don't you know," said the minister, "that you committed a sin in catching those little fish on the Sabbath day?"

"Tain't my fault," replied the boy, "cause the big ones wouldn't bite."

## FOREST RESERVATIONS.

THE preservation of the timber on the mountains of Southern California is a most important question to those who live in the valleys below. Numerous instances might be cited where sections of the old world which were formerly garden spots are now arid deserts because the forests have been ruthlessly cut away, leaving the rains to dash down in torrents upon the plains below. In our own country there are many examples of the evil that is worked by this short-sighted policy. In the northern part of Iowa, where were formerly many small lakes and streams, these have all dried up owing to the indiscriminate cutting of timber, leaving the surrounding country in a semi-barren condition.

This question has not until recently received the attention in America which it deserves. Of late years, however, thoughtful citizens have begun to perceive that there must be an end to this wasteful and reckless policy—or rather lack of policy. In Europe strict regulations are enforced regarding the handling of forests, and the indiscriminate cutting down of trees, such as is practiced in the United States, would be considered nothing less than a national crime. As stated, many vast stretches of the old world, that are now little better than arid deserts, supporting a slender population of nomads, were once thickly populated and flourishing countries. The change has been wrought through the destruction of forests, which was followed by mountain torrents washing away the soil, and leaving no moisture for irrigation during the dry season. Should a similar reckless course be pursued in California, there is no doubt that before many years this State would resemble Palestine in more respects than it does now.

The geographical contour of this State is peculiar, with a range of high mountains on the eastern side, from which nearly all the water supply of the State is derived, very little of that water finding its way to the eastern side of the mountains. The necessity of preserving the forests which hold the rainfall upon these mountains is, therefore, evident.

About six months ago Col. B. F. Allen was appointed special forest agent and supervisor of forest reservations in California and Arizona. The bill providing for the forest preservation of California and Arizona was enacted during the Harrison administration, but the law did not provide for the care of the reservations; therefore, it had been found impossible to convict trespassers, and the law was practically a dead letter. The act placing the reservations under the charge of the Secretary of the Interior and providing for forestry agents was included in the Sundry Civil Bill in the last session of Congress.

The forest reserves of California, as made under the Harrison administration, extend from the Yosemite Valley to the San Geronio Pass, near Banning, with a break at the Tehachapi, where the mountains are low, with little timber, and where most of the land has been entered. Later, two additions to these reservations were made under the Cleveland administration, one north of the Yosemite, known as the Stanislaus Reservation, and the other south of the San Geronio Pass, in San Diego county, known as the San Jacinto Reservation. These reservations include all the land of great altitude in the State, and embrace the sources of most of the water supply of California.

The rules and regulations for the preservation of these reserves are being carried out by the Washington authorities under the supervision of Mr. Allen. The law under which the regulations are made provides that any violation of the provisions thereof, or of any rules or regulation thereunder, shall be punished as is provided for in the act of June 4, 1888 (25 Stat., 166,) amending section 5388 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

"That section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows: 'Every person who unlawfully cuts, or aids, or is employed in unlawfully cutting, or wantonly destroys, or procures to be wantonly destroyed, any timber standing upon the land of the United States which, in pursuance of law may be reserved or purchased for military or other purposes, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to, or occupied by any tribe of Indians under authority of the United States, shall pay a fine of not more than \$500, or be imprisoned not more than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the court.'

The act of February 21, 1897 (29 Stat., 594,) entitled, "An act to prevent forest fires on the public domain," provides "that any person who shall wilfully or maliciously set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush or grass upon the public domain, or shall carelessly or negligently leave or suffer to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum not more than \$5000 or be imprisoned for a term of

not more than two years, or both.

"Sec. 2. That any person who shall build a campfire or other fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the same public domain before breaking camp or leaving said fire, shall totally extinguish the same. Any person failing to do so shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, in any district court of the United States having jurisdiction of the same, shall be fined in a sum of not more than \$1000, or be imprisoned for a term of not more than one year, or both.

"Sec. 3. That in all cases arising under this act the fine collected shall be paid into the public-school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated."

Provision is made for the egress and ingress of actual settlers residing within the boundaries of the reservation, for the use of waters on the reservation, and for the development of mineral lands, under certain conditions; also for the use of timber and stone, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The sale of timber is also allowed, under certain restrictions.

Col. Allen has taken every precaution to see that these rules and regulations are carried into effect. He has had notices printed and posted at prominent points, and those who desire to go into the reservations for camping and other purposes must secure permits from him, by which means a check will be placed on vandalism or carelessness.

As an instance of the good effect that has already been produced by this control, it should be noted that there have been no damaging forest fires on the reserves during the past summer.

During the past year several electric power stations were established inside the forest reservations. This, the agent thinks, is a good feature, as it will be in the interest of those in charge of the stations to see that no fires are started, which might endanger their improvements.

Prominent among these companies is the Kern River Company, which has applied for a reservoir site of immense storage capacity, covering 42,000 acres feet in the Sierra Reservation, in Kern county; also right-of-way for electric power purposes, the water to be taken from the Kern River near Kernville, and carried by canal about twelve miles to the power-house. The company also proposes a line of transmission to Los Angeles.

The extensive electric power development projects in the San Gabriel Canon, in this county, and on the Santa Ana River in San Bernardino county, which have recently been fully described in The Times, are approaching completion, and will soon be delivering power in Los Angeles.

The work of the agent has been hitherto hampered by lack of sufficient funds to carry out a thoroughly efficient supervision of the reserves. In the present Congress a recommendation has been made for the sum of \$5,000 in the General Appropriation Bill. Should this amount be allotted for the purpose, it will greatly facilitate the excellent work which Mr. Allen is doing toward the preservation of the forests of California. An important object to be attained is the employment of an efficient forest patrol during the dry season. In the Yosemite Valley, and in Yellowstone Park, soldiers are utilized for this purpose. Mr. Allen thinks that in the California reservations, where there are so many private interests at stake, it would be better to have a patrol apart from the army, composed of men who would be authorized to use discretion in dealing with various cases.

In his latest report, the Commissioner of the General Land Office writes as follows on this subject:

"The enormous losses suffered in the cases cited are sufficient in themselves to prove conclusively the need for means to be placed at the command of this office to enable it to maintain a sufficient local force to properly supervise the forested areas of public lands, with a view to preventing, as far as possible, the starting of fires and extinguishing such as are started before they gain any considerable headway. Even with the very small force at the command of this office, and the limited sum of money for such purpose, damaging fires have been prevented. Forest Agent S. B. Ormsby reports the timely extinguishment of fires by him which saved a value equal to one year's cost of maintaining the entire present forestry force. I recommend such appropriation by Congress as will enable the department to divide and subdivide the forest reservations into orderly proportions for the purpose of patrolling the same in the dry months of the year, and for the further utilizing of the patrol force in the cutting and clearing away of pathways in the reserves, which will serve the double purpose of fire barriers and as open avenues of communication for the forest force from one portion of the reserve to another. This, with active supervision and the expenditure of a comparatively small sum for employment of emergency help as occasion may require, will largely accomplish the end desired, and save to the nation a continuous loss in forests of incalculable value, which now go up in smoke and down to ashes with no means provided for prevention. No prudent individual owner of property could for a moment remain indifferent to such peril to his interests, and a like prudence should actuate a great nation.

"This suggestion becomes the more significant, so far as future cost is concerned, when we are reminded that very soon the sale of timber from the reserves will not only far exceed the cost of maintenance, but will yield a large revenue to the government, as do the forests of several other nations.

"All attempts on the part of this office at enforcing the present fire act must largely fail of effect unless a sufficient force of employees can be placed in the field to properly accomplish this work of supervision.

"I am, accordingly, impressed with the importance of securing for the conduct of this work hereafter appropriations commensurate, in a measure, at least, with the needs of the service."

The Secretary of the Interior, in his latest report, also strongly recommends the employment of a forest patrol.

#### He Sugared the Pill.

[Detroit Free Press:] It has been a matter of much difficulty to impress upon a Detroit boy the desirability of interspersing his conversation with those phrases of formal courtesy which, without being important in themselves, relieve human relationships of so much ruggedness. One reason for his backwardness in acquiring the art may have been his father's natural brusqueness of manner. Seeing his own defects reflected in his son not only made him anxious to polish himself, but increased his determination that his boy should grow up to understand the value of politeness. It was Sunday morning, and the head of the family was enjoying the sleep late into the hours of morning that is possible at no other time. His wife had gone to call on a neighbor, and the boy was in the next room reading. A sharp ring of the door-bell interrupted his nap. Nobody gave it any attention, and the ring was repeated.

"Thomas," said the boy's father, "go to the window and see who that is and what he wants."

Thomas put his head out of the window and saw a man with a petition.

"What do you want?" Thomas inquired.

"I want your father to sign this petition," was the reply.

"He can't come down." And Thomas shut the window.

In an instant the bell was ringing again, and Thomas opened the window and exclaimed:

"What's the matter with you? Are you going to stand there all week ringing that bell?"

"That's right," put in the father. "Give it to him. Only remember your manners."

"I want to see your father," said the caller. "I have something to say to him."

"Yes, and I've got something to say to you."

"What is it?"

"Just this. Please, sir, will you have the kindness to oblige us very much by going away from that doorbell before somebody comes down there and kicks the collar off you?"

#### A Klondike Child.

A young gentleman whose gallantry was largely in excess of his pecuniary means sought to remedy this defect and save the money required for the purchase of expensive flowers by arranging with a gardener to let him have a bouquet from time to time in return for his cast-off clothes.

It thus happened one day that he received a bunch of the most beautiful roses, which he at once sent off to his lady love. In sure anticipation of a friendly welcome, he called at the house of the lady the same evening, and was not a little surprised at the frosty reception he met with.

"You sent me a note today," the young lady remarked, after a pause, in the most frigid tones.

"I—a note?" he inquired, in blank astonishment.

"Certainly, along with a nosegay."

"To be sure, I sent you a nosegay."

"And there was a note inside—do you still mean to deny it?"

With these words she handed the dumfounded swain a scrap of paper, on which the following words were written: "Don't forget the old trousers you promised me the other day."

#### He Explained It.

A schoolteacher, who had received unsatisfactory answers from the most of his pupils as to the difference between an island and a peninsula, put the question, in despair, to the last boy. "I can explain it, sir," he said. "Get two glasses, fill one with water and the other with milk. Catch a fly and place it in the water. That fly is an island because it is entirely surrounded by water. But now place the fly in the milk and it will be a peninsula, because it is nearly surrounded by water." And he went to the top of the class.

#### Then the Curtain Fell.

The late Dean Vaughan, eminent among English clergymen, had been preparing some colored clergymen for mission work, and asked them to dine with him in the Temple. On that day Mrs. Vaughan waited an hour in the drawing-room for her guests, but none came. At last she mentioned to the butler that it was very odd. "Yes, ma'am," he replied, "and what's odder still, I've done nothing all the evening but turn Christy minstrels away from the door."



## The Sun-and-Air Cure.

OUT-DOOR LIFE IN CALIFORNIA, AND ITS VALUE.

By Dr. Norman Bridge.

FOR debilitated mankind the value of nearly all climates rests chiefly in the encouragement it offers invalids to be much out of doors. Outdoor life vastly more than any medicinal quality of the air, is what puts new life into so many. The Lord's air is out of doors, purified by the chemistry of the universe and mixed by the everlasting wind currents of the surface of the globe. The air of houses, offices and rooms that are occupied is always more or less contaminated by the products of animal life. The contamination under the most favorable conditions of ventilation only rarely falls to an amount twice as great as found out of doors, and usually it is four to sixfold more. Few people understand the conditions of good house air sufficiently even to try to have their habitations and work-rooms properly ventilated, and when they learn that to that end nearly three thousand cubic feet of outdoor air must be introduced into an occupied room for each adult person every hour, they are appalled. It is not only a difficult thing to do, but in cold weather it is expensive, for the ventilation air must be heated to the proper room temperature, which means a large fuel bill.

Practically it is found that most people do breathe the foul air in their sheltered life. But the foulness is unwholesome and unhealthy; it breeds debility and disease. Certain diseases, especially those which destroy the largest numbers, are notoriously most prevalent and mortal among people most housed, and during those seasons of the year when all people are most indoors. This is especially true of many of the infectious, often called the preventable, diseases, and more completely true of tuberculosis than any other.

Outdoor life both develops vigor and prevents disease. Whether true or not, the people believe that cold-catching is a frequent beginning of many grave diseases. This is probably to some extent true. But cold-catching is preeminently an accident of housed-up life. The man who works and lives out of doors during the day and sleeps in a tent or on the ground, or even in a room where from open windows he can feel the zephyrs blow over his face, rarely takes cold. Soldiers in camp or campaign and sleeping on the ground or in tents practically never take cold. Nansen and his men in the far North did not once take cold. But as soon as they got home to Norway they nearly all promptly began to be affected.

Among invalids in general in Southern California there is a frequent complaint of cold-catching on slight occasion, or no occasion that seems adequate. But 95 per cent. of all these people, from dark to long after daylight, live in and sleep in closed, stuffy and noisome rooms, whose atmosphere is encharged with the products of their own respiration or body surfaces, and often in winter with the products of combustion from heating lamps and gas stoves unconnected with chimneys.

On the other hand, many consumptives, and a few other invalids who have been taught to sleep in tents or in rooms with wide-open windows, and to keep their bodies warm with an abundance of clothing, and to wear nightcaps if they need them, never take cold.

The logic of all experience is that out door life is most conducive to health to restoration from sickness, and to longevity. It prolongs the years of the aged, and spares little children from many diseases of development and bad nutrition. Child mortality is low, other things being equal, in all countries where outdoor life is possible.

It is only in equable and mild climates that open air life is possible for a large part of the year. Even in these there are conditions that often prevent it. In most countries excessive cold and heat and wind and falling weather conspire to drive people indoors for long periods. It is a rare spot of the earth's surface indeed, where the discomforts of weather are so reduced that they are little noticed at any season out of doors. Nor is perfectly equable weather most desirable, for it becomes too monotonous. There must be cool and warm weather in alternation—not cold and hot; and the greatest dryness must give place now and then to moisture. There must be a plentiful variety without the marked discomforts or dangers of the severe climates. Grave epidemics and endemic diseases must be absent and impossible.

Probably nowhere on earth besides are the elements so superbly combined for this purpose, and for so many days of the year, as in portions of Southern California. This State enjoys the distinction of having probably more kinds of climate and weather than any other State of the Union, or any other country in the world. It has the hot winter weather and baking summer heat of Death Valley, and the milder shade of the same condition in the Colorado Desert—some of which lies below the

level of the ocean. It has cold weather on some of its mountain plateaus, and much wind and rain about the Golden Gate. But in a large portion of the inhabited southern country the weather is variable enough to avoid monotony, while it is always mild and free from winter freezings and summer sun-strokes.

Of the small army of cured consumptives who live here, most of them owe their recovery to the outdoor life they were compelled to live when they came from the depressing climates of the East. Many would have recovered more rapidly, and some now deal might have recovered had they known the wisdom of breathing outdoor air twenty-four hours of each day, but they would listen to the heresy that the night air is bad, and so breathed eight hours of outdoor air and sixteen of that of closed rooms.

Outdoor life here is easy. The sun and the air are always evident, and the nights are nearly always cool. Nobody who has not experienced it can know the luxury of sleeping in a tent, under a shed or in a room with wide open windows, and feeling a gentle breeze over his face as his eyes open to the dark or the light. One who knows experimentally of this luxury can fitly characterize the morning air of a closed room after it has been occupied for the night—and the language is always more forceful than elegant.

Houses adapted to comfort and most nearly outdoor life can be built in Southern California very cheaply. No heavy, frost-proof foundations are needed. Architects usually calculate that the ordinary house costs approximately \$100 per room. But that figure is far in excess of what is really necessary for comfort and convenience. A house of eight rooms, besides bathroom and closets, and with furnace heat for winter, can be made for \$1600. Additional bedrooms of canvas can be made for \$50 each, so that a house of twelve rooms can actually be provided for \$2000. Such a house would lack none of the elegancies; it would lack none of the comforts of the more costly homes. It would have verandas and outside nooks to give the sun and protect it from the wind, so that it would be comfortable and inviting at all times.

### TRADE WITH MEXICO.

DURING the last few years the demand for American products in Mexico has been greatly increased, and the trade that was previously controlled by the Germans has been largely transferred to American merchants. The superiority of American goods has been fully recognized by the Mexican merchants, and the only obstacle encountered now to secure the entire Mexican trade is simply one of transportation. Our canned goods, machinery and hardware, meet especially with favor in the eyes of the Mexican trade, and another feature that strongly appeals to the merchant is the low cost of American goods. This fact is especially encouraging, as the Mexican merchant has been for years accustomed to a long credit from German manufacturers. In many instances as long as two years; and our American exporters have had a serious difficulty in educating their Mexican customers to the idea of doing business on American principles.

The Mexican merchant, however, as a rule, is perfectly solvent, and while he carries his customers for a period of from six to twelve months, he is always ready to pay cash or a draft whenever presented.

In Mexico no bankrupt laws exist, and, strangely, very few failures occur; but the moral-law obligation is very stringent, and the merchant who fails is never released from his just debts, but is held to them throughout his life, if necessary.

The total value of exports from the United States into Mexico during the past year foots up closely to \$17,000,000. According to the customhouse statistics in this city, the value of exports from Los Angeles during the past year amounted to nearly \$17,000 by water; added to this about \$8000 is the value of exports by rail. It will be seen that the business from this city into Mexico during the past year amounted to scarcely \$25,000. In view of the fact that Los Angeles is the natural base of supply for the Mexican coast and a large part of the interior, both from a commercial and a geographical standpoint, the present trade conditions are decidedly unsatisfactory.

The principal cause for this failure on the part of our merchants to capture a most favorable field of operation lies in the inadequate steamship facilities between this port and Mexico. Several attempts have been made in the past to establish a direct and permanent steamship line, but through the inactivity of the steamship company so in-

terested, and on account of the exorbitant demands for subsidies from the merchants of this city, the plan has been abandoned.

San Francisco now controls almost the entire trade with Mexico, and a regular line of steamers plies between that port and the coast ports; and only once a month, or once in six weeks does a steamer touch Redondo or San Pedro for freight for Mexican ports. It is easily understood that under these conditions no Mexican merchant cares to file an order with Los Angeles merchants, not knowing at what time the goods will be delivered. It has happened during the last few months that over forty tons of freight were obliged to remain over at San Pedro on account of lack of accommodations on the steamer from San Francisco having a full cargo of merchandise. In other words, the Los Angeles merchants are now at the mercy of the San Francisco steamer and have to take chances of finding sufficient space for their merchandise when it arrives at a Southern California port from San Francisco, on its way to Mexico.

The merchants of this city are fully alive to the benefits to be derived from a healthy and steady trade with Mexico, but they find themselves unable to cope at the present time with the obstacles that confront them.

When it is taken into consideration that in order to capture the Mexican trade, Los Angeles merchants must necessarily spend a large amount of money and a great deal of time in inducing the Mexican merchants to sever their commercial relations with San Francisco, it will be seen that an immediate solution of this question is impossible. The merchants of this city must and can sell their merchandise cheaper than the San Francisco manufacturers and jobbers, as an inducement to obtain the Mexican trade. It will require, however, six months before any orders from Mexico could be expected in this city, as the traveling salesmen must go into Mexico and convince the merchants there that the quality of goods is equal to that to which they have been accustomed, and that the price of the commodity is lower. After having accomplished that, we must have a steamship line that will pledge itself to run steamers between San Pedro or Redondo and Mexican ports, regularly, at least once and probably twice a month.

Again it would be necessary to find an outlet for the Mexican products in this city. In order to establish a market for those products, it would be required to have store-houses built for the coffee, rice, etc., and if that could be accomplished not only would we have a profitable trade with Mexico, but this would supply the entire eastern market with coffee, bananas, dates, rice and other Mexican products that now have to be sent to San Francisco and from there East or otherwise by sailing vessel to New York. Los Angeles is, therefore, the natural supply point to Mexico and the receiving point of Mexican products for the East.

The trade with Mexico can be increased at least ten times, but the only difficulty to overcome is steamship communication of a permanent nature that can be relied upon to ply directly between this city and the gifted section. The Mexican merchants will be willing to trade with us provided they get equal quality of goods at equal prices; and the merchants of this city, being 300 miles nearer to the Mexican coast, can afford to lay their goods down cheaper and quicker. A movement is now on foot by which this condition may be adjusted in the near future.

### OIL AND ASPHALT.

WHILE California has usually been known as chiefly a gold-producing and horticultural State, the developments of recent years, and those now being made, bid fair to make it a leader in the production of oils and asphalts. Southern California is especially favored in so far as the possession of such mineral wealth is concerned, and the discovery of a large and prolific oil field within the very borders of Los Angeles city has given a stimulus to the oil and asphalt industry little short of marvelous.

In 1885 the Los Angeles Oil Burning and Supply Company was organized, with headquarters at Los Angeles city, and with a capital stock of \$150,000, it being organized primarily for the purpose of marketing fuel oils and providing oil burners for the consumption thereof. The recent burning of brick at Haverstraw, N. Y., by means of oil has been commented upon by eastern newspapers as being something new and novel, and yet this institution years ago fully demonstrated that oil could be successfully used for that purpose; the use thereof by means of its burners showing conclusively its superiority over the usual method of burning brick. Careful tests by this concern of the oil discovered in Los Angeles city developed the fact that not only was such oil valuable as a fuel, but that it was especially rich in asphaltum; and, after determining that the field was sufficiently extensive, this corporation erected a plant for the reduction of

such oil, and the extraction of the asphalt therefrom, in which business it is now engaged, with works at the corner of Alhambra avenue and Date street in this city. The favor which the oils and asphalts produced by this company met necessitated from time to time an increase of their plant, until at the present time it has three acres of ground on which are stills of a monthly capacity of about 8000 barrels, tankage of about 8000 barrels, a warehouse capacity of about 3000 tons, boiler capacity of 100 horse-power, about ten miles of piping, with all the paraphernalia necessary to a complete plant in connection therewith it has upon its premises a complete electric-light plant, thus enabling it to operate continuously and with perfect safety.

The oils produced are of three grades, suitable for gasoline engines, cook stoves, gas purposes and steam purposes, the principal market therefor being throughout the State of California and the Territory of Arizona. The asphalts extracted are of various grades, and suitable for varnishes and paints, pipe-dipping, roofing, reservoir lining, flooring, insulation, paving, etc., the same having made a market for itself in the States of Georgia, Texas, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Michigan, Illinois, Louisiana, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, California, Missouri, Ohio, Utah, Indiana and Wisconsin, and the Territory of Arizona.

At present this corporation, which has recently changed its name to that of the Western Oil and Asphalt Company, has devoted its attention especially to the marketing of its liquid and solid asphalt for paving purposes, the liquid having already been used with entirely satisfactory results in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Kansas City, Chicago, Denver, Zanesville, Ogden and Sedalia, and the solid asphalt having been used in the city of Atlanta with satisfactory results.

In the city of Los Angeles its paving asphalt is chiefly used for bridge work, two of the most important bridges being paved therewith, and seven now being in the process of paving with the same.

Not only has the value of such asphalt for paving been established by the use thereof, but the chemical analysis, which is as follows, shows the same to be exceedingly rich in those qualities which go to make up a good paving material, to-wit:

Bitumen soluble in carbon bisulphide.....	58.28
Non-organic matter.....	.41
Water and substances volatilizing at 300 deg. Fahr. ....	.20
Organic matter, non-bituminous.....	.61

While already the largest plant of its kind in Southern California, arrangements are now in contemplation which, if consummated, will probably necessitate at least a doubling of the plant, such plant being capable of indefinite extensions. The facilities for shipping its production are probably not exceeded by any concern in this city, its plant being but a short distance from the Santa F<sup>e</sup> Railroad and alongside the Southern Pacific track, from which a switch leads directly to its warehouses.

By reason of the exceptional richness of its asphalt in bitumen, it is one of the cheapest to buy, the purchaser paying asphalt prices only for a minimum of foreign matter. This institution, instead of being a paving concern, as are so many asphalt companies, confines itself to the extraction and marketing of asphalt, selling to all contractors and consumers alike, without preference.

### A BIG REAL ESTATE MAN. S. P. CREASINGER.

Mr. S. P. Creasinger is perhaps one of the best-known money brokers and real estate men in Southern California. In appearance he is broad shouldered and full of muscle, about six feet in height, and would tip the scales at 260 pounds. He has a kind, pleasant face, free from snobishness or conceit, and an individuality not easily forgotten.

After a few moments conversation with him you no longer wonder at his popularity, nor at the marvelous success which has been his.

Mr. Creasinger personally looks into every detail of his vast enterprises, and is a hard worker, but he is also very democratic and alike accessible to all, and those on important business can always be sure of reaching him.

"Yes," replied Mr. Creasinger, relative to a question touching upon his splendid record, "one of the fundamental principles of success in any business, I believe, is to first have a good thing, and then advertise it on its own merits in the best medium obtainable, regardless of cost, so that the people cannot help knowing that you have it. I cannot recall the time when I was not studying the advantages of different features of advertising, and whatever success I may at the present moment be enjoying, I attribute solely to perseverance and close attention to the interests of my patrons. Of the hundreds of thousands of dollars handled through my office every year, not one dollar of a client's money has ever been lost."

Referring to the proposed Home for Indigent Ministers, Mr. Creasinger said that the recent purchase of sixty acres of land for this purpose was the realization of plans which he had been developing for some years past. In his judgment the time had not yet arrived for making a statement to the public in this matter, any more than that it is his intention to bear the entire financial burden till the institution, which will be non-sectarian, becomes self-supporting, and that there shall be no admittance fee, and no charges in any way to the inmates. It is the purpose of Mr. Creasinger to devote his own fortune, and to bend every energy toward the consummation of this great object during his lifetime.



## Mines and Mining.

THE year 1897 will take its place among historical facts as the greatest gold-producing year to the present time. The overproduction of silver is largely accountable for this. When the fall in the price of silver made the mining of that metal in the United States unprofitable—due to a production of it greater than commerce could absorb—attention was directed to a renewed search for gold, with the result that in many of the mining regions on this continent paying gold mines were discovered, the existence of which was not suspected, or at least not positively known. When, then, the table of the world's output of gold for the year just closed is published it will show that the yield from the California mines is in excess of \$16,000,000; that Colorado increased its yield so as to bring it up, or nearly so, to that of California; that the mines of British Columbia and the Klondike region added several millions of dollars during the year to the world's wealth; that Australia showed an increase of not less than six million dollars over the yield of 1896; South Africa an increase of \$12,000,000; Russia of \$3,000,000, and other countries in which gold is mined about \$12,000,000. The total amount will be not less than \$220,000,000, nearly \$10,000,000 more than the world's output for 1896.

The enormous increase in the yearly yield of gold is made more evident when contrasted with the total gold output of the world twenty-five years ago. In 1873 it was only \$96,200,000. From this it is seen that the output of last year was more than two and one-fourth times greater than it was a quarter of a century ago. During those twenty-five years there has been added to the world's stock of gold \$3,107,685,500. Of this vast sum the United States alone has contributed nearly one-third, of which, it may be added, California has produced nearly one-half. The quantity of silver produced in the world during the same period of twenty-five years is \$3,254,553,400, a little more than the value of the gold.

That California will go on producing gold to a large amount is a self-evident proposition, and that Southern California will in the future contribute in a greater degree to the output of the State than it has in the past is an equally self-evident fact. One reason for this—the chief one—is the discovery of mining processes and the invention of mining machines permitting the suc-

cessful treatment of low-grade and refractory ores. It is well known now that in different parts of Southern California there exist large bodies of such ores, which, under the cyanide treatment or concentrate process, are being profitably worked. Besides these low-grade bodies there is plenty of free-milling ore, which can be worked in the ordinary way. The Golden Cross mine, in San Diego county, one of the largest and most valuable mining properties on the Pacific Coast, has demonstrated that ore assaying not higher than \$3.50 a ton can be worked at a handsome profit to the shareholders, the reasons being that there is plenty of the ore easy to quarry out and that it is of an even grade all through. Given, therefore, the large bodies of ore existing throughout this southern region and it becomes at once apparent that mining as an industry will soon become one of the most important in Southern California.

There is at the present time about \$16,000,000 invested in mining enterprises in Southern California. The number of men employed is estimated at about 7000, and there are 150 mills with a capacity of 1500 stamps at work. The number of mines located is in the neighborhood of 3800, of which about three-fourths are being worked, mostly running in free-milling ore. With the lately improved and inexpensive processes for extracting gold from refractory ores there is abundant reason for belief that the number of mines worked will be largely increased during the present year. The greatest activity is in the Rand district in the vicinity of Randsburg and Johannesburg, to which latter point a railway has just been completed. This new road connects with the Santa Fe Railway at Kramer. An important matter in connection with the Rand district is the proposed construction of reduction works at Barstow, on the line of the Santa Fe, about thirty miles from Randsburg. These works, when in operation, will stimulate mining all through that portion of the desert and be the means of largely increasing the gold output of the Rand district.

Among other advantages that this southern country as a mining region possesses, is that the mines are dry mines. There is in most localities a sufficient supply of water for milling purposes, but there is no water to contend with underground. This is an advantage that every one having any knowledge of mining will readily com-

prehend. Again, the climate is so mild that the miner can work every day in the year, if so inclined, while his living expenses will consume a smaller proportion of his earnings, or of what he takes from his mine, than would be the case in a wet and cold climate.

In addition to gold many other valuable minerals are found in Southern California. Among them may be mentioned copper, iron, lead, marble, cinnabar, coal and borax, but, with the exception of the latter, little or nothing has been done to develop the deposits.

An event which will tend to create renewed interest in mining matters all over the State is the golden jubilee to be held in San Francisco on the 24th of the present month in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the discovery of gold by Marshall in Sutter county in this State. To characterize it as the anniversary of the "discovery of gold in California" would be misstating the case, as it is well known that gold in large paying quantities had been discovered in Los Angeles county, Southern California, and the mines from which the gold was taken had been profitably worked six and one-half years before Marshall's discovery. It is not, however, necessary to discuss that point here. The important fact is that the golden jubilee, if properly managed, will be the means of drawing the attention of the entire world to California, and of imparting a knowledge of the fact that the vast amount of gold already taken from its soil and rock is but a tithe of what remains to be secured.

### INDEX OF PROGRESS.

#### Postal Receipts Indicate the Increase of Business.

Postoffice Inspector Flint has recently had tabulated an official report of every Presidential postoffice in California, Arizona and Nevada, showing the gross receipts of each for the six years ending June 30.

Of those in Southern California, Anaheim's report shows an increase from \$2438.58 in 1892 to \$2831.10 in 1897; Azusa's from \$1054.47 in 1896 to \$1927.92 in 1897. China's receipts for this year are noted at \$1338.83. Colton's have increased from \$2464.88 in 1892 to \$2597.38 in 1897; Coronado's from \$2804.07 in 1892 to \$3731.49 in 1897; Escondido's from \$1003.37 in 1892 to \$2901.44 in 1897; Lompoc's from \$2383.24 in 1892 to \$2896.35 in 1897; Long Beach's from \$1115.84 in 1895 to \$362.33 in 1897; Los Angeles' from \$117,509.88 in 1892 to \$190,126.38 in 1897; Monrovia's from \$1092.32 in 1896 to \$2314.98 in 1897; Ontario's from \$3183.49 in 1892 to \$4151.82 in 1897; Orange's from \$1765.40 in 1892 to \$2700.42 in 1897; Pasadena's from \$13,101.49 in 1892 to \$22,197.70 in 1897; Perris' from \$945.25 in 1896 to \$2041.30 in 1897; Pomona's from \$427.12 in 1892 to

\$11,213.80 in 1897; Redlands' from \$3846.44 in 1892 to \$11,469.93 in 1897; Riverside's report shows a decrease from \$15,234.86 in 1892 to \$14,143.04 in 1897; San Bernardino's a decrease from \$13,815.18 in 1891 to \$12,025.53 in 1897; San Diego's receipts have increased from \$31,421.92 in 1892 to \$35,292.33 in 1897; San Jacinto's from \$1962.58 in 1892 to \$2106.33 in 1897; San Pedro's from \$1621.62 in 1894 to \$2665.18 in 1897; Santa Ana's from \$8131.31 in 1892 to \$9404.39 in 1897; Santa Barbara's from \$13,115.37 in 1892 to \$15,657.29 in 1897; Santa Maria's from \$2318.39 in 1892 to \$2553.33 in 1897; Santa Monica's from \$4497.58 in 1892 to \$5243.97 in 1897; Santa Paula's from \$2926.25 in 1892 to \$3454.21 in 1897; South River-side's from \$964.49 in 1893 to \$2279.79 in 1897; University's from \$2101.99 in 1896 to \$4218.39 in 1897; Ventura's from \$5467.20 in 1892 to \$5993.43 in 1897; Whittier's from \$1235.90 in 1896 to \$2442.97 in 1897.

Of the Arizona offices, Phoenix shows an increase from \$11,106.63 in 1892 to \$18,319.03 in 1897, and Prescott from \$6648.36 in 1892 to \$10,133.98 in 1897.

#### Trustworthy Travelers.

An American geography printed in 1812 contains this interesting information: "California is a wild and almost unknown land, covered throughout the year by dense fogs, as damp as they are unhealthy. On the northern shores live anthropophagi and in the interior are active volcanoes and vast plains of shifting snow, which sometimes shoot up columns to inconceivable heights." The book adds that some of these statements would seem incredible were they not so well authenticated by trustworthy travelers.

#### Nor Statues, Either.

[Chicago Tribune:] Professor of Astronomy. How many of the planets can be seen with the naked eye? Dear Little Girl. I don't know, sir. We have no naked eyes in Boston.

#### Time to Go.

[Cleveland Leader:] He. Nature abhors a vacuum. She. Yes, but probably nature never sat up all night hoping every time she yawned that he would take a hint. Then he grabbed his hat and went.

#### Ready for the Raid.

[Harlem Life:] Police Sergeant. Are you all ready for the raid on the gambling establishment? Roundsman. Yes; notified the proprietor yesterday.

Friendships are not uncommon between the cat and dog, and have been known between a dog and a wolf, but the mutual attitude of the weasel and rat is invariably war—war that is waged to the death.



## HOTEL VAN NUYS

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HOTEL OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Rates: American, \$3.00 a Day and up  
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Los Angeles, Cal.



## In the Hop Fields.

HOP PICKING IN CALIFORNIA AND THE HISTORY OF THE VINE.

By an Observer.

"GET a tent and try hop-picking for a few weeks. The season is now on. You will find it a healthful occupation with just enough of the 'roughing it' element in it to toughen you, and it is fairly remunerative, said my two-dollar-a-minute friend, the physician. Sacramento is the 'banner' hop-raising district. Here hop fields are not reckoned by the acre, but by the quarter-section, one hundred and sixty acres, and near the center of the 'banner' district is the pioneer hop field of the Pacific Coast. To know all about hops one wants to pick in that field. I heeded the physician's advice, 'got a tent,' likewise a side partner, and to learn all there was in the hop business in the shortest time, applied for work at the pioneer hop field. 'We are only paying three-quarters of a cent a pound this year, help is so plentiful that we can get all we want at that price,' said the foreman. 'We came near losing the job by remarking that price was no object. The foreman had no use for recreationists. 'We disowned such an object, and solemnly promising to pick hops, we were told to 'locate' in the field set apart for the use of the pickers. The side nearest the hop field had already been preempted by Mexicans; further back stood two wagons closely resembling old-fashioned prairie schooners. We concluded that the wagons would form a sort of bulwark in case a 'circus' or anything else broke loose in the Mexican quarter, and therefore asked permission to pitch our tent between the wagons. A whole family occupied each a wagon and had come sixty miles. A consultation was held, we were voted 'decent fellers,' and as it was concluded that a tent would sort of give tone to the neighborhood, we were allowed to locate. Among the hop pickers a tent denotes wealth, particularly if it happens to be a brand new one. Before our tent is up a man calls to sell us tinware and cooking utensils; then come the butcher and egg man, the milkman, all desirous of trade. Had there been an electric button and door-opener to that tent I might have thought I was moving into a New York flat, the only familiar caller, conspicuous by his absence was the ice man.

The outfit of the average picker consists of bean pot, coffee pot, frying pan, a few smaller dishes and a blanket. If he elects to eat at the ranch-house he needs only to have a blanket and he sleeps wherever night finds him. Hops are not raised in California as our grandmothers used to raise them 'way down east,' a few vines planted in some shaded spot and trained to tall slim poles that serve the same purpose year after year. Here they are raised on a trellis. This system is followed in California, because it affords to the vines a greater sun exposure, which insures a more prolific production. Poles cut from the redwood forests of Santa Cruz, Humboldt and Mendocino counties are firmly planted at either side of the field. Between these poles No. 4 or No. 6 cables wires are stretched so as to form squares from five to eight feet. Strings are run from the vine to the wires, to which the growing vines soon climb, turning intuitively to the sun from left to right. To prevent the poles from sagging from the tension of the wires and the weight of the vines, each pole is flanked by an anchor. The anchors are heavy timbers set slantwise in the ground, and to the depth of about ten feet. From the anchor heads to the top of the pole is a tightly-drawn, sixteen-strand wire rope. Every precaution is taken to make the trellis secure. Should one row of poles fall they drag down the whole field until the trellis lies prone in the dust, and the crop is ruined for that year.

In the matter of cultivation hops are treated in California very much after the same manner as the grape-vine. They are planted about six feet apart and are trimmed down close to the roots, which are imperishable if properly cared for. Usually the branches are allowed to grow from the parent root, and from these branches tender sprouts put out in early spring and are trained to the cord strung from the wire trellis above. There are few examples in plant life where the sex is more distinctly defined than in the hop circles. In this instance the male is not the stronger member of the family, neither is he the bread-winner, for the male hop plant does not bear, and it shrivels and looks ugly long before the harvest. To secure the best results a male plant occupies every tenth hill throughout the field. It blossoms luxuriantly and its pollen or 'farnia' is visible to the naked eye in the form of chocolate-colored dust. The pollen when ripe is easily detached from the flower, and the kindly June winds scatter it throughout the field. That the consort plant should be liberally supplied with the pollen of the male is quite important, as upon this depends the commercial value of the hop.

As all hop-pickers are paid three-quarters cents for every pound picked, the industrious are at work at sun-up. A big, open-mouthed bag is suspended in front by a strap around the neck to leave both hands free to pick. One soon becomes ambidextrous, and 350 pounds a day is one of the possibilities, though 200 pounds is nearer the average. A sub-foreman looks after each band of pickers to see that none of the clustering cones are left on the vines. When the receptacle carried by the picker is filled he takes it to the kiln and receives a check indicating the weight. At night he presents his check to the foreman and receives his pay. It is only on a few of the smaller ranches that the pickers are not paid every night.

In the kilns the hops are cured for market. In appearance they somewhat resemble a frontier fort with a big chimney out of the roof. They are built of wood and iron, the sides pierced with air holes that close with a slide, when so desired, or the confinement of the heat. This heat is generated in furnaces on the ground and distributed around by radiating pipes. Above the furnace is a floor made of boards placed on edge and covered with a coarse cloth. It is on these floors that the hops are spread; the fire in the furnace is then started, and the port-holes below opened, likewise those in the ventilator on the roof, to insure a current of air, and the curing begins. The fires are started gradually, but are soon raised sufficiently to give a temperature of 150 deg. The hops are piled from four to six feet high on the floor, and are being continuously turned by men appointed to the task. When thoroughly heated the hops begin to go through what is known as the sweating process. While sweating, brimstone is burned in a stove below, and the fumes being carried by the current of heated air upward through the pile of hops, performs what is known as bleaching, which preserves and gives the hops a fine color. During the harvest season the kilns are run day and night. It takes about twelve hours to cure a kiln of hops. Those picked during the morning go into the kiln at noon, and by midnight are cured and removed to make room for those picked in the afternoon.

When cured the hops are baled and ready for market. Bales average to weigh 200 pounds each. It was in the year 1882 that the owners of the hop ranches gained for themselves such sobriquets as 'hop barons,' 'sovereigns of the scale,' 'knights of the trellis,' etc. During that year hops sold as high as \$1.50 a pound. When it is considered that an acre yields from 1500 to 2500 pounds, and that there is a 'living profit' with the market at 15 cents, it will be seen that a quarter-section of hops was better than a gold mine—than most gold mines.

The pioneer 'hop man' of the Pacific Coast is Daniel Flint, who probably knows more of the history, ancient and modern, of hops than any other man on this Coast; possibly in the United States. It was in 1857 that he brought the first roots from France, also from Vermont, and began the study of hop culture. He met with varied success at first, but persevered until 1863, when he had accomplished so much that the State Legislature gave him a premium of \$1000 as a recognition of his services. Not until then did hop-raising as an industry begin to attract the attention of the Pacific Coast ranchers. The 'bottom lands' of the Sacramento River were found to be particularly adapted to the growth of the vines. Business took a 'hop,' and, like the vines, rapidly crept upward until the annual crop of the Pacific Coast now exceeds 150,000 bales.

According to Pliny, hops were found in the gardens of the early Romans. It was used by them as a vegetable. They ate the young and tender shoots as we eat asparagus. Modern medical books say that the oil of hops is sedative, anodyne and narcotic, and is recommended by physicians for the relief of general or local debility, associated with morbid vigilance or other nervous derangements. Mesul, an Arabian doctor, first made use of the medical properties of the hop in 1845, since which date his methods have been improved upon, though our grandmothers unconsciously go back to his methods by applying a 'hop poultice.'

To the Germans is due the credit of discovering a property of the hop that has given it its present commercial value. In 1400 a German brewer distanced all competition by the good quality of his brew of beer. The secret could not be kept long, and hops were soon regarded as an indispensable article in the brewers' trade. In the year 1525 Henry VIII of England imported a number of hop roots from Flanders and caused them to be planted about

the hedges of Kent and Surrey. The gardeners did not take kindly to the King's innovation and tried their best to get rid of 'a plant that choked out more useful vines.' Parliament was petitioned against the 'wicked weed,' but the English brewers came to its rescue, and the hop lived to do more damage. Later it was transplanted to the New England States and New York, where it still flourishes, particularly in the latter State.

Considered from the standpoint of wealth of information obtained, my visit to the hop field was a marked success. But when three-quarters of a cent a pound is the market rate, I cannot recommend hop picking as a particularly remunerative occupation for a tenderfoot.

### THE OLIVE.

THE California olive, like some other orchard products of the State, has had to fight for recognition in the markets of the United States. One of the chief difficulties it has had to contend with is the established trade of the large eastern importing houses in the foreign article. This difficulty it is still striving against, but each year more successfully. It was the same with the California prune, which had to battle against the French, Hungarian and Turkish prunes so largely imported into this country. But in time, and with a little help from the government in the way of tariff protection the California prune was enabled to assert its equality, even superiority, over the foreign article, so that today it has the whole country for its market. So was it with the California raisins. Spanish, Malagas and other well-known foreign raisins had established themselves to such an extent with consumers that, like the prophet who has no honor in his own country, the California raisin had no reputation to lose, never having gained any. But as with the prune, so it was with the raisin. California raisin producers knew they could put up as good an article as the foreign one, and they determined that the public should no longer be deceived by the fact. The public did in time do so, but it took time and a little government protection to do it. With the California orange the difficulties of establishing a market for it in the eastern trade centers were not so great. From the start the Southern California navel orange was recognized as superior fruit, but even in its case it became necessary for the government to step in and afford it some protection from the hordes of shiploads of Mediterranean oranges dumped on the eastern markets. What has been accomplished with these fruits will also be accomplished with the California olive, both in the matter of oil and pickled fruit.

But the difficulties in the way of the latter are in one respect greater than those encountered by the three other fruits mentioned. Prunes, raisins and oranges cannot be adulterated; olive oil can. It is against that dishonest competition that California olive oil has to contend. Were the foreign oils brought to this country pure the difficulties in the way of the California oil achieving victory would be greatly lessened. But the foreign oils are not pure, and can therefore be sold at a price the California oil cannot be made for. In view of this and of the extension of the cultivation of the olive in Southern California there is reason to believe that the government will extend to the home-made olive products similar protection to that which it has afforded the prune, raisin and orange. In doing so the people of the entire country will be benefited, as it will give them a pure oil for consumption instead of the adulterated foreign one. Southern California can grow all the olive trees to make all the oil and pickled olives the people of this country can consume.

There are at the present time, as reported at the Fruit-Growers' Convention at Sacramento last November, 2,500,000 olive trees in California, of which, probably not less than three-fourths are in Southern California. It is safe to say that the number will be largely increased from this time on, it becoming each year more apparent that Southern California pickled olives and olive oil are in better demand in the markets of the Eastern and Western States, the demand for them increasing as they are better known. Orders received here by shippers show that in New York, Boston, Philadelphia—all strongholds in the past of foreign pickled olives and oil—and throughout the larger cities of the Southern States the demand for the pickled ripe olive of California was never so great as at present. As the foreigners cannot adulterate their pickled olives, they are obliged to present them on their merits, and it is just there the California article has the chance of fair competition and comes out ahead. The superiority of the California pickled olive has had the effect of drawing more attention to California olive oil, with the result that the demand for it is increasing in ratio with the demand for California olives, and this in the face of the cheaper foreign oils—cheaper because adulterated. One olive-grower at Pomona, in Los Angeles county, reports that he made this last season 2000 gallons of olive oil, and has orders for the whole of it.

This next season he intends putting in another crusher and make a larger quantity of oil. The olives he sold for pickling realized him from \$80 to \$110 per ton on the trees, yielding him from \$3 to \$7 a tree, according to age. Olive-growers in other sections of Southern California report equally good results.

To those who have not yet planted and propose doing so, the following suggestions are offered: Do not, under any circumstances, plant closer than thirty feet apart each way between rows. That will give forty-eight trees to the acre. Plant beans, peas, or other leguminous plants between the rows, never cereals, when some immediate return from the soil is desired. For oil purposes, plant the Razza, Rubia, Correggiolo, or Uvaria. Cuttings of these varieties, or many other excellent varieties, can be procured from any of the large olive nurseries of Southern California. For pickling purposes, plant the Columella, Manzanillo, Hispania, or other of the large varieties, concerning which information can be obtained from the nurserymen. If these varieties cannot be obtained in sufficient quantity, plan the old reliable Mission, for it will be found good stock to graft on at a later period, if so desired. Plant cuttings, but plant them in place at once; it will be found much less expensive. It is not necessary to nursery them in the climate of Southern California. Be careful to see that the workman planting them does so right end up. Mark each place where a cutting is planted with a strong stake, well-driven into the ground, so as not to run over the cutting with the cultivator. Plant them at a slight slant, a good inch below the surface of the soil, and, when possible, headed to the wind. Cuttings in proper condition and properly planted, will make a tree from four to five feet high, sometimes more, in three years from planting, if not allowed to sucker. Do not prune too high, it makes the tree top-heavy. There is no tree grown which responds with greater gratitude for a little care given it than the olive.

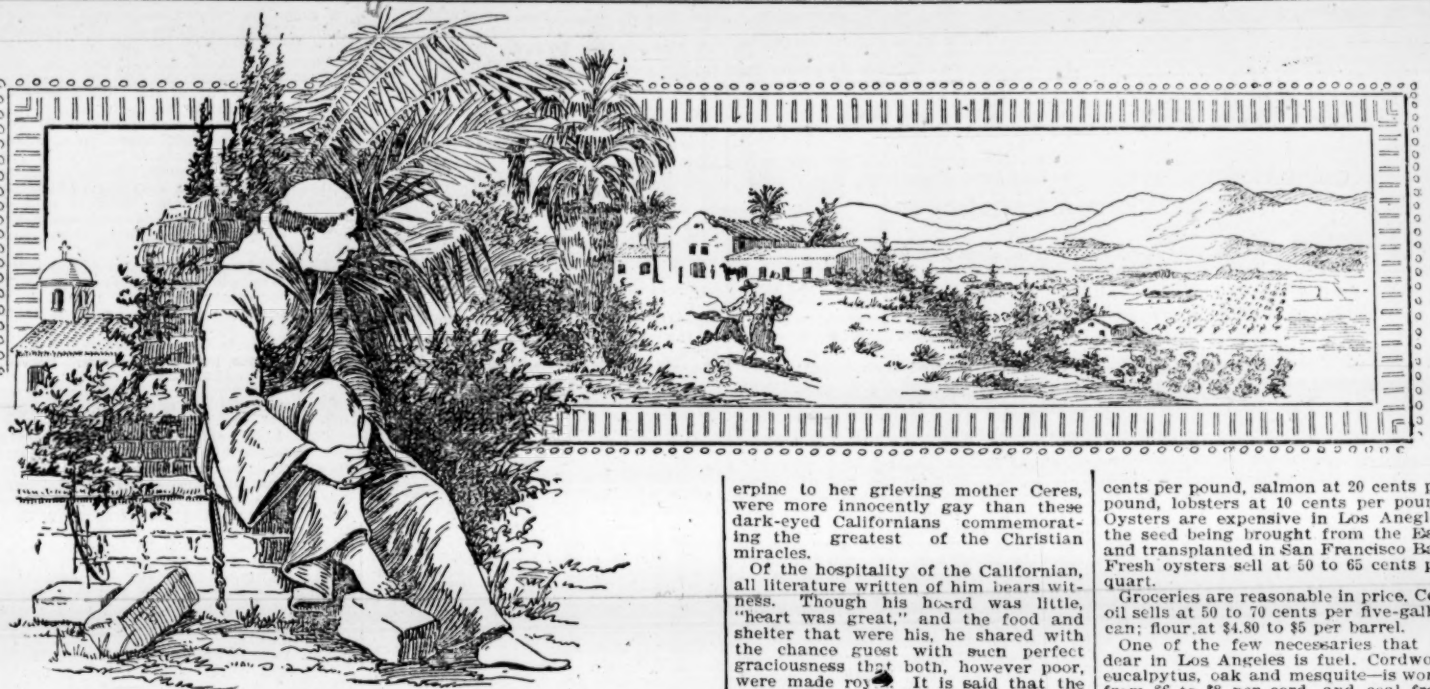
#### When to Fertilize.

[Colton News:] It has been a custom to select a suitable time in the winter when the other duties of the orchard were not demanding our entire attention, and give the trees an annual supply of plant food, in the way of a favored fertilizer. It has been considered not only convenient but best to furnish this at one time in known excess of the then demands of the tree. There is now a better understanding of the needs of our trees. In considering the orange there are times when there is a demand for all the energy available to carry the tree forward to fruitfulness. The vegetative processes of the tree are those the most easily supplied by the average processes of plant growth. It is in the tree's efforts to turn its fruit buds, the season of blossoming and setting its fruit, the ripening of its seeds and the season's forming the albumenoids, that are critical times in the tree's demand for strength. I consider the formation of fruit buds for each year's crop and the process of fruit-ripening, when the fruit is forming the albumenoids, the most complex and finished chemical structure of vegetative growth of the fruit takes place at about the same time. Those processes begin to develop at this time and later. The first application of fertilizers should be made at this time. It should be sufficient to maintain the vigor of the trees into the blossoming time. From the 1st of January to the first of the same month, the principal application should be made. The application will give strength to the tree to develop its best fruit buds, and help the tree to set its crop. It must be given to the tree at such a time, and in a condition calling upon the tree to give its least possible energy to set its benefit. The reason for this appears to be that, although the orange is called an evergreen, the shedding of its blossoms and small fruit make it almost deciduous. This we can readily believe, when we know that every blossom is composed of forty or more floral leaves, and, further, that wherever a blossom tends to fall the tree must form special cells before it is safe for the tree to dispose of the bloom; cells that protect it against a loss of sap food, and prevent there being a wound susceptible to become diseased. The tree is at this time unbalanced, sensitive and easily affected by climatic changes. The third fertilization is to forward the summer growth, and generally should be the lightest application of the season. The irrigating waters are apt to carry the plant food to the lower roots, and the summer application will give the near rootlets a temporary supply. In conclusion, I would advise the applications to be made in about the following percentages: October, 35 per cent.; January, 50 per cent.; June, 15 per cent.; special fertilizers to be supplied during the season to individual trees needing treatment.

#### Heavy Disappointment.

[Boston Traveler:] Mrs. Meyer. What's the trouble? Mrs. Schulz? You are in bad humor this morning. Mrs. Schulz. You see, my husband stayed at the club every night last week until after midnight. Last night I made up my mind to sit up, determined to give him a certain lecture when he got in late. And what do you think? The fool came home at 9 o'clock!





## BEFORE THE "GRINGO" CAME.

THE story of the pioneers who pushed their way across the Alleghenies and conquered the wilderness beyond, is one of the most romantic in the history of mankind. Such daring, hardship and endeavor the world never before saw, nor will ever again see. Those men, with the iron of old Viking ancestors in their blood, went forth, single-handed, to wrest from primal nature and fierce men and beasts the soil in which was to be planted the noblest civilization of the ages. Descendants of Puritans who sought the New World where they might worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences, or descendants of adventurers who desired to serve the devil unhampered by law and constabulary, both alike inherited stork qualities fitting them for their environments and the task they were to perform.

While these intrepid Saxons were slowly toiling westward, hewing down forests and building towns, a pastoral epic has been enacted upon the Pacific Coast as unlike the historical drama upon the other side of the American continent as the winter tempests of those northern lands were unlike the yellow sunlight of Southern California; and here, too, the pioneer was busy. In the veins of the pioneers of Old California was Castilian and Aragonese blood, which made the pastoral life they led a poem, of whose sentiment and harmony they were fully conscious.

Favored by the climate, hardship was a thing unknown to the pioneers from Spain and Old Mexico, for they came well equipped with seeds, implements and supplies, and the gentle Indians were their servitors in the house and field.

Much has been written of the priest, the vaquero and the Argonaut, but to the communities who dwell where they were once familiar figures, little survives to recall their times. They have become faint and misty shadows, almost as dim in the broad, practical glare of the new day as the legendary heroes who were their prototypes, and yet it has been but a single century since the beginning of that Acadian dream, the memory of which still lingers among the crumbling ruins of the mission churches, which were once the centers of social life in California.

The religion of the pioneers of the rugged northland partook of the severe and stern character of their natures; but Mother Church fostered the natural gaiety of the Spanish character, and looked kindly on the simple amusements of the olden time. The holiday season brings to mind some features of early social life as related by those who witnessed them, and who recall them as something gone forever, but fondly remembered.

It was at this season, oftentimes, that weddings were celebrated, and it was not uncommon to meet upon one of the roadways leading to the mission church a party of caballeros dressed in their most picturesque apparel, caracoling along through the white dust, plucking flowers from the roadside while in full career, engaging in mimic tournaments, and performing all these feats of skill which unconsciously shadowed forth the matchless Saracenic riders who taught their forefathers the art of horsemanship.

Perhaps the cavalcade had set forth from some hacienda twenty miles away, and before they started for the church, the bride, in her fine white muslin skirt spangled with gold and silver, her hair in a silken net, her round figure set off by a bright jacket

and adorned with strings of pearls, had been presented to the groom by her nearest male relative. During this greeting the señorita sat in the saddle, her foot, in its white satin shoe, depending from a stirrup-loop of gold or silver braid.

Often these wedding shoes were the handiwork of the groom himself, for several weeks before the ceremony he had been given the measure of his fair one's foot, and as a labor of love he had fashioned the shoes for the bride. Often, too, gay companies of riders would set forth for some ball of merry-making, mules from their homes, and once arrived, a wild scene of merriment ensued before they were invited to join the dancers. A mimic battle, in which egg shells filled with various colored, harmless liquids, as missiles, was sometimes a part of the programme, and all entered into the sport with the abandon of children.

The bullfight was a diversion of the native Californian which has been commented upon with unnecessary severity by the descendants of men to whom bear-baiting and cock-fighting were more common than football and other athletic amusements are nowadays. Those who have seen a bonafide bullfight and a match football game, are inclined to view the former as humane by comparison, and certainly it was not an inherent cruelty in the native Californian that made him love this form of sport.

There was in the Spanish character an enthusiasm for the spectacular that can hardly be appreciated by the more sluggish Saxon, and in the bullfight the spectacular and picturesque predominated. In the annals of one of the Spanish Governors an account of a fight between a bull and a grizzly, common then in this region, was a part of the entertainment given in his honor when he came from Mexico to assume his dignity. A magnificent bull was turned into the arena, and then a huge grizzly was led in by two vaqueros, who each, from their saddles, held a riata in such a way that the animal was between them under perfect control. How these vaqueros managed to tie these two fierce beasts together by a foot of each is not related, but it is simply stated that this was done, and then bull and grizzly were left to "fight it out."

At first the two merely looked at one another, but when the bull was prodded with a lance, he dashed upon the bear, and then began a contest which ended only when the bull stood over the dead body of his terrible antagonist.

In contrast with this diversion, is the harvest festival, and we see the priests, soldiers and neophytes, like the figures in one of the old Greek friezes, marching behind a cross formed of four golden sheaves. All joined in the harvest song, and all sought the church that they might give thanks for the bounty of the soil. There is something of pagan picturesqueness in this ceremonial, as in that celebrated on Good Friday, on the road between Carmel and Monterey, when twelve stations were established as proper places for religious worship, and the road was called Calvary.

It was at Easter that the full joyousness of the Spanish social life was seen at its best, and then were given such banquets and carnivals, and then were danced such minuets, "contradanzas" and "jotas" as thrill the blood yet of the aged dons and wrinkled and withered doñas, but to remember. Not even the happy Greeks, celebrating the return of golden-haired Pros-

erpine to her grieving mother Ceres, were more innocently gay than these dark-eyed Californians commemorating the greatest of the Christian miracles.

Of the hospitality of the Californian, all literature written of him bears witness. Though his board was little, "heart was great," and the food and shelter that were his, he shared with the chance guest with such perfect graciousness that both, however poor, were made royals. It is said that the Argonauts were the serpents of this primitive Eden. They taught the Californian to use locks on his doors and to drink bad whisky, along with other undesirable knowledge. Later came the practical, enterprising agriculturist and man of business, who turned the Eden into cultivated orchards, or parcelled it into town lots; and now those poetic days, so near in point of time, are seen as though down a long vista of centuries, although there are men still living who remember them well, and recount their incidents.

LOU V. CHAPIN

## SUBSISTENCE.

## COST OF LIVING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

ONE of the leading questions asked by Eastern people—especially those of moderate means—who are thinking of coming to settle in Southern California, is regarding the cost of living here. Many of those who know of California chiefly through the stories of early mining days, when wages for common labor were \$20 a day, and apples were sold at a dollar apiece, have an idea that living is very expensive here, as compared with the East. This is a mistake. In a general way, it may be said that there is no city in the United States where most of the necessities of life are more reasonable in price. The following quotations will give the Eastern inquirer a fair idea of what it costs to live here. In considering the prices, it should be remembered that these quotations were obtained from retail establishments on the 20th of December. The following are retail prices of fruit at this date:

	Cents.
Walnuts, per lb.	8@10
Oranges, per doz.	10@30
Bananas, per doz.	10@25
Guavas, per lb.	5
Almonds, per lb.	10@15
Apples, per lb.	3@5
Lemons, per doz.	10@15
Olives, per qt.	15@25
Grapes, per lb.	5
Pears, per lb.	4
Strawberries, per box.	10@20

During the season apricots and peaches retail at from 1 to 3 cents per pound. The following are quotations of vegetables:

	Cents.
Cauliflower, each	5
Celery, per bunch	5
Potatoes, per pound	1@1½
Green peas	5@10
Onions, per pound	3
Oyster plant, bunch	5
Cabbages, each	5
Potatoes, sweet, per pound	1½@2½
Tomatoes, per pound	3@5
Spinach, dozen bunches	20
Radishes, per bunch	5
Lettuce, three for	5
String beans, per pound	5@10
Beets, per pound	2
Egg plant, per pound	10
Turnips, per pound	2

The following prices of meats are all by the pound:

	Cents.
Porterhouse steak	15@20
Rib roast	10@15
Ham	13@14
Sirloin steak	12½
Roast pork	10@15
Lamb	12½
Round steak	10@12½
Lard	10
Mutton	10@12½

Poultry sells at 20 cents per pound for fowls, ducks and turkeys, dressed. Butter is selling at 25 cents to 30 cents per pound, according to quality. Eggs are now quoted at 25 to 30 cents per dozen, the average through the year being about 20 cents. Fish is plentiful all the year round, the ocean being less than twenty miles distant. Halibut, mackerel, rock cod and smelt sell at 10

cents per pound, salmon at 20 cents per pound, lobsters at 10 cents per pound. Oysters are expensive in Los Angeles, the seed being brought from the East and transplanted in San Francisco Bay. Fresh oysters sell at 50 to 65 cents per quart.

Groceries are reasonable in price. Coal oil sells at 50 to 70 cents per five-gallon can; flour at \$4.50 to \$5 per barrel.

One of the few necessities that is dear in Los Angeles is fuel. Cordwood eucalyptus, oak and mesquite—is worth from \$6 to \$8 per cord, and coal from \$8 to \$10 per ton. Coal oil is largely used for fuel; also a distillate, made from Los Angeles crude petroleum, which can be purchased at a very moderate price. While fuel is expensive, it should be remembered that, except for cooking purposes, it is only needed during rainy days, and for a few hours of the twenty-four during part of the year.

Lumber costs from \$16 to \$18 per thousand for rough pine; \$18 for rough redwood, and \$27.50 to \$35 for surfaced redwood. Pine is generally used for buildings, and redwood for interior finish. Houses may be built at from \$150 to \$250 per room.

Houses to rent are plentiful in Los Angeles just now. Five-room cottages, with bath and other modern improvements, may be rented, within two miles of the business center, at from \$15 to \$20 per month, including water. Many families rent rooms, which may be had for from \$5 per month upward. Boarding at the hotels, on the American plan, costs from \$1 to \$5 per day. In boarding-houses and private families good board and lodging may be had at from \$5 to \$10 per week. Restaurants are numerous in Los Angeles, and very reasonable in their charges. Meals may be had at all prices, from 15 cents upward.

Domestic servants receive from \$10 to \$25 per month. Japanese and Chinese boys are frequently utilized in this capacity, receiving about the same wages as girls.

Clothing and dry goods are reasonable in price. Business suits are made to order, at prices ranging from \$15 upward. Ready-made business suits may be purchased at from \$8 upward.

Furniture is cheap. It does not pay to bring furniture from the East, except in the case of family heirlooms, or articles that have a special value. Bedroom sets are sold in Los Angeles at from \$10 upward.

The retail stores of Los Angeles carry large and varied stocks of goods, of the latest designs and materials, at prices to suit all purses, so that the most critical shopper will find no cause for complaint.

## New Strawberry.

[The Azusa Pomotronic:] On no less authority than that of the veteran berry-grower of this valley, J. W. Marshall, is the Laxton Noble strawberry recommended as the most promising for future experimentation of all the new varieties. The Laxton Noble originated in England seven years ago, and is just being introduced into this section through the enterprise of Mr. Marshall. The new berry is destined as a strong, vigorous grower. It does well in soil where any berry will succeed, is the earliest of all and bears well. Mr. Pottsch of Anaheim has grown the berry seven to the pound and the average is twenty to the pound. This is the largest berry extant and the introducer of the variety recently sent Mr. Marshall some of the fruit and several thousand plants. Mr. Marshall found the largest specimens firm and solid clear to the center, and a rich red throughout. The fruit is so large, showy and luscious that it sells readily for 10 and 15 cents a basket at wholesale while other strawberries are selling slowly at 4 to 5 cents. We would advise all berry-growers to investigate the new berry and give it a trial.

## Bone as Grit.

[Exchange:] A box of hard ground bone of the fineness of wheat grains should be kept in the poultry yard where the hens can help themselves. The bone serves as grit and is also food, supplying lime for the shells of eggs, and also contain phosphoric acid in combination with the lime. The difference between oyster shells and ground bones is that the bones are digestible while the shells afford but little for the use of the fowls. It is not inferred that ground bone is a substitute for cut green bone, for such is not the case. Use the cut green bone but also grit, as it is the best of all materials.



## The Beet-Sugar Industry.

### COMPARISON OF THE WORLD'S PRODUCT WITH CALIFORNIA'S PRODUCT.

SO MUCH has been written and published about the beet-sugar industry before and since the Dingley protective tariff bill became a law, that it seems almost superfluous to say any more to a California audience. Since, however, the industry is of such vast importance to our agriculturists and to the country at large, and differs in so many respects from any other enterprise, inasmuch as it distributes money more evenly than most other undertakings, and puts it into the hands of that class of our people who for years have been so sadly neglected by the Goddess of Fortune, i. e., the farming community, a further array of facts and figures upon the subject will be beneficial, especially to distant readers.

The most surprising feature about the industry to men versed in the sugar business, is that our American people, keen, sharp and far-seeing as they are, did not protect this industry during the past fifty years, especially when the example was set for them by Germany, France, Russia, Austria and the smaller principalities of Europe, which, for years, have carefully nursed and fostered the beet-sugar industry by government bounties and protective tariffs, thus appreciating the vast importance to the agricultural interests of their respective countries. Even yet bounties are paid by the German government to the sugar-producers, although Germany produces annually over one million tons more beet-sugar than she consumes, the bulk of which comes to this country, while our money goes out to enrich the German farmer at the expense of our own.

The best evidence of how sadly America, the greatest sugar-consumer and smallest beet-sugar producer in the world, has neglected this industry, is shown in the block tables below, giving the production and consumption of beet-sugar throughout the world during the years 1894, 1895 and 1896, the figures having been obtained from government statistics:

It is the general belief that a protective tariff benefits the manufacturer only, and that the farmer is excluded from, and does not participate in, those benefits. The following correct statement will conclusively show the fallacy of such belief:

The establishment of a beet-sugar plant of 700 tons per day capacity will require a capital of not less than \$550,000. It should turn out from 70,000 tons of beets, averaging 15 per cent. of sugar in the beets, and allowing 3 per cent. loss in the manufacture, 8400 tons of white granulated sugar, or 16,800,000 pounds, on which, by proper management, an average net profit of 1 cent per pound should be made, or \$168,000, which would be 19.1 per cent. on the capital of \$850,000 invested. Surely not an excessive interest on an investment of such magnitude, and considering the risks to be taken in the business.

Now, we will take the case of the downtrodden and ever-complaining farmer, who is supposed to do nothing but work, and who raises the sugar beets for the so-called monopolist, who makes all the money by this protective tariff. The farmer rents forty acres, plants them to beets under contract with the factory; knows what he receives for his crop before he plants; has his market close to his land; does not depend on any middle man, nor upon the fluctuation of the market; but hauls his crop to the factory and gets his contracted price for it in hard cash, in four to five months from the time of planting. Here are the figures of the farmer's investment and respective profits and the interest derived therefrom:

Rental of 40 acres.....	\$ 450
Horses, tools, implements, shack, etc.....	1570
Total Investment.....	\$2000
He realizes from 40 acres of beets at 11 tons per acre, 440 tons of 15 per cent. beets at \$4.25.....	\$1870
Cost of production.....	880
Net profit.....	\$ 990

Or 49½ per cent. on the amount invested, as against the manufacturer, who invests \$850,000 and makes 19.1 per cent. And yet we continually hear that the manufacturer makes all

the money, while the farmer gets little or nothing.

These reports, however, are generally spread by that class of so-called farmers and rural statesmen who most of the time rest on a eucalyptus log and regulate the affairs of the nation with their equally weary neighbors of like propensities, at the same time doing the stick-whittling act; forgetting that in this industry, as well as in all others, success can only be achieved and money accumulated by labor, skill and enterprise.

That the beet-sugar industry is a great boon to the industrious and intelligent farmer, and brings cheer, comfort and happiness to his fireside, is a well-established fact.

Statistics show that the United States is the world's greatest consumer of sugar, having consumed one-third of the entire world's production in 1894, and has produced but 15 per cent. of the amount of home consumption. This country affords a market for over two million tons per annum, which is supplied, with the exception of about three hundred and fifty thousand tons, by foreign importation.

The world's consumption of sugar is increasing at the rate of 233,000 tons per annum, and is dependent on the sugar beet, principally, to supply this increased demand, as the production of sugar from cane is nearly at a standstill, having increased but 335,600 tons from 1885 to 1892, while the production of sugar from beets has increased during the same period 1,275,469 tons.

The world's production of cane sugar for 1895 was 3,125,000 tons, while that from the beet was 4,975,000 tons, showing that 1,850,000 more tons was produced from the beet than from cane.

California, and especially Southern California, is preëminently superior in all natural advantages for the establishment of the beet-sugar industry; and the fact that new factories are being erected and in contemplation by sugar men is evidence that her peculiarly favorable climatic condition and soils are being appreciated by far-seeing investors.

There are at present four beet-sugar factories in California, two in Southern California and two in the northern part of the State—at Alvarado, in Alameda county, and at Watsonville, in Santa Cruz county. The southern factories are located at Chino, in San Bernardino county, and at Alamitos, on the line of Los Angeles and Orange counties, about twenty-five miles from Los Angeles city.

The Chino factory siled, during the season of 1897, 98,742 tons of beets, yielding nearly twenty-five million pounds of sugar, about \$410,000 being paid to farmers for beets. The Alamitos factory commenced operations in July last, and averaged during the season a little over the normal capacity of 350 tons of beets daily. The product of 3000 acres was worked up, yielding 20,000 tons of beets, from which about six million pounds of sugar was made.

In addition to the above-named factories, two others, of great capacity, are now in course of construction, one at Hueneme, in Ventura county, with a capacity of 1000 tons of beets a day, to begin with, and an ultimate capacity of 2000 tons. The other, which will be still larger, is at Salinas, in Monterey county.

Other beet-sugar projects are under consideration, and the present year will see the commencement of work on several new factories in Southern California.

### SMALL FRUITS.

ONE of the profitable branches of horticulture in Southern California is the raising of small fruits. Especially is this the case where the farmer has "a large family of small children," who can attend to the picking of the berries, which is the chief item of expense.

The strawberry leads among small fruits in Southern California. Strawberries are in the market in Los Angeles all the year round. Large quantities of strawberries are shipped east. The leading strawberry-growing sections are around Azusa, in the San Gabriel Valley, and at Gardena, between Los Angeles and Redondo Beach. From Azusa nearly five hundred thousand pounds of strawberries have been shipped in five months, between March and August. At Gardena a specialty is made of strawberry shipments during the fall and earlier winter months, at which time good prices are received. From 200 to 600 pounds are shipped daily from Gardena, during the season. About one hundred and fifty acres of land are at present devoted to the industry, and the business is likely to increase. During the season, three years ago, the growers formed an association, through which the marketing was done. The proceeds of the sales were divided among the growers, according to the quantities of berries furnished by each. This plan proved unsatisfactory, for the grower furnishing a superior quality of fruit got no more per box for his product than did other growers. Since then, nearly all the marketing has been accomplished through one grower, who receives the berries at the railway station near the fields where they were grown, and attends to the details of selling them at the distant points of consumption. The aim of the producers is, so far as possible, to get the berries

to grow in winter, and not to force their growth in summer. For eastern shipments only firm berries are selected. They are sent in pint boxes, for the reason that they stand the journey better when put up in that size, and also because they seem to sell better that way. They are shipped in refrigerator crates, 105 boxes to a crate. This style of crate also preserves the fruit from intense cold. Berries sent to Chicago two years ago arrived there when the temperature was 40 and 45 deg. Fahr. below zero and no complaint was made regarding their condition.

The producers have been receiving during the past month from 8 to 11 cents per pint, the fruit retailing in New York and Chicago at from 20 to 40 cents per pound. The retail price of strawberries in Los Angeles varies from 5 to 15 cents per box, of one pound, according to the season. Of late some improved varieties of berry have been introduced, which command a higher price.

The blackberry thrives and bears heavy crops throughout Southern California. It is not uncommon to see vines covered with berries at Christmas. Large quantities of blackberries are raised in the Vernon section, within the city limits of Los Angeles. A plot of blackberries, set eight feet each way, 680 hills to the acre, has produced as much as from fifty to seventy-five pounds of berries per hill, or 47,000 pounds to the acre, which, at 4 cents per pound, would give a gross yield of \$680 per acre.

The raspberry is a native fruit in California, three species being found growing wild, but no attempt has been made to improve them. Cultivated raspberries are on the market in Los Angeles during the greater part of the year. The Cuthbert and Hansell are among the most popular of the red varieties. In the warmer regions raspberries grow best where they have some shade.

The currant has not yet been raised on a commercial scale in Southern California. It thrives best near the coast. The currants consumed in this section are imported from the northern part of the State.

The Logan berry, a sort of cross between the raspberry and the blackberry, which grows on a trailing vine, and produces immense crops, has been introduced in Southern California during the past year, and promises to become popular. This berry, which originated in Santa Cruz county, makes a fine jelly. It is eaten when fresh, with sugar.

Gooseberries are raised on a small scale, but the large ripe English gooseberry, which sometimes attains the size of a prune, has not yet been grown in Southern California on a commercial scale, or in any part of the State. The chief obstacle to the growth of this berry is its liability to mildew.

Prominent among the small fruits in Southern California is the guava. It grows on an evergreen bush, which sometimes attains a height of from six to ten feet. The variety chiefly raised in Southern California is the strawberry guava. The fruit needs an almost frostless climate, and does well in the coast section. The chief center of culture at present being around San Diego Bay. Hitherto, the guava has been almost exclusively raised between other fruit trees, but it would do better by itself. The celebrated imported guava jelly is made from the lemon guava, a yellow variety, growing on a shrub which sometimes reaches a height of twenty feet.

The dewberry, huckleberry and cranberry have not yet been raised in Southern California on a commercial scale.

A favorite method of raising berries in Southern California is to plant them between orchard trees, while the trees are young, by which means a revenue is obtained before the trees come into full bearing.

### Remembered the Name.

[Kansas City Journal:] Some of the society people of Atchison are telling an Ingalls story which, though undoubtedly untrue, loses none of its cleverness on that account. One of the Ingalls girls, who is alleged to be very choice of her company and very proud of her father, recently attended a semi-public dance. In the course of the evening she was approached by an Atchison young man, the son of a grocery keeper, who had known her from infancy, though not intimately. He asked her for a dance, when she replied as she drew back, a little superciliously:

"I think you are the son of our grocery keeper, but I infer that you do not know me. I am a daughter of the Hon. John J. Ingalls."

"Ingalls? Ingalls?" musily inquired the young grocerymen: "where have I heard that name before? Oh, yes, I remember now; your father was the man who reported the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight."

### Bad for Both.

[Pittsburgh Dispatch:] There was once an Irishman who had a face that, as one of his friends once remarked, was "an offense to the landscape." Next to his homeliness, his poverty was the most conspicuous thing about him. Hence the unsympathetic comment of a neighbor.

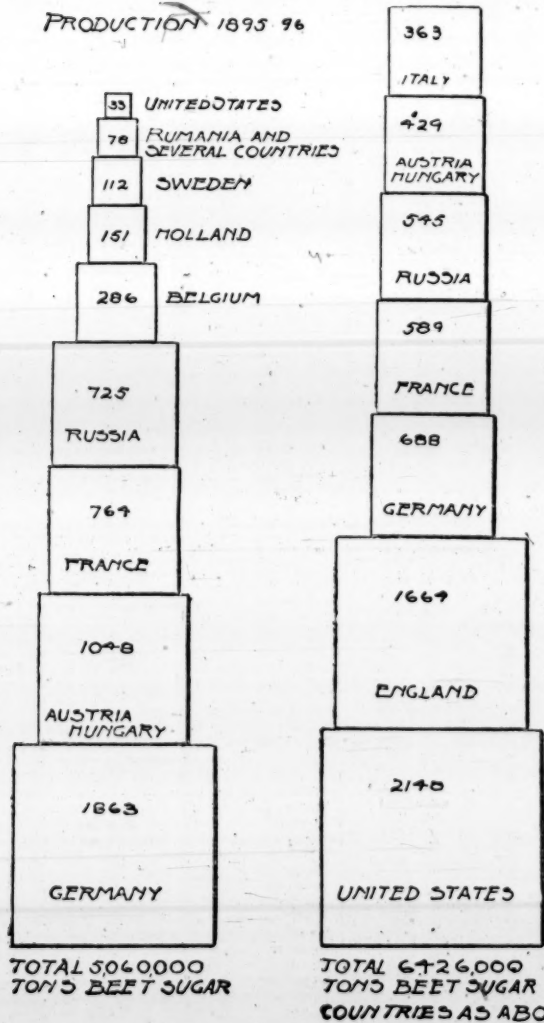
"How are ye, Pat?" he said. "Mighty bad," was the reply; "sure 'tis starvation that's starin' me in the face."

"Is that so?" rejoined his friend. "Sure it can't be very pleasant for ayther of yez."

### BEET SUGAR STATISTICS

CONSUMPTION 1897-98

PRODUCTION 1895-96





## Our Water Supply.

MATURED VIEWS OF THE CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER COMPANY.

*An Authorized Statement.*

**W**ITHIN the present year the question of public or private operation of the waterworks system which shall supply Los Angeles will come up for consideration. Under the terms of the contract made in 1868 the improvements in the system which the growth of the intervening period has demanded will become a subject for determination, both as to their identity and their value. The contract provides a method whereby the parties to the compact may proceed to an amicable adjustment of the interests of both parties in plain terms. Until the expiration of the contract period any action tending to force a previous adjustment of the questions involved is not only ill advised, but illegal.

From time to time during the past ten years, and especially upon the occasions of the recurrence of political campaigns, the "water question," upon one pretext or another, has been made more or less of an "issue." The question of "rates" or the "grasping proclivities" of the company, or the fear of inability to ultimately reach an amicable settlement of the rights of the contracting parties, or some other real or imaginary cause, has given impetus to the zeal of aspiring politicians, and has been made an excuse for an annual excitement about the whole question. By some an immediate arbitration of the matters in interest has been urged, while by others the plan of constructing a parallel system has met with favor. Careful and conservative citizens, however, who are not allied with political machines nor cliques, and who have looked at the questions involved from a purely business standpoint, have become allied with neither the advocates of the one nor the other of

on tribunal of high authority in America, and the decisions have uniformly been in the negative. The precedents thus established are based, it would seem, upon sound reasoning and equity to both parties, particularly when the contract relationship guarantees to the city the right to regulate water rates. Any attempt to contravene this well-settled policy by this municipality, even though funds were voted for the construction of a new system, would

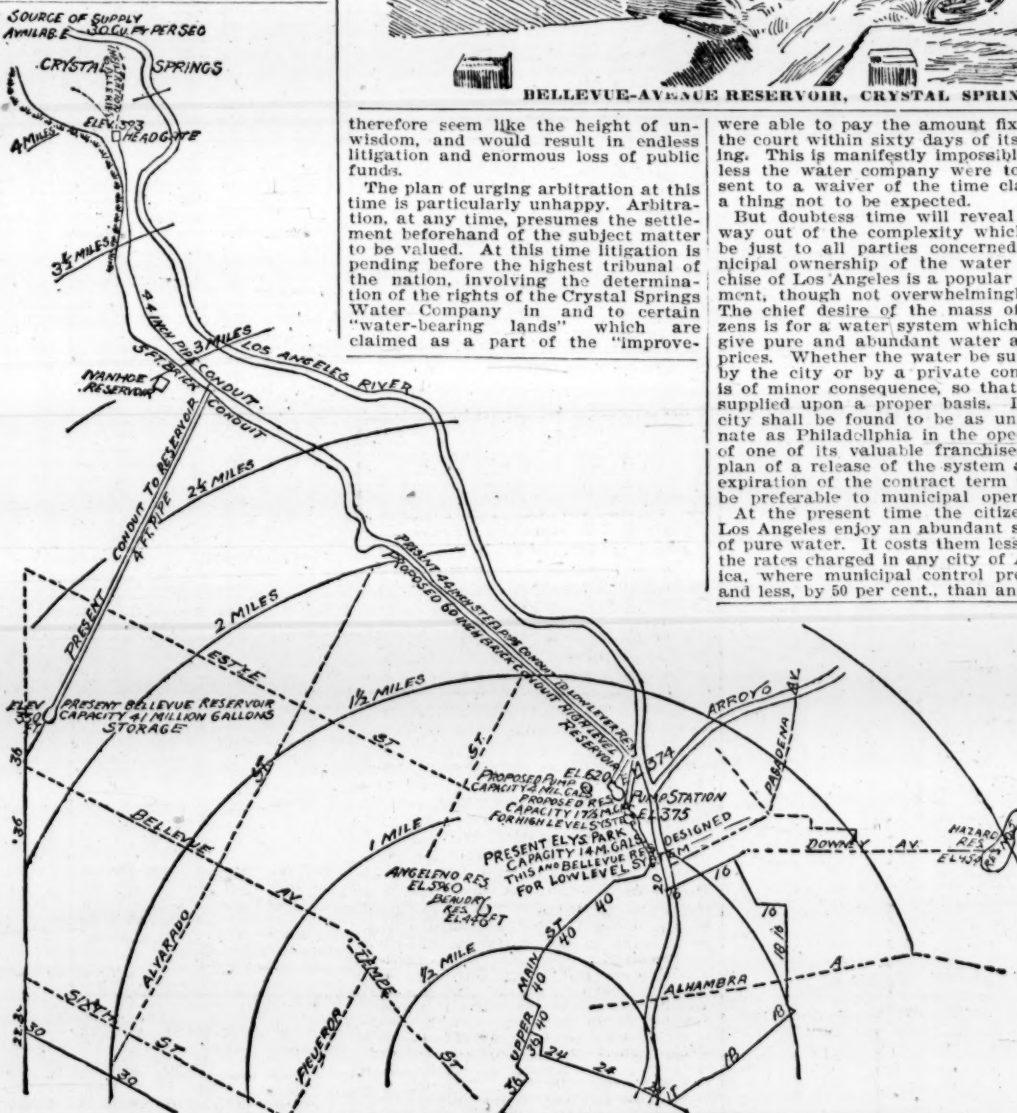
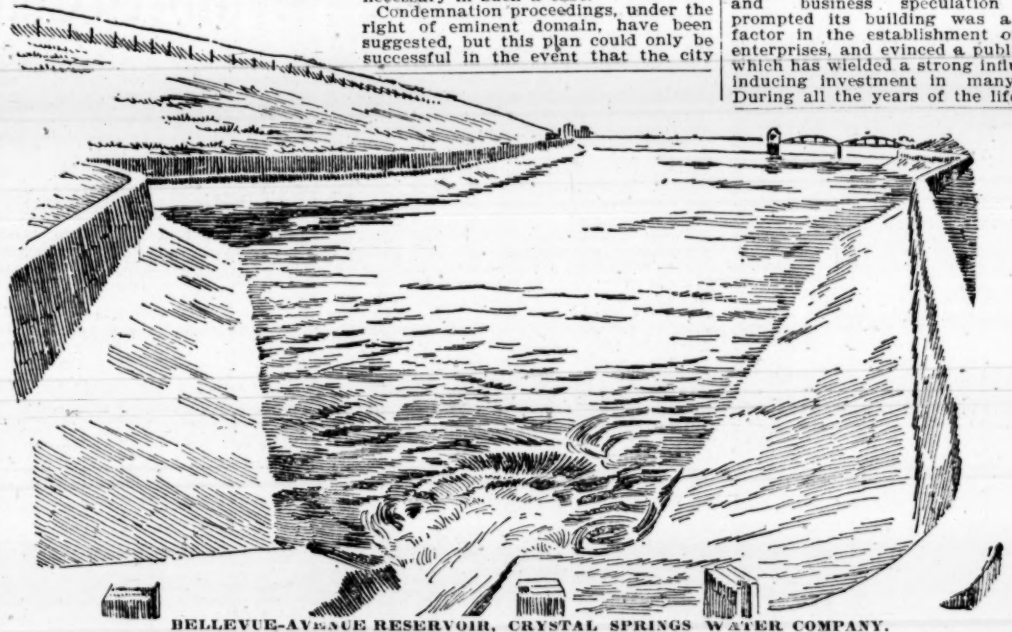
lands are a part of the "improvements" contemplated by the contract, and should be paid for. Until, however, this latter question is determined, arbitration is impossible, as is also the proposition of purchase outright. In short, no step can be taken toward the settlement of the contract relationship until the subject matter to be affected is settled upon. Any segregation of the properties involved would result in the devaluation of so much as was left out of consideration—an entertainment which the company will not consent to.

It is a primary requisite to arbitration at any time, either now or next year, that it shall be by the formal consent of both parties. There are difficulties enough beyond this achievement. It is a question as to whether the Council agreeing to arbitration can make its purpose effectual by guaranteeing that a subsequent Council will carry out its agreement. Then comes the further difficulty of payment. If the money shall be raised in advance of arbitration, how much shall be raised? If it is not so raised, what assurance has the water company that the citizens will vote the necessary bonds to meet the obligation? A two-thirds majority of the vote cast is necessary in such a case.

Condemnation proceedings, under the right of eminent domain, have been suggested, but this plan could only be successful in the event that the city

city enjoys under the present lease with the water company, without the expenditure of one penny, and wholly exempt from the proposition of subjecting the system to the dangers which have made the department of public schools odious.

In considering the water question, heretofore, there has been a manifest disposition to regard the water company in the light of a public enemy, in some quarters, and to proceed with a high-handed disregard for its rights in the premises. The proposition to parallel the present system is sanctioned by a spirit of injustice, as is also the proposition to condemn the plant for the public use. The fact that this great system has been built up and developed by men who have been identified with the growth and development of Los Angeles for a long term of years is too often lost sight of, and the service which these men have rendered in furthering every interest vital to the city has been willfully forgotten. The present water system of this city is the result of far-sighted sagacity and enterprise. Its lines were laid in advance of the city's growth, and were perched upon a hypothesis then problematical. The spirit of liberality and business speculation which prompted its building was a potent factor in the establishment of many enterprises, and evinced a public spirit which has wielded a strong influence in inducing investment in many lines. During all the years of the life of the



MAP OF CRYSTAL SPRINGS WATER COMPANY SYSTEM.

these proposed plans. They have looked carefully into the matter and have been able to see that the termination of the contract period will be beset with enough difficulties to overcome, without embarrassing the situation further by hasty action.

The question of the right of a municipality to construct a parallel system has in the past been the subject of judicial determination before more than

ments" of the water company for which it will ask remuneration under the terms of the contract. Manifestly no settlement of the vexed question is possible without first determining this litigation. If this tract is really a portion of the system upon which the city depends for its water supply, and if the water company has a clear title thereto, as would seem from its long possession and appropriation, then these

upon the Pacific Coast enjoys. Over one hundred and fifty gallons per day are furnished for every member of the population. Notwithstanding this low rate and liberal allowance, the city receives absolutely free of charge all the water required for fire, sewer and school purposes, for fountains, street sprinkling and for public parks. All this, it should be borne in mind, the

contract, now about to expire, the company has run a little ahead of the actual demands of the city's development, and has spared no pains nor expense to attain the highest possible efficiency. Every feature of the system represents the most serviceable material and mode of construction obtainable. Notwithstanding the unusually large area, for a city of its size, covered by Los Angeles, and, too, in spite of the widely differing attitudes, the service for all purposes never fails.

The source of the supply of water for the city system is found in Crystal Springs, from which the company takes its name, which are located about six miles from the city, upon the Los Feliz Rancho. This spring water comes from the snow of the mountain ranges, and bursts forth from the gravelly soil, pure and uncontaminated by either animal or vegetable decay. It is gathered by a system of open-jointed pipes and conducted thence to the reservoirs nearer in. Bellevue avenue reservoir, the largest in the system, holds 41,000,000 gallons, while Buena Vista, next in size, holds 14,000,000 gallons. In all seven reservoirs are required. The pipes from the water-bearing lands are constructed in the most substantial manner. They are vitrified, and constitute a triple system, which, together, supplies 15,000,000 gallons of water daily, they being of twenty-four, twenty and sixteen-inch diameters, laid in pairs at a depth of about twenty feet. The main conduit from the ganglion system is of masonry and forty-inch iron pipe, and has a daily capacity of 24,000,000 gallons. Bellevue and Buena Vista reservoirs are supplied from this source, and at the latter site is the pumping plant for the hill system, having a daily capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. The elevated portions of the city in the Second and Third wards, are supplied with water altogether from this station, the water being stored in two reservoirs located at a lower level. Beaudry reservoir, at Pearl and College streets, has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons. Angeleño Heights reservoir is located beyond the Sisters' Hospital, at an elevation of 345 feet above the datum plane of the city. The hill districts of the First and Ninth wards are supplied from springs owned by the company in the Arroyo Seco near Garvanza. This supply is stored in the Hazard reservoir, and is augmented in time of need by pumps drawing 700,000 gallons daily from the Hazard Springs.

Water for consumption along the lower levels of the city is supplied through two separate systems, each fed by a thirty-inch main, one leading from Bellevue and one from Buena Vista reservoir. These mains are connected by a twenty-four-inch main along Seventh street from Hoover to Broadway, and so arranged as to afford an unfailing supply in any event, either by one or the other, or both lines together. In all 355 miles of mains are used in the city.



## The Citrus-Fruit Industry.

LESSONS OF THE YEAR TO ORANGE GROWERS OF CALIFORNIA.

**CLIMATIC ZONES.** The season of 1897-98 is demonstrating the necessity of an exhaustive study and delineation of the climatic zones suitable to orange culture.

Areas where the range of temperature falls to dangerous points, and where topographical conformations allow the accumulation of vast strata of cold air, and proven to be unsuitable and unprofitable for the growth of citrus fruits. These questionable areas are found in all the orange-growing section of California. Recent experiments demonstrate that the temperature of an orchard can be raised several degrees by artificial control, thus reducing the danger at critical times. While fruiting orchards may be temporarily benefited by these special means, it is unsafe to rely upon them as a means to extend the growth of new orchards in doubtful localities. Such areas must finally be eliminated from the citrus industry, and only that acreage utilized giving the greatest possible safety from the injurious effects of cold.

From these better areas, those having soil conditions capable to maintain, and produce citrus fruits of undoubted excellence, should be reclaimed.

**ADAPTABILITY OF VARIETIES.** We should now acquire a knowledge of the adaptability of the leading orchard varieties and the areas best suited to their perfect fruit production. Few varieties can be planted over large sec-

elos and other varieties of oranges, one-half, or fifty square miles, are probably occupied by the Riverside navel. There must soon be an output of citrus fruits of at least an average of one and one-half boxes per tree, amounting to 30,000 cars, one-half of the output being navels. Should the production equal one car per acre, as some hopeful orchardists claim it will, the navel output will reach the colossal production of 9,000,000 boxes per annum, and the total citrus production will amount to 12,000,000 boxes, from the present planting of citrus trees.

**MARKETING.** The marketing of this product must be accomplished in not to exceed 200 days, without the adoption of systems of cold storage. Allowing the lower estimate of 30,000 cars as the normal output of the future, and 15,000 cars of navels as the probable fruitage of that variety, it will necessitate the disposal and consumption of 75 cars of navels per day, and 150 cars per day of all varieties. The shipments of the Southern California Fruit Exchange for the season of 1896-7—a normal season without frost—was, for January, 20 per cent. of the crop entrusted to their care; February, 23 per cent.; March, 22 per cent.; April, 15 per cent. The shipments before January were 8 per cent., and the shipments after April were 12 per cent. As will be seen, the three months of January, February and March bore the burden of the marketing impulse. During these ninety days 65 per cent. of the fruit was placed to be consumed during the

and efficient distribution of our orchard products.

**COMPETITION.** Our principal source of competition will be Florida, whose groves are fast being restored, the season's output being now estimated by E. A. Morris at 500,000 boxes, while the next season's forecast is 1,500,000 boxes. The product of Florida will replace in the eastern markets the influx of foreign fruit, and, so far, will aid California by substituting American for foreign-grown fruit, and be a means of unifying the national citrus interests. Another source of competition is the fostering by the Department of Agriculture of a national fruit-growing impulse to extend to the utmost the production of hardy fruits. These fruits, while educating the people to consume the vast orchard products of the East, do, in their season, tend to displace the citrus fruits. Every year adds to the domain of these immense productions. Single States are now producing more than the entire nation produced a few years since.

**INDIVIDUAL CONSUMPTION.** How far the citrus fruits of California can meet the national taste and stimulate an increased demand for our fruit foods is a matter of calculation. The dietary customs of a people can be modified and changed. A knowledge of the orange as a health food will aid in extending a permanent market demand. Our bureau of education has largely dwelt with land values and orchard profits, enlisting a constituency to purchase our products, rather than to consume their products. We must now foster by education and by the excellence of all our orchard fruits an individual desire to partake of the bounty of our harvests. We must aid in the distribution of all our orchard products: the olive, fig, prune, raisin and the semi-tropic nuts, throughout the eastern markets. No single product will bring the highest success. The accumulated excellence of all our varied products will be our reputation which will carry to every home however humble a joy, and receive a welcome.

WILLIAM C. FULLER.

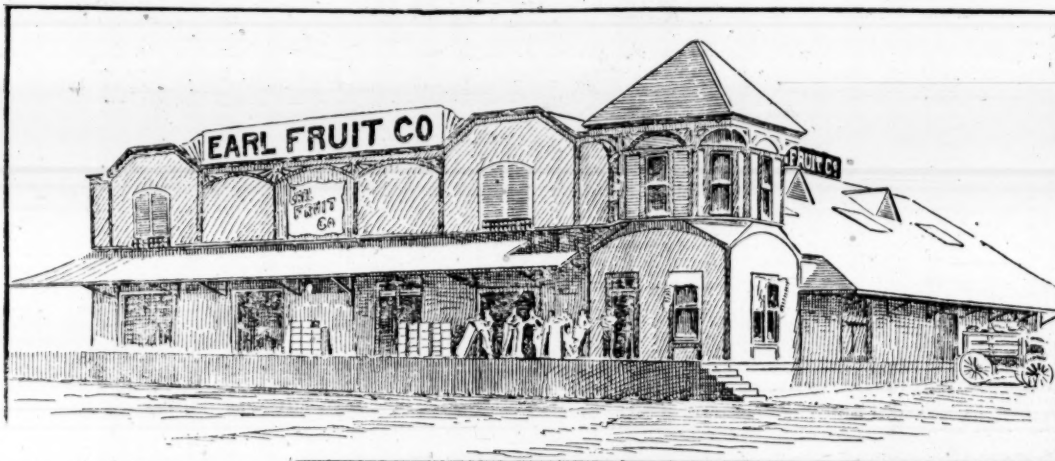
## Southern California Fruit Exchange.

WORKING PLAN OF THE CO-OPERATIVE SYSTEM DESCRIBED.

**NEXT** in importance to the problem of successfully raising fruits is that of packing and marketing them. The latter involves a knowledge of the best methods of gathering, curing, shipping, selling and collecting the returns for the crop. Obviously, any degree of inefficiency in this regard will, to that extent, render futile the best efforts and highest intelligence of the orchardist, judging the enterprise from a commercial point of view. It is to

crop only came after untold loss to them through the bad faith, or bad judgment of distant consignees, who had no further interest in the industry than that of gathering to themselves all the proceeds that the traffic would bear. It was no uncommon thing, under that system, or rather lack of system, to learn of the receipts by a grower for his entire year's crop on a large acreage, of a few dollars only, or even a few postage stamps. In one case a Riverside grower received from his broker, after the marketing of the entire crop of eighty acres of oranges, a statement indicating indebtedness to the former in the sum of \$90. Fruit-growing in this section was in a demoralized condition; investments yielded no profit, ruinous competition made impossible united study of its requirements, and little or no headway was made in the industry save to demonstrate the possibilities of California's soil and climate and the superiority of the product.

The first positive step in advance was taken when the cooperative idea, first became the ruling principle in disposing of the crop, upon a comprehensive plan, in 1893. Out of that beginning has grown a present efficient organization, which handles about one-third of the citrus fruits of California, and



PACKING-HOUSE AT RIVERSIDE.

tions, comprising a variety of soils and varied climatic conditions, and maintain a uniform quality of growth and fruitage. Our popular varieties are of such sensitive growth and fruitage that the greatest care must be taken to make the orchard environment as perfectly adapted to their growth as possible. Few orchards possess those qualities and location that can conduce to even good fruitage of varieties that differ materially in their growth and inherent fruit tendency.

The mixed orchard is usually a mixed quality of excellence, while uniform block culture gives the best results.

**READJUSTMENT OF VARIETIES.** There has been no consistent consideration or effort to regulate the past or future planting of varieties. This neglect is seen in the indiscriminate extension of the orchard areas planted to the navel. The area of this meritorious variety has been multiplied without question. The tendency has been to rebud every orchard variety to the navel, and make, if possible, the citrus industry of California a navel proposition. As a result, we have a preponderance of this one variety, with a feeling of antipathy against the seedling and other more resistant types.

It is apparent that the navel cannot meet all the market demands. The best qualities of the navel are developed in such sizes that it must outrank the seedling in price, necessitating the growth of other varieties to supplement the navel in size as well as in their season of ripening. Other varieties must extend to its fullest limit the season of profitable citrus culture, and afford a cheaper orange than the navel to a large class of consumers.

**PRODUCTION.** There is no accurate census of citrus trees now in orchard form. Estimates as to their number vary from a total of 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 trees, or from a solid orchard, 100 trees to the acre, of from 78 to 125 square miles. Assuming that 6,000,000 trees is a fair estimate of the present plantings of all varieties of citrus fruits, a block of land ten miles square would contain all the citrus fruit trees now planted in California. Of this area, deducting lemons, limes, pom-



GRADING AND PACKING ORANGES IN THE EARL FRUIT COMPANY'S WAREHOUSE.

months following. At the same ratio, with a crop of 15,000 cars of navels and 30,000 cars as a total output, the daily delivery of navels in the height of the season will be 108 cars, and the total sale of citrus fruits will equal a daily output of 316 cars.

With a car to the acre and 8,000,000 trees, our daily output in the height of the season would be nearly six hundred cars. These possible productions, should the acreage of citrus fruits increase, will call for the united efforts of our transportation companies and the highest executive ability in our exchanges to devise systems of rapid

the solution of this latter proposition that the Southern California Fruit Exchange, organized in 1893, addresses itself.

It is true that the individual and auction systems have their champions, but it is only right that the cooperative system should be impartially described for the information of all concerned.

For many years the growers of oranges and lemons in this part of the State were heedless of the advantages of businesslike management in disposing of their crop. Organization for the purpose of cooperative control of the

which has greatly stimulated the industry. That idea has resulted in uniting the intelligence of the chief growers of the State in a study of every phase of the subject; and not only has the orchardist improved in his methods of production, but the results of his enterprise have been made more sure and more profitable.

For the first two years of the life of this organization the management was content to confine its sphere of action to a control of the method of gathering, to the maintenance of the integrity of the standard of brands adapted, to partial control of the quantity of fruit sent

EARL FRUIT COMPANY'S PACKING-HOUSE, COVINA.



to a given market within a given time, and to the collection of accounts. Consignments were made "f. o. b. California." The experience of these two years suggested the evolution of the system, which has resulted in the plan now in vogue. Great saving resulted to the producer by this method, and the standard of excellence of the California product came to be more fully recognized as superior to all others. Still, however, the mistaken policy of trusting consignments to indifferent brokers continued to entail disappointment and loss. The new plan was well enough as far as it went, but that it did not go far enough became more and more apparent.

In 1895 the Southern California Fruit Exchange was incorporated, its prospective functions being to supervise the fruit industry, through cooperation, in all of its various aspects. The system of indiscriminate consignments to agents was at once abandoned, and the new corporation placed its own salaried representatives in the principal markets. Since then consignments are made by this organization to itself. Thus the cooperative idea is logically carried out, so far as the membership goes, in the citrus fruit interests of this part of the State. The whole body becomes one commercial unit in the transaction of all the steps devolving upon any great commercial entity. Brands of fruit are carefully guarded, sales are negotiated, through appointed salesmen, shipments made and accounts controlled and collected. In this systematic way the highest possible efficiency is given to every effort of the producer, while the consumer is at the same time protected. No glut of a given market, with loss entailed by delayed sales, is possible, and no loss through bad faith or bad judgment of a packer affects any other individual than himself. By this means the best prices are realized. In the management of accounts and credits the record of the past year, in which a business of \$1,500,000 was done at a loss of only \$300, speaks for itself. Such perfection of service in handling so large a volume of business can scarcely be paralleled.

Under its present membership the Southern California Fruit Exchange represents the interests of the following bodies: Riverside Fruit Exchange, Riverside; San Bernardino County Fruit Exchange, Colton; Duarte-Monrovia Fruit Exchange, Duarte; San Antonio Fruit Exchange, Pomona; Semi-Tropic Fruit Exchange, Los Angeles; Orange County Fruit Exchange, Orange; San Diego County Fruit Exchange, San Diego; Queen Colony Fruit Exchange, Corona; Ontario-Cucamonga Fruit Exchange, North Ontario; Azusa-Covina-Glendora Fruit Exchange, Azusa, and Santa Barbara Lemon-Growers' Exchange, Santa Barbara.

The main offices of the exchange are in Los Angeles, the general officers,

aside from the board of directors, being: President and general manager, A. H. Naftzger; vice-president, F. G. Story; secretary, R. H. Wilkinson.

Salesmen are maintained at Denver, Wichita, Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Memphis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, Buffalo, Waterloo, Des Moines, Washington, D. C.; Portland, Or.; Seattle and San Francisco. A general traveling representative has immediate supervision of these agencies. Besides these, regular auction sales are held at Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and San Francisco.

Though this organization has for its primary object the handling of citrus fruits, it has at times cared for deciduous fruits and nuts in the eastern markets. Of its agents in the field many are employed the year around. A movement is on foot looking to the utilization of its machinery in handling the product controlled by various other exchanges which represent other classes of products. Of the enormous citrus crop of the State this year, the organization will market about one-third, or, approximately, 4000 carloads. Its transactions will reach \$2,500,000.

#### Walnut-growers' Exchange.

Another corporative organization which has proved itself very useful is the Los Nietos and Rancho Walnut-growers' Association of Rivera. Its field of activity embraces the leading walnut-growing district of the State. By its study of the eastern market, control of methods of gathering, cleaning and sacking the crop, it has done much to raise the standard of the product for the entire industry. In its method of disposing of the crop it has pursued much the same plan which has been found efficient by the citrus-fruit-growers' associations.

Experience has taught the members of this organization the superiority of the soft-shelled nut over the hard shells, which were first planted, both as a producer and as merchantable product. In view of this fact an influence in the direction of planting the more desirable variety has been exerted and with manifestly beneficial results. Nearly all of the orchards now being planted are of the soft-shell variety, and in many cases the hard shells are being dug up, or soft shells planted between the rows of old trees.

The transactions of this exchange for 1897-98 will reach \$150,000. About 20,000 sacks will be handled, representing the product of 4000 acres.

#### Deciduous-Fruit-Growers' Organization.

At present no general organization of the deciduous-fruit growers of Southern California has been so far completed as to enter upon its sphere of usefulness. There is, however, a preliminary organization in the field which has felt the pulse of the industry regarding the ultimate enterprise

and has received such encouragement as to justify the expectation of an efficient exchange within the near future.

It is the intention to include with deciduous growers, in the proposed organization, the producers of almonds, olives and raisins. The same plan of organization will be adopted, so far as it applies, which has been found efficient by the citrus-fruit-growers' associations. The heartiest cooperation with the Southern California Fruit Exchange is desired and expected, and it is part of the plan to employ the eastern agencies of that body to handle the products represented by the new body.

The form of government proposed for the new organization comprehends, first, local associations, controlled by local stockholders, to secure efficient grading, curing and packing of fruit; second, local exchanges, each made up of representatives from local associations, to look after the interests of the district as a whole, and to centralize, so far as may be necessary for economy, the work of several associations; third, a central exchange, composed of representatives from the several local exchanges, to conduct the business of shipping and selling the product through its own agents, according to well-established business methods.

The objects of the entire scheme are to make an effort to improve prices, by preventing a glut in any given market, to attend to accounts, sales and collections through its own agents, to effect economy through cooperation and to extend the demand for

California fruits, both in the home and foreign market.

Already the first steps in this important enterprise have been successfully taken. Many associations have been effected, and scarcely a day passes but that new ones come into the general movement. At the forthcoming convention of the University Farmers' Club, to be held in the Chamber of Commerce, on January 3, 4 and 5 next, the interests of the new movement will come up for discussion.

F. L. MOORE, President.  
CHAS. MARSDEN, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.

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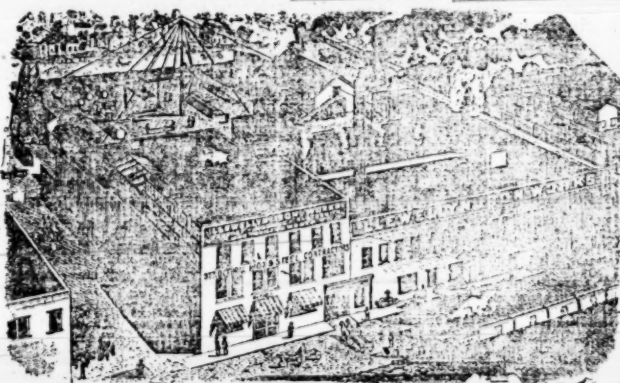
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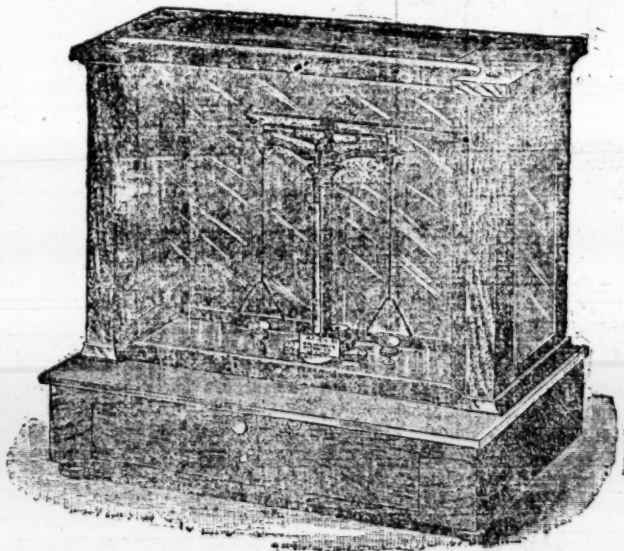


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# CHINO BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

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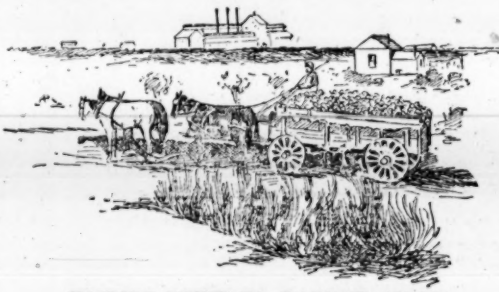
### Details of Sugar-beet Growing and Manufacture—A New Plant.

**F**EW of the great industries of the country have known development so rapid or expansion to such immense proportions, within a given period, as that of the cultivation and conversion of the sugar beet. Within an almost incredibly short period millions of dollars have been launched in a new industry, thousands of acres of land have been brought under profitable cultivation and hundreds of workmen have been given profitable employment in a not overcrowded field. More than this, it has been demonstrated that this country need not longer depend upon importation for its sugar, but that we have lands and capital and skill adequate to supply the home market, and, if need be, the world beside. In California alone, rich in everything that rewards industry and makes life delightful, there is land enough of the best variety required for the cultivation of sugar beets to guarantee perpetual sweetness to all America.

Important as this industry is in this State, it is strange to record that its history is comprised

tance of the industry the figures for the year's work of the Oxnard factory are given. They show a product of 25,000,000 pounds of sugar, made from 98,742 tons of beets. Nearly twelve thousand acres of land were profitably cultivated to supply this great institution its year's raw material. The farmers received for their crop \$410,000.

The success of this factory has led to the erection of a second plant of larger capacity in



HAULING BEETS TO MARKET—CHINO.

Ventura county. The new factory, which will be ready for the crop of 1898, will be one of the largest in the world. It will be located midway between El Rio and Hueneme, upon a spur of the Southern Pacific Railway, connecting the latter port with the main line at Montalvo. The site has been chosen by reason of the superior

masses of complicated machinery are required, such as only the heaviest construction of buildings and piers can sustain. The beets enter the factory from the bunkers in a running stream through flumes constructed for the purpose. They are first washed, then sliced and then steeped. The liquor is then distilled to thick molasses, next boiled in vacuum pans, and finally granulated and separated by centrifugal action. Any residue of molasses failing thus to yield its full measure of sugar is put through a treatment known as the Steffen process, whereby the last grain is extracted. After drying, grading and sacking, the product is ready for the market. The process, though apparently simple, involves many scientific and mechanical problems, all of which represent, in their solution, the best work of Yankee genius.

### PROFIT TO THE FARMER.

Cultivation of the sugar beet in this State, thus far, has been a profitable proposition for the farmer. Where he can turn his crop into the factory, near by, within five months of seed time, and receive cash therefor at such a rate as to afford \$25 to \$50 per acre net profit, it requires no genius to perceive an alluring enterprise. Investments in lands so situated and capable of such cropping are sure to be profitable at once and will increase in value as the industry develops. Already there is a marked advance in prices paid for lands of this character.

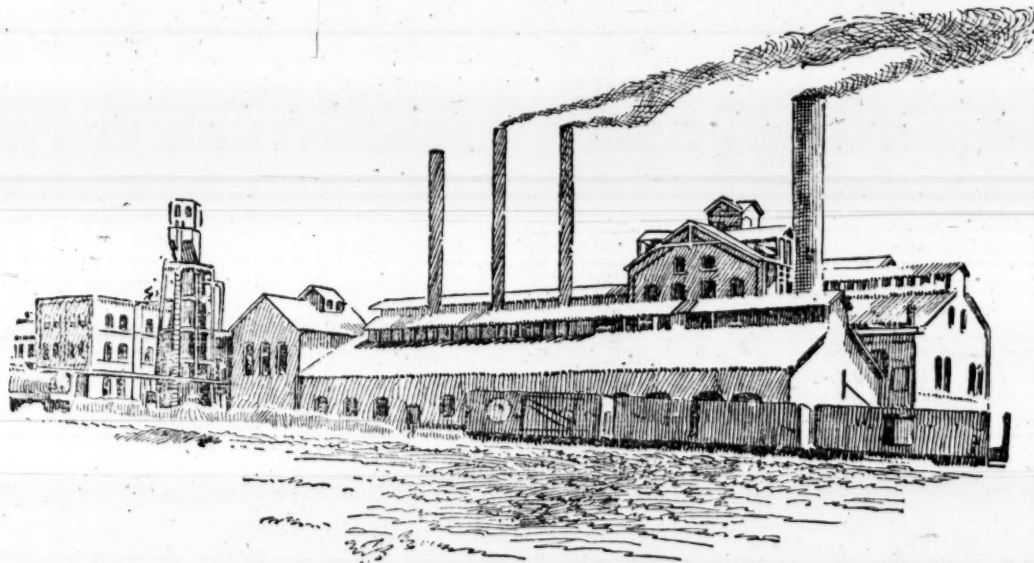
### OPPOSITION TO BE OVERCOME.

The product of the Oxnard factory at Chino is worthy of especial notice. As would naturally follow from the employment of the very best mechanical devices and only skilled workmen who have a perfect knowledge of their business, the sugar from this plant represents the highest standard of excellence. No pains nor expense is spared to achieve this desideratum. At every step in the complicated process of sugar-making the utmost care is exercised and every safeguard thrown about the work in hand to insure the highest attainable result. This necessity is kept constantly in mind, realizing the need of producing such a result as will bear comparison with that of foreign producers, who have long occupied the field. In entering the field with a new product it has been necessary to offer something superior to that which already occupied the market, in order to overcome the attachment for the well-established article. It devolved, to a great extent, upon this firm to demonstrate not only the feasibility of making sugar from sugar beets, but, as well, to show the possible excellence of the result. The difficulty of invading an already occupied field, in which the opposition was thoroughly entrenched by popular favor and long association, was the problem presented to the Oxnards at the outset, and which they have thoroughly overcome.

### EXCELLENCE OF THE PRODUCT.

Sugar from the Chino factory is known in every market in America and is recognized as having no superior. Its advent, coupled with the results which have flowed from its production, have already awakened serious national consideration abroad. Its excellence has suggested the possible, if not demonstrated the inevitable, emancipation of the American sugar market from European control. It promises a home supply for the home market within a short time, and the retention of that enormous amount of money at home which has gone abroad for imported sugar.

The Chino brand commands the Pacific Coast trade and finds a demand far beyond its capacity in other fields.



CHINO VALLEY BEET-SUGAR FACTORY.

within a single decade, and yet such is the fact. Less than ten years ago the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Factory was established by the Oxnard Bros., pioneers in the industry in this part of the world. Their knowledge of the business, their enterprise and their command of large capital put the undertaking upon a paying basis, demonstrated the superior advantages of this soil and climate for sugar-beet raising and has been the cause of the investment of millions of dollars besides their own in the enterprise. It has given to California another resource, and one which promises to become one of the most important in the State, if not in the nation.

### RESUME OF ONE YEAR'S WORK.

As a means of indicating the immense impor-

quality of the lands thereabouts. It is in the midst of the famous bean-raising district, the soil of which is deep and rich, and imparts to the beet a still higher saccharine percentage than the Chino lands. The Hueneme lands offer superior advantages to the farmer, as cultivation will cost no more than elsewhere, while more beets are raised there per acre, and he will profit by their superior quality, being paid for them upon a basis of their sugar-making composition. The new plant will represent an investment of \$1,500,000, and will require the product of 20,000 acres to supply its full capacity. It will be supplied throughout with American-made machinery.

### DETAILS OF THE PROCESS.

The manufacture of sugar from the sugar beet is an operation of great interest. Enormous



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Yours truly,

W. P. CARAY, Toluca Cal.

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"MRS. J. A. LAING",  
"230 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles, Cal."

"I took your Improved Koch Treatment and am now able to attend to my daily duties feeling perfectly well and enjoying perfect health. I am confident that your treatment has cured me, and I recommend it as a perfect cure for consumption."

"MRS. LEAH JOHNSON",  
"319 1/2 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Cal."

"I now consider myself absolutely cured of tuberculosis. For this happy result I am sincerely thankful to you and to your Improved Koch Treatment, and I heartily indorse it and recommend it to all sufferers from tuberculosis."

"MISS A. SPRY",  
"217 South Bunker Hill Avenue,  
"Los Angeles, Cal."

"After taking your treatment two months my hemorrhages, night sweats and coughing discontinued, and I have continued improving, until I am now perfectly well. To anyone suffering with pulmonary troubles I most heartily recommend your skillful treatment, as I know it has saved my life."

"MRS. KATE J. ROBINSON",  
"87 1/2 Temple St., Los Angeles, Cal."

"After three months' treatment by you personally my lungs are cured. I cannot say too much in favor of your Improved Koch treatment, and most heartily recommend anyone suffering from lung trouble to lose no time in making your acquaintance."

"MRS. A. E. TORREY",  
"1332 W. 24th St., Los Angeles, Cal."

"I have taken your treatment five months and am delighted to find myself perfectly well and I do not hesitate to say that I am positively cured of tuberculosis, and all through your Improved Koch treatment. I am cured and wish anyone having any lung trouble might do as well."

"MAE MOORE",  
"Norwalk, Cal."

"I cannot express the sincere gratitude I feel for the restoration of my health. If I can tell others how I have been cured, I will be happy to do so. I hope this may be the means of inducing some one else who is afflicted with consumption to try your Improved Koch Treatment."

"MISS ALETHA ANSON",  
"214 Elevado Drive, Pasadena, Cal."

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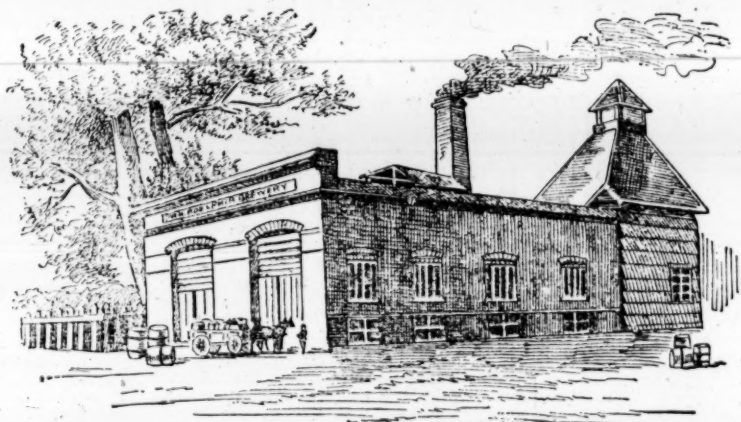
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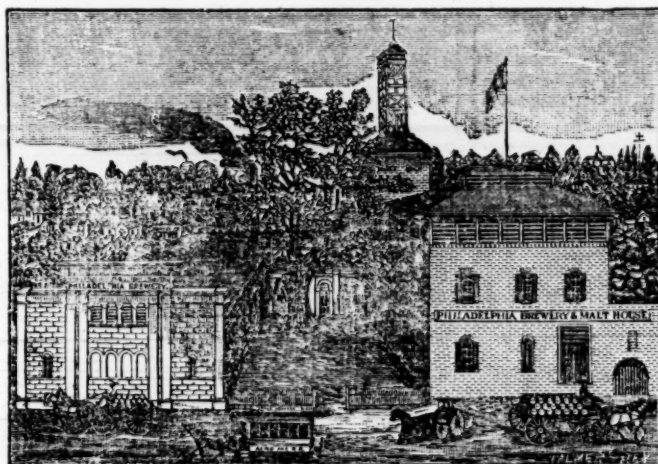
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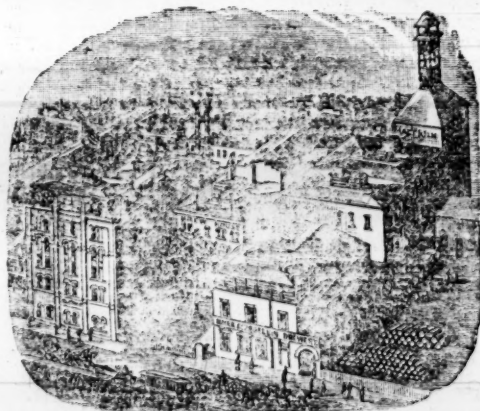
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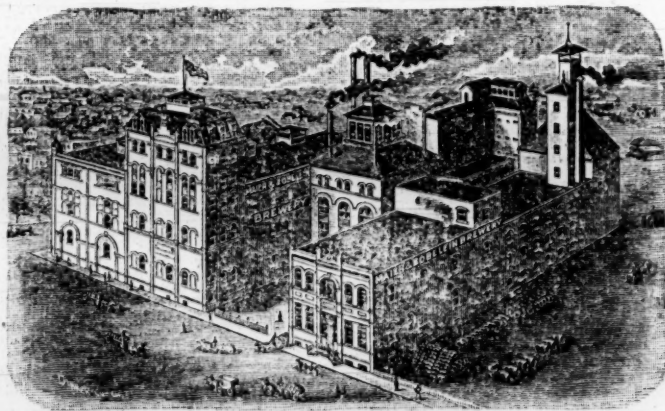


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For sale by all newsdealers: price 5 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year.

## Los Angeles Daily Times.

### ANNUAL MIDWINTER NUMBER.

THREE PARTS, 88 PAGES, WITH COVER.  
U. S. postage, 3 cents; with news sheet, 4 cents.

#### THE MIDWINTER NUMBER.

WHEN referring to the fact that the present number of *The Times* is the largest ever issued from this office, and that it will have a wider circulation than any number hitherto published, we do not lay particular stress upon these points, because the idea of bigness in newspapers has been somewhat overdone during the past few years, and the public has become a trifle weary of carrying home the heavy bundles of paper which, upon investigation, often prove to contain but a trifling amount of wheat to a large quantity of chaff.

Today's issue of *The Times* possesses other merits than that of large size and wide circulation. It is the most thorough, accurate and complete; the most luminous, interesting and informing; the most picturesque, potent and graphic issue ever sent out from this office. There is crowded into the 88 magazine pages of this number a vast amount of valuable matter regarding Southern California, the land we love. The good features which have rendered previous special issues of *The Times* so popular have been retained, and many new ones have been added. In addition to a birdseye view of the progress that has been made by the various cities, towns and valleys of Southern California during the past year, there will be found thoughtful articles on the leading resources and industries of this section, written by men who are well acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. Nor is the picturesque side of life in Southern California overlooked, as will be seen by a glance over these pages.

Thousands of copies of this issue of *The Times* will be mailed to friends beyond the Rockies and beyond the seas, and without doubt thousands of new citizens will be added by this means to the population of "The Land of Promise."

#### A PROSPEROUS YEAR.

OF THE year that has just gone into history it may be truly said that it has undoubtedly been one of the most prosperous that was ever experienced by Southern Californians. The growth of the seven southern counties during the year has been remarkable, and it has been a healthy growth. Not only have the cities and towns greatly increased their population and improvements, but the settlement of the country, upon which these cities and towns depend for support, has also gone steadily forward.

Those who are engaged in the leading industry of Southern California—the cultivation of

the soil—have met with much encouragement during the past year. The grain harvest was an excellent one, and for the first time in many years good prices were obtained for the product. The citrus-fruit crop, which is now being harvested, will far exceed in quantity the crop of any previous year, and, owing to the beneficial effect of the new Republican tariff, good prices are being realized for the fruit, which should bring to the horticulturists of Southern California nearly \$4,000,000 for this one crop alone. The deciduous-fruit crop in Southern California was also a heavy one. The mining rush to the North has opened up fresh markets for the dried fruits of California, which are also beginning to come into favor in Europe, where there is a market for all that we can produce.

One of the most important features of the past year, in connection with the growth of this section, has been the development of the beet-sugar industry, to the importance of which *The Times* has persistently called attention during the past ten years. So far, the progress that has been made in the erection of beet-sugar factories is but a foreshadowing of what we shall see within the next few years. Within a brief period the beet-sugar product of Southern California will be greater in value than that of the orange crop. Moreover, being a cash crop, it will attract to this section a class of worthy settlers who have not sufficient capital to engage in the horticultural industry.

The development of the manufacturing industry, encouraged as it has been by the supply of cheap fuel, has been marked during the past year. The present year will witness the introduction of still cheaper motive power in the shape of electricity brought from the mountain cañons, and then Southern California will find itself on a par with the most favored sections of the East, for the extension of the manufacturing industry, with the additional advantage of a mild climate, and a protective duty in the shape of high freight rates from the East.

During the past year the gold-mining industry has assumed great importance. From now on we may be sure that the section in which gold was first discovered in California will take its place among the leading mining regions of the State. Thus will a new and valuable market be furnished to our farmers, while our manufacturing establishments and merchants will have a greatly-increased field opened to them.

Finally, the assurance that at length, after so many aggravating delays, work will soon be commenced on our deep-water harbor, opens out commercial possibilities for the near future which it is at present difficult for us to fully realize. Southern California today holds out grand opportunities to men of courage, to men of enterprise, to men of capital, who, while furthering the progress of this favored section of the country, may make for themselves happy homes and ample fortunes. To aid and uphold all worthy enterprises of this description will be in the future, as it has been in the past, one of the main objects of this journal.

#### THE MARCH OF DESTINY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the rapid advance that Los Angeles has made within the past ten years, there are portions of it about which still lingers somewhat of the old atmosphere of dreamy romance which characterized it in its early days. We see here and there traces of the pueblo that was built and inhabited by another race and another people. Those were, in many respects, golden days when there was none of the rush and bustle of modern life, and the still air was never rent by the shriek of the locomotive or the shrill whistle of the workshop, and when simply to be was bliss enough for that passionate, sun-loving race which preceded us. How careless the daily life; how far from that which was throbbing and beating upon our Atlantic borders! In its problems and struggles they had no share.

How brilliant were the glances which gleamed from beneath the lids of the dark-eyed señoritas, whose lips were as red as the ripe berries upon the pepper boughs, and whose cheeks had caught the rich, warm glow of the sunset. Their eyes shone below the dusk of their hair like stars in the skies of midnight, and their voices were as gentle and sweet as that of the soft breezes murmuring amid the trees. Those were happy days when they rode out on their spirited broncos, attended by courtly caballeros, beneath these cloudless skies, with not a thought of the future to trouble them. The heavy-wheeled carreta, rumbling along the unpaved streets, was the only pleasure conveyance, aside from the saddle; but their hearts were light, and happiness and careless content rode with them, so what mattered it that the luxurious carriage of today was something that their imagination had never pictured? Life for them had no sharp milestones of progress along its way. It was not big with grand achievements; it had nothing to do with modern luxury and homes rich in architectural design and beauty. The simple adobe, with its patio, or court, where the sun lingered through all the day, giving life and color to the flowers, was satisfying, and all they desired. To live as their fathers had lived—why was that not enough? Were they better than their fathers? And then was not Nature a beneficent mother, generous with her sunshine and rich harvests? And this fair, beautiful land, was it not their own to hold and keep? The mission bells called them to worship, and the father confessors were ready to grant them absolution from their sins; so, why should not life be glad and beautiful, and radiant as the land's own unfailing sunshine?

The progressive march of destiny has pushed this race to one side, and Los Angeles is today a pronouncedly American city. Everything proclaims the change which has transpired. But here and there are corners and byways where the old Past still survives, an interesting study for those who come among us. Here and there the echoes of yesterday are stirred. Not alone at the old Mission church at the Plaza are we reminded of vanished days, but we feel the touch of the dead centuries elsewhere. Like crumbling tombstones, primitive adobe confronts us occasionally in the older portions of the city, overshadowed by the architectural beauty of today. Sonoratown is like a bit of old Spain; here we may sometimes see the dark-faced, time-wrinkled, old don, the dark-skinned and dusky-haired señora, with the brilliant-eyed señorita upon the streets, the broad sombrero upon the head of the man, and the reboso gracefully covering the heads of the women. We know but little of the life that goes on behind the thick walls, except that it is not yet fully in touch with the life of today. Yesterday has not wholly slipped away. It stirs faintly in the pulses of a lingering few, and hides behind the gray, windowless walls which, here and there, we encounter as we walk abroad. But gradually, like a candle, is this old life going out. It cannot last.

The busy American has little time to give to sentiment. His almost universal utterance is: "Let the dead past bury its dead," and what has been is not of as much interest to him as what is, and what shall be.

No effort has been made to expand this issue of *The Times* merely for the sake of expansion. On the contrary, studious efforts have been made to keep it within reasonable bounds of bigness; but the ground covered is large, and the matter necessarily somewhat voluminous. The parts being printed in magazine style, however, are convenient to handle and read. A valuable index, which will be found on page 84, will aid the reader materially.

The Midwinter Number consists of four parts—three in the magazine style—(88 pages,) and one news sheet of 16 pages—total, 104 pages, big and little.

Consult the valuable index on page 84.



## "Where the Sun Goes Down."

THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES, QUEEN OF THE SOUTHWEST.

By a Staff Contributor.

IT IS pleasant to live in this alluring land where the sun goes down—down behind the broad western gates of gold, dipping himself for his nightly bath in the world's greatest sea, that he may rise in the morning, resplendent in light, above mighty mountain crests, and pour his beams upon the wide valleys, making to bloom unnumbered flowers, and bringing to perfection uncounted harvests. In a glorious land where it is always summer, where the skies for half the year are scarce shadowed by a cloud, and where the cool, delicious sea breeze loiters through the shining hours to moderate the temperature and make existence a comfort and delight.

covered with modern homes, standing in the midst of beautiful gardens, while long lines of shade trees run along the streets. The brown earth is hidden by green lawns, verdant and smiling throughout the year. Roses nod no less brightly to the breezes of December than to those of June. The only winter snows within our vales, or upon our foothills, are those of the fragrant orange bloom, or the drifts of blossoming callas. The sky is infinitely blue and the atmosphere so transparent that it cheats the eye of distance and things seem near at hand that are afar off.

A closer inspection of this Queen City of the Southwest will reveal the fact that it is a city of churches, of fine public school buildings, of massive and stately business blocks, and of as

large number of our broader streets, the electric road confronts you, its shining track glistening in the sunlight, over which the swift-moving car passes like a flash. Not many are the points which compel you to pedestrianism, for these electric coaches glide over a network of rails, running in every direction swift as the movement of the winged Pegasus.

Los Angeles is a city of activity where the pulse beats of modern life are always strong; a cosmopolitan city to which the world sends representatives from every land, and where wealth gathers her treasures, and art, culture and progress abound. It is a city of promise, for here all the elements of growth exist, not passively, but in full strength. It is a city of parks, and its fine Elysian Park is one of varied landscape and rare possibilities for beauty, while Griffith Park is larger than is possessed by any other city in the world. Its smaller parks are beautiful, with choice tree growths, flowers and silver sleeping lakes in which the brightest of skies are mirrored. Los Angeles is the city of the future, as far as this State or Coast is concerned, for here all the elements that go to make up a great and prosperous city abound, such as an almost perfect climate, unlimited space for building, the environment of a rich and fertile country whose soil will yield abundant crops, nearness to a good harbor that will invite the commerce of the world, a great railroad center, with lines stretching across the continent, and close proximity to rich mining regions whose untold wealth has scarcely begun to be developed.

Los Angeles is also a city that is rich in near-by resorts, which have no poverty of comforts. Those who love the mountains may turn their faces to the mountain houses that have been built for the traveler and children of leisure, where all the comforts and luxuries of modern civilization abound, and where views, grand as if you were looking from some star in space, confront you. The lover of nature there finds spread out before and beneath him a picture that is complete in all its details, flashing with color and with light, at all seasons of the year. Any month of the year the mountain lover will find enough to content him in our upper mountain world. In summer he is there cradled amid pines, and cedars and fragrant bays and towering firs, with soft mosses for his feet and thousands of wild flowers brightening the paths where he treads. The world about

him is alive with song, and now and then he catches the rush of the leaping waterfall, and the rocks echo the sounds of the world above the plains.

In winter, summer smiles up to him from below, and beckons him to her orange groves and gardens, while snows fall about him on those upper heights, and everything around him is the plaything of the frost. One feels as if he were the child of two worlds, and it is for him to choose the one he loves the best.

Among our seaside resorts we may note Redondo, beautiful for situation and rich in botanical triumphs, with its large and handsome hotel located upon a gentle slope fronting the sea. It is always charming. Santa Monica, sitting upon her high bluffs, with her fine Arcadia Hotel, is Arcadian in the delights which she has to offer. Long Beach, with its beautiful shores and its quiet and reposeful loveliness, is always restful, while San Pedro and Terminal Island have each their own peculiar charms. At the latter place numerous pretty cottages have been built the past year, which are the summer resorts of many of the old families of Los Angeles, and it will soon come to be

"A little city by the sea  
Of happy rest and reverie."

But let not the reader suppose that it is necessary to run away from Los Angeles, even in midsummer, to find comfort. It is not so, for Nature is as seductive here in the heart of July or August as in the cool, fragrant mornings of May or June. Even on her warmest days the delicious sea breeze does not fail to find us, and it comes stealing in by 4 o'clock, dispelling every tendency to sultriness. The woolen blanket is something usually desired at night for a cover, and you sleep beneath its folds almost every night of the year, cradled in comfort. Rest! that is the magic word that cheers us when we are weary, and we know that at all times by seeking it it may be ours.

Under such favorable conditions as obtain here growth is as natural to Los Angeles as to the plant, and it will not be long before this city of 100,000 people will find its population doubled, and then swiftly trebled, so rapid must necessarily be its increase; and here upon her hundred hills, beautiful for situation and the pride and glory of the whole land, will Los Angeles sit in her resplendent future, the acknowledged Queen of this golden Southwest.

ELIZA A. OTIS.



A PALM-LEAF "SHACK" ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE.

Such a land is this in which we live—the border land of this great State, lying between the mountains and the sea, with hundreds of hills fronting the warm south, and with great valleys stretching to the shore, screened from the hot air of the desert by majestic mountain walls.

Rome, in the old past, stood proudly upon her seven hills, the wonder and the mistress of the world. She reared her marble palaces and grew in wealth and splendor and power, a city grand for all time, the marvel of the ages. Today, in this land better than a new Italy, under skies even more fair than those which shone upon the Imperial city of the past, we have built, not another Rome, but the Angel City of the nineteenth century, and planted it upon a hundred hills, where for more than half the twelvemonth its skies are almost without a cloud. A mighty bulwark of mountains is behind it, while before it is the illimitable sea. Across its blue waters, a little more than a score of miles from the white sands of the beach, sleeps its isles of eternal summer upon an almost waveless ocean. Its summer resorts dot our shores, fanned by delicious sea breezes, beautiful upon high bluff, or sloping hillside, or wide-extended plain, lying in tropical loveliness underneath the shade of palm and pepper, with a world of blossoms filling their golden noons, smiling up to the blue skies of dawn, or to the roseate depths of melon sunsets.

The stranger coming to Los Angeles is at once charmed with its setting. It is no longer a city of the plains, any more than of the hills, for the hundreds of hills that are within its limits are

beautiful residences as can be found in any city of the land, built in the most varied and attractive styles of architecture. The old world would almost dream, upon some of our streets, that many of its finest homes had been transplanted to our midst, for the elegant casa is here with its tiled roof, towers and arches, looking as if the centuries were asleep behind its walls without a touch of decay. But beside it you will find, perhaps, the colonial mansion, with its tall and stately columns running to the roof, or the elegant home with the touch of modern architecture in every line. Homes there are, too, that take one in fancy to the finer streets of Dutchland cities, and others that Rome would not have disowned had they graced her hills, showing, as they do, some of the chaste loveliness of Greek and Corinthian art.

Beautiful, too, are some of the Swiss villas that nestle beneath the trees, and many of the unique modern residences that stand by smiling lake or upon the grand hillside, and on the wide, sunlit plains, and lovely are the gardens of bloom about them, with the majestic trees, tropical and otherwise, and marvelous the beauty of the vines in which so often the very roof is buried, as in a cloud of color and of fragrance. The residence streets of the city are broad, and most of them treelined, and they run through the valley or climb the hills with a look of good nature and content about them that is full of charm. The homes are set back a goodly distance from the pavement on all the more prominent streets, and the green lawn that environs them is bright enough at all seasons to have just been blessed with an eastern June shower.

Go in what direction you will upon a

## The Los Angeles "Angel" Spoon.

Do you want a Souvenir from California? Something artistic, beautiful and useful—original in its design, perfect in all the details of its workmanship, and truly an original, symbolic Souvenir of Southern California.



Sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Teaspoons.....\$2

Orange and Coffee Spoons.

Plain or Gift Bowls.  
Gift Bowls 25 cents extra.

x x x

### Description of our "Angel" Spoon.

We claim it is but justice to say that this Spoon in workmanship and design is one of the finest and most attractive on the market. The handle is finished in very fine, delicate work of new and original conception, and represents all the semi-tropical fruits raised in Southern California, oranges, pomegranates, grapes, figs, pears, etc. The full Spanish title of the city known as Los Angeles is La Ciudad de la Reina de los Angeles; translated into English, "The City of the Queen of the Angels." This title in an abbreviated form crowns the top of the handle of the spoon over an artistically executed relief figure of an angel in a standing position and surrounded by the tropical fruit.

The stem of the handle, which is of original and graceful design, bears the words, Los Angeles, Cal., in fancy letters. Within the bowl is a beautiful etching of the Old Mission Church, one of the most famous features in the vicinity of Los Angeles. Founded in 1771 by the Mission Fathers, it has been occupied ever since. This historical spot is the Mecca of thousands of tourists every year, and its embodiment in a souvenir is proving a felicitous conception of the designer.

Under the view of the church, which comprises the adjacent vegetation and shrubbery, combining to produce a scene of remarkable realism, are the words, "Mission of San Gabriel, erected 1771." The Spoon, which has been named the "Angel Spoon"—perhaps no name could be more pleasing—is made in tea, orange and coffee sizes, with plain, etched and gold-lined bowls. Montgomery Bros., Los Angeles, Cal., are the designers and patentees of this handsome spoon, which they control exclusively. Souvenir Spoons of America, page 188. Design patented—Sold only by the designers and makers

## MONTGOMERY BROS.

120-122 North Spring St.

Jewelers and Silversmiths.

Los Angeles, Cal.



# MEN OF ACHIEVEMENT.

STEPHEN M. WHITE.



UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

OF ALL the many popular men who live in this sunny southland of semi-tropic California, there is none whom the people delight more to honor than that distinguished native son, Hon. Stephen Mallory White, United States Senator, whose home is here in the city of Los Angeles. The ardent admiration which centers around the personality of Senator White is not circumscribed by any limits of creed or political party, but springs spontaneously from the hearts of all sorts and conditions of men in fitting recognition of an integrity of character which no influence has ever been powerful enough to swerve from the straight and narrow path of rectitude, and of overmastering talents which make him a leader of men in any assembly, however great, of which he is one, and also of services of the very highest importance performed for the public good in the many positions of eminence to which he has attained, and in many grave crises where the interests of his fellow-men were at stake. It was not an expression of conceit, but a simple statement of fact which Mr. White uttered when addressing an assembly of his fellow-townsmen on a recent occasion in this city, he uttered these sentiments, in speaking of the guiding principle of his own life: that he had tried in all his brief career to be independent, and when his term of earthly existence should be closed he hoped there would be at least some of his friends who would include in his epitaph the declaration that he was independent. It had been his aim to do his duty regardless of consequences. There were honest differences of opinion, but he believed he ought to hold steadfast to the dictates of his conscience regardless of the shifting sentiment of today or tomorrow.

Stephen Mallory White was born in the city of San Francisco, then but little more than a village, on the 19th of January, 1853. It is certainly a proud distinction that at barely 40 years of age, on entering the United States Senate, made illustrious by the eloquence and wisdom of the founders and preservers of this republic, of Jefferson, of Benton, of Webster, of Clay, of Blaine and of Sherman, that the California Senator should at once become recognized as one of the leading spirits and most influential members of that august assemblage, embracing, as it does, the flower and fruit of much that is best and greatest in American mankind, gathered from all quarters of the greatest and most enlightened nation which the sun looks down upon in his daily course around the globe. Stephen M. White comes of a family rich in men distinguished for their great achievements. His father, the late William F. White, during all of his long life was prominent in the political councils of the State of California, and his integrity is a thing never questioned by any, however bitterly opposed to him. Mr. White numbers among his cousins such men as Bourke Cockran of New York and Senator Mallory of Florida.

The Senator's liberal education was acquired, first at St. Ignatius College, San Francisco, and later at Santa Clara College, where he graduated about the time he had reached man's estate. He at once began the study of law, and soon was admitted to the bar of the State of California, of which, for years, he has been one of the highest ornaments.

In November, 1874, Mr. White removed to Los Angeles, where he began the practice of his profession, and soon became recognized as one of the best-read lawyers in the State, and as one of the most successful prac-

tioners before the courts of this county. Fair in his treatment of those opposed to him in a case, always exercising unflinching vigilance as to every point made in the progress of a trial, always lucid in his statement of the law, and with a profound insight into the character, motives and hidden springs actuating the witnesses before him, his influence with the courts has been exceedingly great.

As becomes a good citizen, Senator White has always taken a deep and intimate interest in politics, local, State and national. With firm grasp of principles, with high and pure purpose of heart, and with a stirring power of oratory well calculated to move the hearts and influence the judgment of his fellow-men, Mr. White's influence in the sphere of politics has naturally been as great as in any of the other various ways in which he has come in contact with his fellow-citizens. Without seeking personal preferment in politics in any special way, the confidence reposed in him by the people of California has made it inevitable that he should fill one office of high trust after another until he has reached his present seat in the United States Senate, above which there is but one place to which the most distinguished American may aspire.

In 1883-'84 Mr. White served as District Attorney of the county of Los Angeles, and performed the duties of this important office in a manner so conscientious and so effective that he won for himself the affectionate admiration of all good citizens who desire to see crime stamped out of the community, and which made him the terror of evil-doers of all names and degrees. In 1886 he was elected State Senator from the district including the city of Los Angeles, and served the State with conspicuous ability during the four years of his term. Many wise and just laws were framed by his hand and guided through the legislature by his energy and wisdom. In none of these, perhaps, does Senator White take more conscious pride than in the law raising the age of consent on the part of young girls to sixteen years. Although not the author of this act, Senator White gave it his hearty support, and aided largely in its passage. Another legislative reform of which he was the author is the act making seduction a crime punishable by severe penalties. At the time he introduced this bill this immorality was not a crime according to the statute law of California.

Soon after Mr. White entered upon his duties as State Senator, the newly-chosen Governor, Washington Bartlett, died, and Lieutenant-Governor Waterman became chief executive. This event made Mr. White presiding officer of the Senate in the first session, and acting Lieutenant-Governor in the second. These positions he filled with marked ability, because of his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and of his unvarying fairness to all parties and factions taking part in the debates before him.

While still a member of the State Senate, Mr. White made a most memorable canvass of the State for the office of United States Senator. This campaign brought out, as nothing before had done, the partially latent powers of Mr. White's mind. It was a great struggle against insurmountable odds, but although futile as to immediate results, it was the struggle of a giant, which marked Mr. White as one of the foremost men not only in his own State, but in the United States. It also paved the way for his exaltation to the Senate



ERSKINE MAYO ROSS.

when the vacancy came in 1893, and his party had control of the Legislature.

Senator White's services to his State and country since he entered the Senate in 1893 have been manifold and of the highest importance. To us here in Southern California his most conspicuous service has been in support of the San Pedro Harbor. The necessity of this great public improvement to the commerce of the world at large, its importance to the State of California and the benefits to accrue from it to our own city and section are facts too well recognized to need any elaboration at this time. The powerful influences arrayed against the work were so manifestly revealed while the bill was in progress through Congress that we all understand how great was the task which confronted Senator White, when, almost alone at first, he began his seemingly hopeless effort to overcome these opposing forces and obtain for the people their natural rights in spite of so many and so great obstacles placed in his way by great corporations whose interests were conceived to run counter to those of the public. After a contest prolonged and bitter, on one side of which stood the willing tools of corporate greed and private ambition, a victory perhaps unparalleled in the history of legislation was wrested from the enemies of the public by the magnificent generalship, the sleepless energy, the wisdom and the eloquence of the junior Senator who stood so nobly for the rights of his constituents and for the best benefits of the commerce of his country, backed up by his Republican colleague.

It is a happy thought that in any fresh crises that may come to the State we will still have Stephen M. White in the Senate, whose honesty no corrupt influence can reach, whose sagacity no chicanery can hoodwink, whose energy no prolongation of the battle can wear out, and whose eloquence is like the famous Scotch warrior's bugle horn, one blast of which was worth a thousand men.

Steadfast always for the right; profound in his grasp of fundamental principles; high-aiming in all his purposes; an orator with few peers and no superiors in the United States; a lawyer thoroughly grounded in the varied learning of his profession; a man whose instincts are all American, and one whose impulses are all on the side of his fellow-men, Senator White is an ornament to the Senate, a credit to the great State he represents, and a citizen whom every Southern Californian is proud to claim as the foremost man of his section. At this time, in the very acme of all his faculties of mind and body, and with the warm good will of a great multitude of friends, and the admiration even of those opposed to him, having won golden opinions from all sorts of people, the future holds out promises of the brightest character to this noble Native Son of the Golden West.

ERSKINE MAYO ROSS.

HON. E. M. ROSS was born in Virginia, June 30, 1845, on his father's plantation, Belpré. Englished, this would be Fairmead. His early education was in private schools and at the Virginia Military Institute, where as a cadet, he was subject to military duty. He and his fellow cadets were at Camp Lee the day Virginia seceded. Ross at this time was only 16 years old, but he was made drill





HENRY T. GAGE.



T. E. GIBBON.

master to instruct the raw recruits volunteering for service in the Confederate ranks.

Passing over the period of the war, with its exciting experiences and dangers, June, 1868, found E. M. Ross in Los Angeles, and here he studied law. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced his profession until 1879, when he was elected to the Supreme bench under the new Constitution which had recently gone into effect. Judge Ross drew the lot for the short term. In 1882 he was elected for a full term, but resigned in 1886, October 1, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Stephen M. White. Had these two admittedly able lawyers continued as co-workers in their profession, the firm in all reasonable probability would have become noted before the courts. The union, however, lasted only six weeks, when Mr. Ross was appointed by President Cleveland Judge of the United States District Court, just organized for Southern California. This was in January, 1887. Judge Ross was at this time not quite 42 years old. He had been seated upon the State Supreme bench, eight years earlier, when not quite 34 years of age.

On February 22, 1895, during his second term, President Cleveland appointed Judge Ross to a place on the bench of the United States Circuit Court in California, he being then a few months short of 50 years old.

In writing of Judge Ross it is hard to say anything which would add at all to the above brief outline of facts. A successful lawyer before he was 25; on the State Supreme bench before he was 34; re-elected to this dignity at the age of 37; appointed by the President to a Federal judgeship before reaching 42, and then raised to a still higher judicial position when under 50, is a record to which words can add but little.

It is very generally understood that an unfortunate accident prevented Judge Ross from being exalted to the Supreme bench of the United States. It is a well-known fact that President Cleveland felt particularly gratified in having appointed Erskine M. Ross a judge. So true is this that he is reported to have intimated to friends that in case of Judge Field's resignation the place was to be offered to Judge Ross. The enmity which sprang up between Grover Cleveland and Stephen J. Field is a matter of history. Field openly declared that Cleveland should never have the satisfaction of naming his successor. This was in spite of a very friendly feeling for Ross. Both the President and the Supreme Court Justice were among the best haters in the world. The possibility of either yielding was never for a moment to be looked for.

Since becoming a Federal Judge, E. M. Ross has had a number of very important cases to try. Perhaps the most so was in the great railroad strike in 1894, in which he manifested those high and firm qualities which fit a man to preside over a court. The intense public excitement of those days might have swerved more or less the judgment of one not above the reach of popular clamor or not sufficiently self-poised to look at the cold principles of law, and make them his only guide. It is pretty generally admitted that Judge Ross did not fail in these qualifications.

The best commentary on his history as a judge is found in the small number of cases in which his judgments have been reversed.

Judge Ross is known, not only as a lawyer and judge, but also as one of the most successful horticulturists in Southern California. His beautiful home at Glendale, about nine miles north of the city, surrounded by one of the largest and best-cultivated orange groves in the section, is noted among the many notable country places hereabouts. It is a lovely spot, and the grove is kept in the best condition, Judge Ross giving his personal attention to the general outline of its cultivation. His advice is not infrequently sought by other orange-growers, and his judgment is considered as sound in horticulture as it is in law.

#### HENRY T. GAGE.

HENRY T. GAGE was born near Geneva, N. Y., November 25, 1853. Today, at 44, he has reached a ripeness of experience and maturity of judgment which render his usefulness to the community of greater value than at any previous period. In the full possession of a perfectly wholesome vitality, the result of a singularly clean and moderate manner of life, he stands a notable specimen of physical manhood.

Mr. Gage studied law in Michigan and was admitted to practice there by the Supreme Court of that State. This was before he had attained his majority.

About thirty years ago Mr. Gage removed to Los Angeles, and here he has practiced law since. His practice, if not always has nearly always been alone. To a part of the public he is, perhaps, best known as a criminal lawyer, but to the legal profession, he is even better known as an admittedly able advocate in civil cases. A criminal case of great note attracts the attention of the public. Not so a civil one, even though millions of dollars may be at stake.

A little anecdote comes in here. An attorney of confessedly great legal attainments, but who had been only a short time in Los Angeles, and had received the popular impression of Mr. Gage, found occasion to try an important civil case, in which that gentleman handled the opposite side. Gage won the case, and the other legal light has never from that day regarded lightly his antagonist's knowledge of the Civil Code.

Not every civil lawyer is capable of becoming distinguished in criminal practice. But it is a proven fact that few, if any, noted criminal lawyers fail to handle civil cases well, however complicated, whenever they turn their attention to them. Personal rights and property rights are the subject of nearly all legislation. The highest personal right is the right to live, and murder is the supreme attack upon this right. The grossest violation of the rights of property is robbery. Criminal practice, therefore, unless the crime is a very simple one, will be found to involve many elements of civil law. A murder trial will often embrace the laws of both personal rights and property rights. To a knowledge of the law the attorney who conducts a criminal case must add a profound knowledge of human nature, because such cases are nearly always conducted before a jury, whose feelings are liable to be excited by the testimony.

Mr. Gage's law practice establishes the correctness of this theory. It is true that his services are occasionally sought in important criminal cases, as often to prosecute as to defend and it would be hard to determine in which branch of practice he loses the fewest cases. But his services are much oftener sought to handle civil business in cases where the interests involved are great.

Henry T. Gage has never been in politics on his own behalf. Yet he has rendered both his party and his country very valuable services. Not to go into details, in 1888 Mr. Gage was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis, and when the New York delegation wished to place Hon. Levi P. Morton in nomination for Vice-President, the California delegation was asked to second this nomination. The California people unanimously selected Mr. Gage to make the first seconding speech, which, as all politicians know, is the important one in such a function.

In this way Mr. Gage came in direct contact with Mr. Harrison, soon after whose inauguration the celebrated Itata case came before the courts. The President at once appointed Mr. Gage to conduct the case, on behalf of the government, but he promptly refused. Mr. Gage did this because his sympathy was with the insurgents, and according to his understanding of the law the owners of that vessel had a right to load the arms found upon her and take them to Chile. This was in the face of Mr. Harrison's and of Atty-Gen. Miller's views. The courts decided in accordance with the position taken by Mr. Gage.

Unless all signs fail, before the end of the year 1898 Mr. Gage is likely to become a more important factor in politics than he has been heretofore. As the Republican party policy has obtained such a strong foothold that this year Northern and Central California should name the candidate for Governor, and that the Senatorship should fairly be conceded to the south, a very large number of influential Republicans are known to have Henry T. Gage in mind as their choice for the office. Those who know him best, know that if this great honor comes to him it will be as all similar honors have come, not of his own seeking, nor as the result of a personal struggle for the place, but as a spontaneous offering at the hands of his party. It is not probable that any proposition of this kind has been seriously made to Mr. Gage, nor is it known how he would regard it.

Though it may be hardly fitting in this place to invade the home of a citizen, it may be said that Mr. Gage's family is an entertaining one. He married about eighteen years ago a daughter of the late John Rains, a noted man among old-time Californians in this part of the State, in his lifetime the owner of the celebrated Cucamonga and Warner ranches.

Mr. Gage's ranch and summer home on the banks of the San Gabriel River, is one of the most beautiful spots in the county. His winter home is a handsome residence in the southeastern portion of the city. In both Mr. and Mrs. Gage are surrounded by a promising family of five interesting children.

#### T. E. GIBBON.

LORD LYNTHURST, who, by the way, was not a bad American, notwithstanding that he was thrice Lord Chancellor of England, and one of the great law lords of that country, is credited with having said that "the legally constructed human mind alone comprehends legality." It is not stated that his lordship insisted on this to the extent of affirming that no man not naturally gifted with a discriminating mind could become through legal education a great lawyer, yet it may be accepted as a self-evident truth that a man possessing the first and enjoying the advantages of the second is better equipped for the practice of law in its highest, broadest and best sense than one who was devoid of the primary qualification and who had to rely solely upon the latter.

But it is not necessary to enter here on any disquisition of what law is or what it is not. It has been defined by some one as "the plainest case in many words entangling;" and while, undoubtedly, that definition is frequently applied to it by many who vainly imagine themselves capable of interpreting the law, it is nevertheless true that in every large city there are some lawyers who stand out from among their brethren in the law in such clear relief as to impress the community in which they live as being possessed of what is referred to above—the happy combination of natural ability and acquired knowledge. In Los Angeles there are many who might be cited as good examples of this, but in this sketch it is proposed to confine the illustration to T. E. Gibbon, Esq., because, as will be appreciated by older members of the bar, he is among the younger practitioners in this city, and also because he has found time to associate himself with every public movement looking to the advancement of the city's material and moral interests.

Mr. Gibbon was born in Arkansas on May 28, 1860, so that he had only been a resident of this world about six months when Abraham Lincoln was first elected as President of the United States. His father, W. R. Gibbon, had, previous to that time, been a resident of Virginia, where he was born, and was educated at the Virginia Military Institute. After having graduated he moved to Arkansas, where for many years he practiced his profession of physician, becoming at a later date, from choice, a planter. He was an officer in the Confederate army during the war and underwent, as did all others in the South, all the vicissitudes of that long struggle. When it was over, his son, Thomas Edward Gibbon, the





JOHN F. FRANCIS.



GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH.

subject of this sketch, was, when old enough, sent to school and received such education as could at that time be obtained. At the age of 22 he went to Little Rock, the capital of the State, and took up the study of law, and in order to help provide for the expense so incurred he taught in the public schools. The following year (1883) he concluded to definitely locate at Little Rock. He entered the office of W. L. Terry, who is now and has been for several years a member of Congress from Arkansas, and began the practice of law. So well did he succeed in establishing himself in the good opinion of the people, and of proving to them that it is "more renown to save a client than to storm a town," that he was elected in 1885 to represent Pulaski county, in which Little Rock, the capital of the State, is situated, in the Arkansas Legislature. Being at that time only 25 years old, and the youngest member of the Legislature, he was dubbed by his fellow-members the "boy member," or, as it would probably be phrased in this latter end of the century, the "kid member." While attending to his legislative duties he was careful not to neglect his legal ones, so that, partly due to his popularity and partly to his unremitting attention to his profession, he soon acquired a large law practice. It was not long, however, before he found out that there was a limit to human endurance, and almost before he was fully conscious of the fact, he realized that his health was giving way. He therefore, on the advice of his physician, decided to cut both law and Legislature for a while and take a trip to Europe. Leaving Little Rock in the early part of 1887, he spent several months traveling in Great Britain and on the continent, and believing that he had in some measure regained his health, returned in the latter part of the same year (1887) to Little Rock, and again resumed his law practice. But although his European trip had done him some good, he became satisfied that the benefit derived was not of a permanent character. He therefore determined to make another change, and after some short deliberation, decided to come to Southern California.

He arrived in Los Angeles on July 17, 1888, and for more than a year did nothing but look after his health. When that was thoroughly reestablished, he came to the conclusion that the best thing he could do would be to remain here and enter on the practice of his profession. He opened his office in the Bryson Block, and soon created for himself a valuable practice, which has ever since gone on steadily increasing.

Knowing him, one readily perceives the evidence of those qualities which have made him successful in his profession. He conveys to you the idea of one who is sure of himself, and of the correctness of that which at the moment he may be asserting, while at the same time, manifesting proper deference to the opinions of those who may disagree with him. There is not in his build any disposition toward the acquisition of unnecessary adipose, neither is there anything suggestive of the "Cassius" look. You see simply a man in the apparent enjoyment of excellent health, although it may be that now and then you catch a look showing signs of overwork, and which, indeed, is not surprising. His compact build, muscular even, seems to suggest the gymnasium, and of one fond of out-door exercise, and which is further evidenced in the clean complexion and clear eye—a man whom you could imagine standing day after day in a courtroom pleading the cause of his client, while never allowing any move of opposing counsel to be overlooked. With great powers of physical endurance is combined strong vitality, making a combination essentially valuable, particularly so when it is a case of a long-drawn legal battle.

Mr. Gibbon's professional life has been chiefly devoted to corporation and business law. The mere recapitulation of the various legal positions he occupies and the

duties he is called upon to discharge in connection with them, is of itself sufficient to show what a busy life is his. He is vice-president and general counsel of the Los Angeles Terminal Railway Company, attorney for the Los Angeles Lighting Company, vice-president of the Herald Publishing Company, attorney for the Los Angeles Electric Company; also attorney for a number of other corporations and business organizations, besides having a large general law practice. He is also a member of the Board of Police Commissioners, taking an active interest in the proceedings of that body, and of all matters affecting the better policing of the city. He was one of the organizers of the Free Harbor League, which has made such a noble fight and done such grand service toward securing the construction of a harbor at San Pedro, in opposition to the narrow corporate interest which has so long antagonized the appropriation recommended by the first government commission in 1891, for the construction of a harbor at San Pedro. He was made chairman of the Committee on Congressional Action of the league, and in that capacity put forth every effort to secure favorable Congressional action in behalf of San Pedro. He has made several trips to Washington; in fact, he has gone there some seven or eight times within the last six years, and has on different occasions appeared before the Congressional committee manfully urging the rights of San Pedro as set forth by the several commissions sent out by the government to report in respect to the relative merits of San Pedro and other points for harbor purposes.

And as if all of these were not sufficient to occupy his time, he is one of the directors of the League for Better City Government, a director of the Fiesta Association, and a member of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce. Last July he attended the Transmississippi Commercial Congress at Salt Lake City, at which twenty-three States were represented, as delegate from Southern California, being specially charged to urge on that body favorable action in respect to the construction of a harbor at San Pedro. How well he succeeded in doing this is set forth in the printed report of the official proceedings of that body, the last clause of the resolution adopted concerning San Pedro reading: "Resolved, further, that we earnestly petition the President of the United States to use his authority for the purpose of preventing a violation of the law by further delay in the construction of the harbor at San Pedro, as provided by law, which delay threatens a great public wrong and a serious injustice to the commerce of a large portion of this country."

Mr. Gibbon is now in the East on business, and before leaving looked forward to spending his New Year's in New York.

### JOHN F. FRANCIS.

IF YOU desire to know the degree of a man's popularity in the community in which he resides, go to his club. Clubs are essentially democratic in their composition. Not in the political acceptance of the term, but democratic in the social meaning of the word. Whether the member be a millionaire who sports his conservatory and four-in-hand, or the clerk without a penny, it matters not. Once within the sacred portals of the club they are on an equality, and in view of such conditions there is no more possibility of a man being a hero to his own valet than for a man unpopular in the community to be popular in his club. That is so the world over, at least in those portions of the world enjoying the delights of club life; and Los Angeles is no exception to the rule.

Let us test this and see how far the truth of this assertion can be sustained by the facts. Put, for instance, the question at either or all of the three prominent clubs in Los Angeles: "Who are your most popular

members?" and the odds are a "pony to a tanner," or, in its more modern phrasing, "dollars to doughnuts," that one of the first names to pop out would be that of John F. Francis. Ask the member who may be telling you this why he thinks so, and he will answer: "Because we all like him." That tells the whole story; they all like him. It may seem rather an innocent way, even a crude way, of stating the case, but the earnest simplicity of the answer cannot fail to excite admiration.

There are many and good reasons why Mr. Francis should be held in such high esteem. From the day he made Los Angeles his home he has been one of the most prominent figures in its higher social circles. A charming host, public spirited, taking an active part in every movement having for its object the advancement of the interests of Los Angeles and the good of its people; he is, as has been said, an ideal wealthy man.

Mr. Francis was born in Clinton, Iowa. The family is an English one, his father having been a ship-builder on the Clyde and the Mersey rivers. While still young he lost his father, who lost his life in the mines in this State in 1853, so that after receiving the education given to a young man of family and means, he was started out on his travels around the world. He was barely 16, however, before he was back in the United States, when his love of adventure prompted him to enlist in the Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, then under the command of the noted Capt. David L. Payne. He went through the memorable Indian campaign of 1867 on the western frontier of Kansas, and after that spent several years of adventurous life on the great plains and among the mountains of California, Colorado and Wyoming.

In this way he chiefly passed his time up to his majority, when he was able to gratify his passion for travel. He spent several years in this pursuit, during which he visited all the celebrated places of the Old World. In 1888 he again came to California, but only to remain a short time, the death of a relative obliging him to return to the East and to Europe. It was not until 1891 that he came to Los Angeles to remain. The following year occurred what is the greatest event in every man's life—his marriage. Mrs. Francis was Miss Maria de Los Reyes Dominguez, youngest daughter of Don Manuel Dominguez. The father of the latter was one of the officers of the Spanish army of occupation, and for his services to the crown he was awarded the large grant of land, now known as the Rancho of San Pedro. It is therefore eminently fitting that the grandson, by marriage, of the officer to whom the grant of San Pedro was made, should today be found battling for the interests of San Pedro in the matter of the construction of a deep-sea harbor.

Whether in his home, at his club or on the platform at some great meeting, Mr. Francis is always the same—a thoroughly all-around good fellow and gentleman. It is a happy combination; these are qualities that he possesses in nice proportion. There is in him an entire absence of affectation and of the patronizing air. On hearing him speak you readily acknowledge that you are listening to a man possessing the instincts of a gentleman, one who has traveled in other countries than his own, and who, by reason thereof, has acquired that broader knowledge which travel alone gives, and which rubs off parochial eccentricities. Chautebriand has said: "The man who has seen but his own country has read but the first page of his book."

Looking at the handsome, genial countenance, it is not difficult to understand why he is such a favorite with his fellow-men. There is nothing effeminate in the face, rather the contrary. It is a large, manly face, which, when lighted up by a smile, seems to disclose the big heart of the man himself. Still young and in the enjoyment of robust health, always becomingly dressed, but never to that extreme verge of "loudness" indicative





MAJ. GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE.



WILL A. HARRIS.

of the newly-rich, you say at once to yourself: "His lines have been cast in pleasant places."

To say that a man's sphere of usefulness is in direct ratio with his ability to fill it may sound somewhat axiomatic, yet it is one of those truths not always sufficiently self-evident. Mr. Francis is a wealthy man, but his wealth does not permit him to be idle. In addition to the many social functions Mrs. Francis and himself are called upon to take part in, he has many business duties to discharge. He is a director of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the Associated Charities, vice-president of the Free Harbor League, a director of the Herald Publishing Company, a member of the Jonathan Club, of the Sunset Club and of the California Club. To all of these he devotes attention, while the projectors of every new movement, political or social, endeavor to enlist him in its behalf. He took an active and prominent part in the last Presidential campaign as a member of the Executive Committee of the Business Men's Sound-Money Club, while at the same time discharging the pleasing but not less onerous duties of president of La Fiesta de Los Angeles.

Another prominent incident was his nomination last year, by the League for Better City Government for Mayor of Los Angeles. This league was composed of 4500 voters of the best and most conservative element in the city, and who were interested in having municipal affairs conducted honestly, efficiently and economically. Flattering as was the nomination, Mr. Francis declined it, stating his reasons for doing so; nevertheless it was an honor of which he has reason to feel proud.

Mr. Francis returned some two months ago from another of his periodical trips to Europe, upon which he was accompanied by Mrs. Francis. They were absent seven months, during which they visited every place of interest from the Giant's Causeway to the shores of the Adriatic, making their longest stays in London, Paris, Rome and Madrid. In these cities they had the pleasure of meeting many of the most prominent statesmen of Europe, and at Rome they enjoyed the honor and pleasure of being received in private audience by the Pope. But, notwithstanding all these pleasures, Mr. Francis returned to Los Angeles more convinced than ever that Southern California is the most delightful country on which the sun shines. He was also credited at the time with the statement that the fiesta of Los Angeles had done more to make the advantages of this part of the world better known throughout all Europe, than any other one thing. A fact, by the way, that is worth noting.

#### GRIFFITH J. GRIFFITH.

LOS ANGELES is well known for the intelligence, enterprise and energy of its citizens. Among them are men who, while the city was still in its infancy, foresaw the possibilities that Los Angeles, with its rich and fruitful back country, presented for the establishment of comfortable homes, the acquisition of wealth and the building up of a great city. They were men having a conviction, with a strong, well-founded belief in it and in their ability to do what they believed was possible to be done, and they set about doing it. The collapse of the great 1887 boom did not shake their faith, impair their steadfastness of purpose, nor cause them to turn aside from the work they had entered on—and which was nothing less than making Los Angeles one of the strong cities of America, the metropolis of the great Southwest. How well they have succeeded in doing this needs no enlargement here; the city of Los Angeles, with its population of over 100,000, its business thoroughfares, handsome buildings, municipal improvements, means of rapid transportation, and multiplicity of business enterprises, tells the story more eloquently than can be indicated or words convey.

Such men are termed "builders of cities," and they are rightly named. Los Angeles is fortunate in the possession of many such, and among them there is none more entitled to recognition than Griffith J. Griffith. No

need to ask "Who is G. J. Griffith?" The individuality of the man has impressed itself so deeply and favorably on this community that his name is even a "household word."

Were you going to make a pen portrait of him you would see a man somewhat under the average height, in the prime of life, of well-knit, muscular frame. Altogether a powerfully built man, one whom the average footpad would not be disposed to take liberties with. Keen, dark eyes rest on you, but with such an open, frank look as to inspire confidence, while the clear ringing laugh which invariably accompanies the story he is telling proclaims a man who enjoys every moment of his existence. In the quiet tone, always well but never "loudly" dressed, the easy, unaffected manner, and the entire absence of "pose," you discern one "familiar with the world," and whose circumstances are such as to permit him to be at peace with it. In his composition—that of a broad, generous nature—cynicism has no place. Free spoken and ready to believe, his confidence in others may have at times been abused, but while that may have had the effect of making him a little more cautious in the selection of those in whom he reposed confidence, it has utterly failed to sour his disposition or cause him to view with any cynical doubting a belief in the good faith of his fellow-men.

Nor is there anything of the ascetic about him. A generous liver, he is willing to make every good use of God's gifts to man, but unwilling to abuse them. A member of all the leading clubs, he is also a lover of good horses, as his well-matched team bears witness. He is fond of all out-door amusements, a good theater-goer, and "first nights" of any prominent attractions at opera or playhouse are as certain to find Mr. and Mrs. Griffith in their places as that the curtain rises.

He was born in 1852 in Glamorganshire, Wales, near Cardiff, and not far from the celebrated "Vale of Glamorgan." When still a mere lad he came with one of his uncles to the United States. After attending for a number of years the public schools at Ashland and Danville, in Pennsylvania, he went to Pittsburgh, where he obtained his first employment. From there he went to Philadelphia to take the position of press representative of one of the large firms of that city.

Unconsciously, however, his star during those years was setting to the westward. He sought a newer and more productive field, and in 1873 came to California. His first occupation in this State was that of mining reporter on the Alta, that old San Francisco newspaper the remembrance of which is so dearly cherished by all old Californians. As mining reporter he acquired an intimate knowledge of mines and the manner in which they were being worked, and so closely did he study these matters that he was soon recognized as one of the most reliable mining experts in the State. On some of his mining trips he had visited Los Angeles, and it was during one of them that he determined to make this city his home. He was as good as his word, for in 1882 he came here, purchased Los Feliz Rancho—from which he lately donated a public park to this city—and other large properties, all of which he has improved and made valuable. He is a man who likes large propositions, and it is apparently no harder for him to handle a business matter involving hundreds of thousands of dollars than it is for some men to look after their savings-bank account of \$20 a month.

It is not out of place to recall here one act of his life, one that will forever endear his name to the people of this locality. It is his presentation of a tract of land comprising 3000 acres to the city of Los Angeles for the uses of a public park. The remembrance of that generous act is still fresh in the public mind. It was a grand gift, and in making it Mr. Griffith endowed Los Angeles with a distinction enjoyed by no other city—that of being the possessor of the largest public park in the world. That in itself is a fact worth noting, apart from the intrinsic value of the gift. In making this gift all that Mr. Griffith said was: "Keep it for the people, that they may find in it a place for pleasant resort and enjoyment." The event was made the occasion of public

recognition, the City Council called a special meeting to accept a donation, a resolution was adopted conveying the thanks of the people of Los Angeles to Mr. Griffith for his princely gift, and an ordinance was passed accepting the lands and dedicating them in perpetuity for the uses of a public park.

Nor was this his only gift to this city. Six years ago he gave to Los Angeles all that portion of Central avenue lying between Washington street and the city limits, also that portion of Adams street running from San Pedro street three-quarters of a mile east. Besides these donations Mr. Griffith has been associated during the last fifteen years with every movement looking toward the development and improvement of the city. He was one of the original members of the Board of Trade, he organized and directed the pioneer Fruit-Growers' Association of Los Angeles; he took a prominent part in the organization of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of which he is a director; was active in the formation of the Citizens' League—a purely non-partisan organization, formed to aid in securing economy in municipal affairs, and is a director of the Free Harbor League, formed for the purpose of securing the construction of the harbor at San Pedro. He made a special trip to Salt Lake City, driving his own team at his own expense, over the proposed route of the road, and which passes through Iron county in Southern Utah, and on his return made a report to the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association on the territory tributary to the road. He has also lately written some newspaper articles on this Salt Lake Railway, setting forth in great clearness the advantages Los Angeles and the entire southwest country would derive from the construction of it. He also went to Washington and energetically labored to secure additional protection for California citrus fruits, and other products of the State. He has always taken an earnest and active interest in the doings of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and has the honor of being the first and only honorary member of that useful and influential body. As already said, he is one of the "builders of the city."

#### MAJ. GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE.

GEORGE H. BONEBRAKE was born in Eaton, Preble county, O., about sixty years ago. His early years were spent upon the ancestral farm, and attending the village school two or three months each winter. Yet at 17 young Bonebrake was prepared to enter the Otterbein University at Westerville. In six years of hard study he was graduated, and so proficient was he in Latin and Greek, German and French, that he was immediately elected professor of languages in an academy in a neighboring town.

A man not possessed of great ambition would have found enough in the duties of this position to absorb all his energies. Prof. Bonebrake found time simultaneously to study law. His law studies were carried on under Gen. Thomas Brown, a man distinguished at the bar, and also by fourteen years' service in Congress.

When the war broke out Mr. Bonebrake felt that his country demanded his services in the field, and in 1862 he volunteered as a private in an Indiana infantry regiment. By the close of the war the private had won his way to be major of his regiment, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. Bonebrake returned to Indianapolis and formed a law partnership with his former instructor under the style of Brown & Bonebrake.

About the same time Maj. Bonebrake married a former schoolmate, Miss Emma Locke.

In 1869 Maj. Bonebrake began his career as a financier, being elected cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Noblesville, Ind. He held this position until 1878, when consumption attacking the health of Mrs. Bonebrake, the family came to California, hoping the climate might restore her. The hope was vain. The insidious disease had obtained too firm a hold; she declined little by little, finally dying. In accordance with her request she was laid to rest beneath California's sunny skies. One of the gent-



lest of womanly souls had fled from earth, and the devoted husband determined to remain here, to be near the sacred spot which holds the remains of one so dear.

Too energetic of mind to be idle long, Maj. Bonebrake soon went into business with all the intensity of his nature, and for nearly twenty years he has stood in the foremost ranks of the little army of courageous and enterprising men who have so marvelously developed the resources of this section and built up the city of Los Angeles. Away back in the early eighties Maj. Bonebrake was instrumental in tearing away the old shanties at the corner of Spring and First streets and replacing them with the handsome bank building. Directly afterward he was the main spirit in replacing the old Spring-street brick school with the magnificent Bryson-Bonebrake Block. During all this time he was one of the active financiers of this section, and in the last fifteen years his masterly hand has been busy in organizing bank after bank in the towns as they have grown and multiplied, until he is a director in half a score of these institutions, being vice-president of most of them, as well as president of the Los Angeles National. Every bank which has had the advantage of his wise direction has proven a gratifying success.

Meantime Maj. Bonebrake has established carriage repositories all the way from here to Puget Sound. He is a successful patron of horticulture, planting, owning and supervising numerous groves of walnuts, olives, lemons and oranges.

#### WILL A. HARRIS.

**W**ILL A. HARRIS of the Los Angeles bar was born in the State of Tennessee in the year 1854, and is now, at 44, in the very prime of life and usefulness as a man and citizen.

Mr. Harris comes of sturdy revolutionary stock. He passed his childhood upon one of the great plantations of the South, and in that respect may be correctly classed with a majority of men distinguished in public life or in the professions who sprang up from American farmhouses and drew their earliest inspiration from daily contact with nature.

While young Harris was still a mere child, his father, A. G. Harris, Esq., already a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, felt it his duty to his State to enter the Confederate service. He was commissioned as a subaltern, and served with such distinction as to achieve the colonelcy of his regiment before the struggle ended.

Though war was devastating the country around him, the boy was kept at his books, and made such progress that at 19 he had been graduated at the Cumberland University at Lebanon; had studied law and been admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Tennessee. His law studies were carried on under the careful direction of George Gantt, Esq., a distinguished barrister of the State. Mr. Harris practiced law with success at Memphis until 1875, when he removed to California and opened an office at San Bernardino, where he practiced until 1893. In 1877 he was elected District Attorney of his county and served his term out acceptably to the public. This was the first and last public office he ever held, though he has always taken active interest in politics and public affairs.

After removing to San Bernardino, Mr. Harris met and married Miss Nettie Allen, an Ohio girl, whose people had settled in California. The union of hearts and hands has proved an exceptionally happy one, and the couple have two fine boys, now almost arrived at man's estate.

In 1893 Mr. Harris removed to Los Angeles, and has since practiced his profession here. His connection with many cases involving important litigation before the State and United States courts, coupled with his stalwart manhood, has made him a familiar figure among the people of this city.

One would hardly believe that ill health had ever troubled Mr. Harris. Yet in his youth loss of health caused him to spend a year in the Indian Territory, where, in the roughest of frontier life among the tribes, sleeping in the open air, he became strong again. Health was not all he gained in this experience. He also gained a courage of mind quite as valuable. His courage has been put to the test on at least one occasion. Mr. Harris possesses a bronze medal conferred upon him by the treasury of the United States, and a letter which accompanied it, written by Mr. Fairchild, the Secretary, of which any man might well feel proud. It is a "Life-saving Medal," issued only where remarkable daring in extreme danger is shown. While with a party camping in San Diego county, one of the party, a well-known lad of 15, bathing in the surf, the sea being very rough, lost all power of self-control and was being rapidly carried out to sea. The young man's father and sister stood helpless upon the shore, paralyzed with the thought that the lad must perish in the waves. There was seemingly no means of reaching the receding form. Harris, seeing the state of affairs, plunged into the sea and brought the drowning lad safe to shore. Hence the medal.

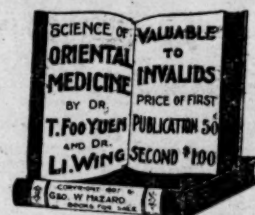
As a lawyer, Mr. Harris's practice has been a general one, embracing cases of crime, those where large mining interests are involved and others under the Interstate Commerce Act. Some of these were before the United States Supreme Court. As District Attorney of San Bernardino county, Mr. Harris was successful in prosecuting criminals. After returning to private life he won quite as much distinction in defending persons charged with crime. One of these cases was of a man named Sullivan, who committed a most heinous crime, involving almost the life of a little daughter of a Mrs. Mallette. When the mother learned the facts she walked into the public street and shot the ravisher to death. Mr. Harris defended and cleared the woman. In mining law, Mr. Harris conducted the famous Silver King case, and also was connected with the litigation growing out of the first locations in Randsburg. The cases under the Interstate Commerce Act went to the roots on constitutional law.

Coming as he does from the State of Tennessee, and his father having been in the Confederate army, it is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Harris is in politics a follower of Jefferson. He was too direct and loyal a follower of the old-school Democrats to advocate the political heresies and Populistic vagaries built together in the Chicago platform of 1896. Thinking that if individual personal honor demands that in the discharge of his debts he shall pay a full 100 cents on the dollar, at least as much of honor and of financial integrity is to be expected of a nation. Mr. Harris distinguished himself by making the first sound-money speech heard in the city of Los Angeles, and from then until the end of the campaign delivered no less than twenty-six addresses in behalf of the country's honor. That Mr. Harris's speeches were productive of decided results will not be doubted by any who heard him. A close student of any subject he has in hand, and conciliatory in manner, he carried conviction to voters, who, like himself, had felt their minds divided between allegiance to party and duty to their country.

With the instincts of a good citizen, Mr. Harris feels an intimate interest in all public affairs, the public schools and other local matters engaging the best thoughts of his mind.

[San Diego Union:] President Naftzger of the Southern California Fruit Exchange is quoted as saying: "Something ought to be done to stop the shipping of frozen fruit. In one of the lowest spots in Riverside, where in thirteen years there has never failed to be damaged oranges, a concern is stripping and shipping everything. I don't know what can be done to stop it." It may be suggested that full publicity might be a good remedy. Give the names of the men who are engaged in this disreputable business.

[San Bernardino Sun:] Citizens of Tulare county are endeavoring to raise \$10,000 with which to send an exhibition of dried fruits to the principal trade centers of Europe.



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[Hollister Bee:] The exhibition of California fruits at Hamburg and the instruction given in the preparation of the dried fruits for the table has resulted in a great demand for our fruits. A company has been organized in Germany to cook dried fruit and sell it as canned goods, and thus avoid the heavier duty that is imposed on the canned fruit.

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## Business Blocks.

**T**HE business blocks erected in Los Angeles each succeeding year are in many respects an improvement on those built before. Every effort has been made to introduce new features for the comfort of the tenants and facilitation of their business, so that those built during the last few years have been provided with every modern convenience that the up-to-date architect could devise. Besides that more attention has been given to the solidity of the construction, and in an effort to make the buildings as nearly fireproof as it is possible for human ingenuity to do. The result is that there are now in this city many business blocks which, in point of size, architectural design, conveniences, and solidity of construction, are the equal of many of the best buildings in cities of greater size.

These facts are made more apparent by contrasting some of the later constructions with those of a dozen years ago, and even since. Capitalists are no longer afraid to put their money into buildings involving a large outlay of money. They have satisfied themselves that the future prosperity of Los Angeles is so well assured as to justify them in doing so as a permanent investment. Up to ten years ago the business blocks constructed were, with some few brilliant exceptions, of the cheaper order, built with a view to getting the largest possible returns on the smallest possible investment. All that is now changed; doubt has given way to certainty; capitalists no longer build "shacks."

### PIONEER BIG BLOCKS.

But even in the earlier days there were some who built, as their buildings testify, even "better than they knew." The Downey, Temple and Baker blocks are good illustrations of this. The Downey Block, the pioneer of large business buildings, on the corner of Main and Temple streets, back to New High street, covers a larger area of ground than any other business block in the city. It would not be rated today as a modern construction, yet it rarely lacks a tenant. The Temple Block, which diagonally faces it, is another good illustration of well-invested capital. It occupies the entire gore formed by Main, Spring and Market streets, and covers nearly as great an area as does the Downey. Both of these blocks were built before the 70's.

The Baker Block, on North Main street, although dating back to 1878, is still one of the handsomest in the city. In architectural design it approaches the French Renaissance and, although only three stories in height, has one of the largest frontages in the city. The long line is, however, broken by a lofty tower springing from the center, flanked at either end by a smaller tower. Its interior is, in the generous spaces awarded to halls, corridors, and offices, particularly fine, and in respect to the main hallway with its tiled floor and double stairway there is nothing yet in the city quite equal to it.

### THE BULLARD BLOCK.

Leaving Main and passing down Spring street the first building to attract the attention of the visitor is the Bullard. It is not necessary, however, to leave Main street to have a view of this block, as it runs through from Spring to Main street and from Market to Court street, occupying the entire block, thereby having the advantage of isolation in situation. It was completed in 1896, is five stories and basement, of the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The lower walls and foundation piers are of granite, with pressed brick for the upper stories. The foundation piers are four feet by six feet of solid granite masonry, strong enough to support a building more than twice its weight. It cost about \$300,000, and is altogether one of the most solid and substantial buildings on the Pacific Coast.

### THE PHILLIPS BLOCK.

Although only a four-story building, the Phillips Block, at the corner of Spring and Franklin streets, would, viewed from a distance, convey the idea that it contained a greater number of stories. The unusual height of each story accounts for this, the building having a height of 128 feet from the sidewalk to the top of the central tower. It was built in 1887, of the French Renaissance style, the materials used in its construction being granite, brick and iron. It was the second four-story building erected in Los Angeles, and has, even today, one of the most ornate exteriors of any building in the city. Its cost was about \$200,000, including the addition to it lately built on New High street.

### THE WILSON AND BRYSON BLOCKS.

Crossing First street, continuing down Spring, is the Wilson Block, situated on the southeast corner of those two streets. It has a frontage of 120 feet on Spring street and 150 feet on First street. Built in 1889, its cost did not exceed \$90,000, but due to its situation in the center of business it has been one of the best-paying pieces of property in the city.

On the opposite side of Spring street at the corner of Second street is the

Bryson Block, one of the most imposing in that quarter. It was finished in the same year as the Wilson Block and cost in all about \$225,000. It is six stories in height, including basement, with a frontage of 120 feet on Spring and 103 feet on Second street. In architectural design it is of the Romanesque order, but the distinctive features of that style of architecture were sadly marred by the injection into it of bay windows. The building, however, admirably responds to the uses for which it was built, while the combination of Sespe red sandstone from Ventura county and granite and green sandstone from Mentone, San Bernardino county, used in its construction, produce a pleasing and striking effect. The entrance hall is large and lofty, Colton marble being used for the main hall, stairways and other parts of the building. It was built jointly by Maj. George H. Bonebrake, president of the Los Angeles National Bank, and John Bryson. The main floor is occupied by the State Loan and Trust Company, and the Los Angeles Clearing-house; the upper floors for offices.

### THE WILCOX AND STIMSON BLOCKS.

On the southeast corner of Spring and Second streets, diagonally facing the Bryson Block, is the Wilcox Block. It was completed about two years ago, built of light-gray sandstone brought from Yakima Bay, Or., which, while clean and pretty, lacks the grand, sober tones of either the Sespe or Mentone stone. In architectural design it is a subdued Italian Renaissance, while the interior construction is of a composite character, finished in oak. It is five stories high and cost \$200,000.

Adjoining the Bradbury block on its Third-street side is the Currier build-

ing, notable as being the vanguard of large buildings on Broadway. Built ten years ago for the publication of The Times newspaper, it stands a monument, in its massiveness, of the unswerving policy of that paper to proclaim and maintain at all times and under all circumstances the advantages Southern California holds out to those desiring of improving their conditions in life, and of the inevitable destiny of Los Angeles to be at no distant day, one of the most populous and prosperous cities in the United States. The building is three stories in height along North Broadway, but is four stories, including the artist's atelier, on First street. In addition, there is the basement, in which the three printing presses of The Times, together with the necessary engines and other machinery, do their work. The design of the building is of the castellated style, of heavy granite construction on First street and corner of North Broadway, and from there on the latter street of red brick, with granite copings and iron. The roof is metal-covered, while above all towers the Eagle, one of the emblems of The Times.

### BRADBURY AND OTHER BLOCKS.

Going south on Broadway on the west side are the Y.M.C.A. building, the Potomac and Bicknell blocks, all of them handsome and substantial structures. Further down on the same side are the Boston Store building and the Byrne Block, the latter cornering on Third street. Both buildings are in pressed brick with terra cotta trimmings and are in every respect worthy of the prominent sites they occupy. Diagonally across from the Byrne building is the Bradbury Block, one of the handsomest, most substantial and with one of the most elegantly finished interiors of any building west of Chicago. The Bradbury has been so frequently described in detail that it is unnecessary to enter on any renewed description of it here.

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story to the cornice of the building. In it are situated the offices of the Herald and Express newspapers. The rest of the building is devoted to stores and offices.

### THE LAUGHLIN BUILDING.

The building now approaching completion on the west side of Broadway, between Third and Fourth streets, to be known as the Laughlin building, notes a new departure in the character of construction of large buildings in this city. It will combine every improvement and every convenience devised by man in the construction of a modern business block. The designs for it were drawn by John Parkinson of this city. It will be six stories high, pressed brick front with terra cotta trimmings. The main entrance, which will be on the extreme right of the building, is flanked by two massive polished granite columns. One great object the owner, Homer Laughlin, and the architect have had in view is to make the building as absolutely fire proof as it is possible for a building to be. In this respect it is said to be one of six buildings in the United States which can lay claim to that distinction. Every suite of offices in it will be provided with a steel vault in addition to other conveniences, such as electric light, telephone and messenger service wires. It will be finished about the first of April next, and the cost of it will be about \$300,000.

### SOME OTHERS IN CONSTRUCTION.

In addition to the business blocks



SCENE ON BROADWAY.

Further down on the same side of Spring street, at the northeast corner of Third, is the Stimson Block, notable among other things, as being the first six-story building erected in Los Angeles. With the open basement for offices, it is really a seven-story building. T. D. Stimson, the owner of it, is a man who, before allowing a shovel to be put at work on it, took a look into the future possibilities of Los Angeles, and so well satisfied was he with what he saw that he did not hesitate to invest \$365,000 in the construction of that block. Mr. Stimson has shown his further confidence in the business future of the city in the construction of several other business blocks, to say nothing of his private residence, built at a cost of nearly \$80,000. The Stimson Block was completed in December, 1893, and is still one of the largest business buildings in the city. In architecture it is what the architect terms an American adaptation of Italian Renaissance. It has a frontage of ninety-eight feet on Spring street, and 155 feet on Third street, and contains 252 offices. The interior is in polished oak, has two hydraulic elevators, and mail chutes, and is heated throughout by steam. Mr. Stimson owns the property on the opposite corner of Spring and Third streets, and has announced his intention of building on it, as soon as the present leases expire, another large business block, of not less than five and possibly six stories in height.

### ON BROADWAY.

Crossing from Spring street to Broadway on the northeast corner of First street and Broadway is the Times

ing of splendid construction and handsome interior. South on Broadway, at the corner of Fourth, is the Firtle-Hallett Block, large and roomy, and immediately facing it is the Chamber of Commerce building, as well known, as it ought to be, as any building on the Pacific Coast. Across the street diagonally is the new Grant building just approaching completion, and while not what would be classed as of very costly construction, presents a very handsome appearance. Further south on Broadway are many other fine buildings, all of which are worthy of note, but which space will not permit mentioning in detail.

### SOME NEW BLOCKS.

Among the more important of new business blocks completed during the last year are the Lankershim and Henne buildings on the southeast corner of Spring and Third streets. Although of a different style of architecture, the exterior finish of both buildings in their brown-stone fronts is so similar that they might easily be mistaken for a single block. Both are strikingly handsome in appearance, while the interiors are replete with every possible modern convenience. Another new building just completed is the Harris Block on Spring street between Fourth and Fifth streets. It is a lofty four-story building of pressed brick, with a very ornate facade and having a frontage of sixty feet on Spring street. It cost \$40,000.

Still another among the constructions of last year is the new Hellman building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Second street. It is three stories and basement, of pressed brick, relieved by composite column projections springing from the first

mentioned in this article, there are many others now in course of erection, among which may be cited the Nelson-Storrey building on Spring street between Third and Fourth streets, and the Frost building, for which the foundation is now being prepared on the northwest corner of Second street and Broadway. The Nelson-Storrey building will be five stories and basement, and will cost \$65,000; the Frost building will be six stories and basement.

### SUPERINTENDENT OF BUILDINGS REPORT.

The official report of the Superintendent of Buildings lately rendered to the City Council shows that during the five years ended December 1, 1897, there were erected in Los Angeles 9849 buildings at a cost of \$13,084,198.

### Difficult Feat.

Harry was reading in a Sunday-school paper the story of a missionary having been eaten by cannibals. "Papa," he asked, "will the missionary go to heaven?" "Yes, my son," replied the father. "And will the cannibals go there, too?" "No," was the reply. After thinking the matter over for some time the little fellow exclaimed: "Well, I don't see how the missionary can go to heaven if the cannibals don't, when he's inside the cannibals."

### Left the Giblets.

[New York Press:] "Take heart!" The fair young wife gazed lovingly, trustfully, into the face of her spouse. "Take heart," she said. But he pushed her aside, frowning heavily. "Do you mean to say," he thundered, "that that pink tea of yours got away with that whole captive, all but the giblets?" Afar on the dusky tropic strand the little turtles cooed sobbingly to one another.



## The Development of the Country.

**D**URING the past three months the Times has published every Saturday a page or more of matter devoted to the development of the country, giving tidings from the fields of industry, enterprise, production and progress in Southern California and adjacent sections, in which notable undertakings and progress in the domain of material improvement have been chronicled. Following is a classified compilation of the more important facts and enterprises covered in that department, with some new matter.

### Water Development.

The great progress that is being made in the horticultural industry has led to an active demand for greater irrigation facilities in Southern California. The past year has been an active one in water development throughout the seven southern counties.

Covina, in the San Gabriel Valley, will soon have a good irrigation system, preparations having been completed for the construction of a pipe line from an artesian tract near Lordsburg, a distance of about ten miles.

Santa Barbara has let contracts for a new water system, which will involve an expenditure of about \$25,000.

The Riverside Trust Company has recently completed a fine new pumping plant at Arlington Heights, which will irrigate about two hundred and fifty acres of orange and lemon land.

Several remarkable artesian wells have been developed near Compton. One is 726 feet deep, giving about one hundred miners' inches. Another ten-inch artesian well gives about the same amount, and other wells are being sunk.

Within the city limits of Pasadena a large body of water has been developed at a depth of fifty feet. The Pasadena water companies are also putting in a dam at Devil's Gate by means of which it is expected that the water supply of the city will be largely increased. Water has also been developed south of Pasadena in a section which has hitherto been devoid of irrigation facilities.

At Puente, B. F. Rowland has sunk three artesian wells. At a depth of from 120 to 250 feet an immense body of water was struck, which will furnish about fifty inches. With the water supply of these two wells, Mr. Rowland will be able to irrigate 800 acres of citrus land.

It is proposed to irrigate about three thousand acres near Lake Elsinore, from wells which will be pumped by electric power, from Mill Creek Cañon.

In this city Maier & Zobein have closed a contract to complete their artesian well, which was abandoned at a depth of 1300 feet, owing to the encountering of an obstacle in the shape of shifting sand.

Near Glendora, in the San Gabriel Valley, active work is progressing on a new system of water development.

The San Diego Flume Company has completed two and a half miles of conduit to carry the water of Pine Valley and another mile is nearing completion.

### Electric Power.

Closely allied with the subject of water development is the development of electric power, generated by water from the mountains. Three important enterprises of this description are now approaching completion in Southern California. One is that of the Southern California Construction Company, in the San Gabriel Cañon, work upon which was commenced seven years ago, and will be completed in a few weeks. Power will be furnished to Azusa, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside, San Bernardino and other cities for a radius of 100 miles, for lighting, operating street cars, manufacturing and other purposes. Citizens of Azusa have already raised \$5000 to invest in a corporation which will secure electricity from this company and furnish the same to that place for light and power.

Another important electric enterprise is that of the Southern California Power Company, in the Santa Ana Cañon, beyond Riverside, where several hundred men are now at work. The waters of the Santa Ana will be diverted at the junction of Bear Creek by a small dam, into channels and flumes, having a carrying capacity of 11,000 inches and conveyed three miles down the cañon to Keller Creek, where the power-house will be located. It is claimed that for the head of the water used this plant will have a greater volume of water than any now in existence. The line from the power-house to Los Angeles will be eighty miles long. There will be two sub-stations, one at Pasadena, and one at Los Angeles, and most of the power will be used for lighting and running the electric cars in Los Angeles and Pasadena.

Yet another great enterprise of this description is the bringing of electric power from Kern River to Los Angeles, work upon which is now under way. The line will be 108 miles in length, and the longest in the United States. It is expected to develop about 12,000-horse power at the lowest stage of the river, and the company claims that it

will be able to deliver power in Los Angeles at a lower rate than is charged by any other concern.

### Ocean Power.

An interesting enterprise for the development of power has been completed during the past few months, four miles north of Redondo Beach, at a place which has been named Potencia. This is a wave motor a test of which was made a few weeks ago during a storm, when it is said to have worked in a most satisfactory manner. The projectors of this enterprise expect to build up manufacturing establishments at Potencia, also to develop power for Los Angeles.

### Beet Sugar.

There has been a veritable boom in the beet-sugar industry in Southern California during the past six months. The Chino factory has sliced during the season 98,742 tons of beets. The output of sugar was 150 carloads, or nearly 25,000,000 pounds.

The Alamitos sugar factory, on the line of Los Angeles and Orange counties, closed its first season's operations, which were most successful, a few weeks ago. The Clark Bros., who own the Alamitos factory, have purchased a tract of 8000 acres between Los Angeles and the factory site, upon which another sugar factory will soon be erected.

The latest and most important beet-sugar enterprise in Southern California is that of the Oxnards who own the Chino factory. These gentlemen have commenced work upon an immense beet-sugar factory near Hueneme, in Ventura county, which will be one of the largest in the world now in operation.

Another beet-sugar factory for Ventura county is talked of by Southern California capitalists, and negotiations are also under way for the erection of a beet-sugar factory in San Luis Obispo county, while several other beet-sugar projects for Southern California are under contemplation. There is every probability that within a couple of years Southern California will have beet-sugar factories that can handle at least 10,000 tons of beets daily during the season.

### The Orchard.

Better prices for fruit, owing to the new tariff, have greatly stimulated the horticultural industry in Southern California during the past few months. There has been a good demand for citrus-fruit land, and many new orange orchards are being set out. Some good returns from oranges have been reported. A grower at San Dimas received \$5300 for the oranges on the trees of his ten-acre grove, the buyers taking all the risk and picking the fruit. Many other growers have received from \$2000 to \$3000, net, for the product of ten-acre groves.

California lemons have largely taken the place of imported lemons in the eastern markets during the past year. The Riverside Fruit Company has been shipping a carload of lemons almost daily. In San Diego county alone it is estimated that there are over a million lemon trees. The Calhoun Valley, near Los Angeles city, shipped over a dozen carloads during the past year. A lemon ranch of sixty-six acres at Sweetwater, near San Diego, is reported to have yielded a gross income, during two and a half years, of \$22,417, the average annual expense for water and labor being \$2244. A citric-acid factory is being built at North Ontario, which will utilize cull lemons. In San Diego there is a factory manufacturing a product called cream of lemon, which meets with ready sale as a toilet article.

No horticultural product is attracting more attention in Southern California just now than the olive. The demand for ripe pickled olives from California is rapidly growing in the East, and exceeds the supply. Several new firms have entered the field in Los Angeles during the past year and are putting up pickled olives in attractive shape. A grower at Orange sold his crop on the trees, from a seven-acre grove, five years old, for \$250 per acre. David Hughes of Tuslin, estimates his receipts from a sixteen-acre grove, 6 years old, of the Mission variety, at \$4000, the crop being sold last year for only \$8000. Buyers have been paying about \$35 per ton for oil olives, and \$85 for first-class pickling olives. Recently a branch of a wild olive tree was brought down from Antelope Valley which seems to show that the valley may be well adapted to olive culture. It is proposed to experiment with this tree for grafting purposes. Near San Fernando the Los Angeles Olive-Growers' Association has 2000 acres, of which 1200 acres has been planted to olives, mostly three years old, and the balance will be set out as rapidly as possible. Mr. McEwen, who bought the Howland olive mill at Pomona, has made 2000 gallons of oil this season, of which he has already sold 1500 gallons. Next year he will enlarge the capacity of the mill.

The Rivera Walnut-Growers' Association has shipped, this season, about ninety carloads, of ten tons each, bringing in cash about \$150,000. There

were about six carloads outside of the association. A large quantity of walnuts have also been raised in Santa Barbara county this season. Almonds have been raised during the past season in the Antelope Valley, where wild almonds are found. There are over three thousand acres of almond orchard in the valley.

It is estimated that the Lompoc and tributary valleys, in Santa Barbara county, have produced during the past season 600 tons of apples. Fine apples have been brought down from the San Bernardino Mountains, where an extra quality of fruit is raised. One orchard in Yucaipa Valley, above Redlands, produced over seventy tons. On the west bank of the old San Gabriel River, in this county, is a fine apple orchard of thirty acres, planted two years ago, from which a crop will be shipped next year. From an eight-acre ranch at Compton Mr. Collingridge harvested last year sixty tons of apples. There are now about a thousand acres of apple orchard in Los Angeles county.

The strawberry crop of Southern California is quite important. Further reference to this subject will be found on another page.

### Tobacco.

The culture of tobacco, which has been tried from time to time in California during the past twenty years, has taken a new start of late. At Downey, in this county, B. M. Blythe has been raising about twenty-five acres of tobacco, for which he has found a ready market at satisfactory prices. In the Cajon Valley, San Diego county, Johnson & Halstead are putting up a brand of smoking tobacco which is being handled by a wholesale grocery firm in this city. About eighteen acres have been planted, so far, which acreage, it is expected, will be increased during the coming year. The tobacco-growing industry has assumed such importance in San Diego county that an organization of tobacco-growers has recently been formed there.

### Celery.

During the past two years the raising of celery for shipment has become an important industry in the peat-land section of Orange county. In order to secure uniformity of quality, cheap transportation and the best possible price, two associations of growers have been incorporated. Each of these associations sends a representative to Kansas City, to which point the celery is shipped. There are about seven hundred acres in celery in the peat-land section, and the crop this season is estimated at 350 carloads, which should average a value of about \$320 per acre. On one field of fifty acres the crop was recently estimated at sixty carloads, an acre holding from 1000 to 1200 dozen bunches. The price hitherto received has been about 15 cents per dozen, free on cars.

A celery farm is to be started in Santa Barbara county, where 200 acres of land has been leased for the purpose.

### Making Fertilizers.

With the rapid extension of the horticultural industry in Southern California has come a growing demand for fertilizers. The leading enterprises of this kind in Los Angeles at this time is the Agricultural Chemical Works, which does a large business in the manufacture of fertilizers from bone and guano, various combinations being made to suit different crops and soils. Fertilizers are also manufactured by Simon Maier at his stock yards near Los Angeles.

A large fertilizer factory is about to be established a short distance south of the city by the Bradley Fertilizing Company of Boston, Mass., which has purchased thirty-four acres of land at Nadeau Park, near Los Angeles.

### Fruit Drying and Canning.

The fruit dryers and canners have all been very busy during the past season, taking care of the big fruit crop. The Southern California Packing Company, of this city, has put up a heavy pack, running almost twice as large as usual, the total amount put up being over 25,000 cases. Nearly 500 persons were employed during the season and the pay roll for the summer amounted to \$35,000, while an equal amount was paid out for fruit. The Colton cannery put up 240 cases of canned apricots, 22,785 cases of peaches and 50 tons of other dried fruit, employing from 50 to 450 persons during the season, paying out over \$12,000 for labor, and \$20,000 for fruit. Lloyd's fruit-drying establishment, at Pasadena, paid out \$500 a week during the season. The Cajon Packing Company, of San Diego, put in a new raisin stemmer of twenty tons capacity and remodeled the old stemmer, in order to handle the crop of about fifty carloads of raisins. The Whittier cannery hauled over 300 tons of fruit from the San Gabriel Valley, and also brought in fruit from the San Fernando Valley. The pay roll of the cannery exceeded \$6000 a month during the season, while several times that amount was paid out for fruit. The Duarte-Monrovia Deciduous-Fruit Association handled about 500 tons of green fruit. The Walnut-street cannery, in East Los Angeles, put up over 300,000 cans of fruit within four months, employing as many as fifty people, and paying out as much as \$600 a week during the height of the season. At Riverside the rapid increase of the fruit crop has led to the building of several

new packing-houses of great capacity, and in Redlands the floor space of the packing-houses is more than double that of the previous year. The Ventura County Fruit Company recently made a new departure in the line of catering to eastern consumers of fancy dried fruit, shipping some fruit carefully and neatly packed in fifty-pound boxes with handsome lithographed labels. The Lankershim Fruit-Growers' Association, a short distance north of Los Angeles, dried about six carloads of plums and pears. Near by the Burbank Fruit-Growers' Association put up about 100 tons of dried fruit, 36 tons being apricots.

### Preserved Fruits.

The crystallizing of fruit and the putting up of whole fruit in syrup, in fancy glass jars, has been brought to much perfection of late by Bishop & Co., of this city, who have devoted years of energy and have invested a very large amount of money in obtaining a perfect mastery of those intricate and difficult process. In addition to the crystallized fruit, which now finds a ready market throughout the United States, the firm has, during the past year, largely extended its output of fruit packed in glass jars. In addition to the so-called Wiesbaden goods, which have hitherto been imported from the city of that name in Germany, the firm is putting up a cheaper grade of fruit, in smaller bottles, which is selling readily in the large cities of the East.

Bishop & Co. have now reached a point where they are able to hold their own against competition from any quarter in this line, and they propose shortly making further incursions into the eastern market.

### Flowers and Perfumes.

Quite an important business is done around Los Angeles in the raising and selling of flowers. The nurseries of the Ingleside Company, at Alhambra, cover thirty acres. There are several large greenhouses covered with 8000 square feet of glass. About ten acres are planted to carnations of remarkably fine quality. This company received gold, silver and bronze medals at the Hamburg Horticultural Exposition.

From time to time attempts have been made in this section to manufacture perfume from flowers, with varying success. At Ontario George C. Gilbert manufactures essential oil of roses and other perfumes. A druggist in this city makes a specialty of the manufacture of perfumes from California flowers, on a small scale.

### Fish.

Although the fish industry in Southern California is by no means unimportant, it is still in its infancy. As far as possibilities are concerned, there is more or less fishing for market off the coast of Southern California all the way from Santa Barbara to San Diego. The banks in the channels off Catalina Island form one of the best fishing grounds on the Coast. Los Angeles outranks all other counties of the State, except San Francisco, in the commercial importance of its fisheries. The only important fish-preserving industry in Southern California is at San Pedro, where the California Fish Company commenced packing sardines four years ago. The packing plant owned by the company is valued at \$15,000, and the vessels and gear are estimated as worth \$12,000, the pay roll of the company averaging \$3000 per month. Seventy-five people are employed. During 1897 the company packed about 15,000 cases of sardines.

San Diego recently commenced the business of shipping fresh fish by express to points in Kansas, Texas, Missouri and other States, where they have found a good market.

The chief fish sold on the Los Angeles market are halibut, mackerel, barracuda, rock cod and smelt, which retail at about 10 cents a pound. In a factory near Long Beach clam juice and clam chowder are put in cans for the market, the product being at present about twenty-four cases per day. This enterprise has met with much encouragement, and it is the purpose of the proprietor shortly to incorporate it. Fish chowder in cans will soon be added to the product. Lobsters are also packed at San Pedro.

A whaling enterprise was recently inaugurated in San Diego. There are plenty of whales along the fish banks off that point. Whale oil has recently advanced in price, and if enough whales can be secured, a permanent whaling station will be established there.

### Creameries and Dairies.

Until within the past few years, the dairy business, which is of such great importance throughout the United States, has been much neglected in Southern California, most of the dairy products being imported from the North and East. One reason for this was that it was considered impracticable to run dairies in a dry section in competition with the moist coast counties to the north. Irrigation, alfalfa, improved dairy machinery and cooling apparatus have, however, solved the problem, and a number of creameries have been started during the past year, which are doing a profitable business. Further information on this subject will be found on another page.

### Petroleum.

The development of the petroleum industry in Southern California has



progressed steadily during the past year. In the city limits of Los Angeles, the old petroleum field, about a mile west of the business center, has been pretty thoroughly worked out. Early in the year a new field was developed, about a mile north of the business center, from which a large amount of oil has been taken. There are signs that this deposit will not continue largely productive for a long period, and the oil men are beginning to look around for fresh fields to conquer in this vicinity.

Through organization of the oil producers, and the building of capacious tanks, the price of oil has been kept at a remunerative figure during the past few months, the quotation at present being \$1 per barrel of forty-two gallons. The oil is used in most of the large manufacturing establishments of Los Angeles, also by the street car companies, and on many of the railway locomotives.

Outside of the city, the production of oil has gone forward steadily in the old fields of Ventura county, at Newhall, in the northern part of Los Angeles, and at Puente, twenty miles east of Los Angeles. Summerland, on the coast in Santa Barbara county, has become quite an important oil producing section. A new strike of oil was made during the year in a tunnel back of Montecito, in Santa Barbara county. A new field is being opened up by the Southern California Railway Company at Fullerton, where several wells have been yielding a good flow of oil. At Whittier there are a number of oil wells, which give encouraging prospects for the development of an important oil field there. Prospecting has been under way for oil near San Diego, during the past year, but so far without any success. It is hoped that before long it will be possible to trace a connection between the oil deposits of Los Angeles city and those of Puente.

A company was recently incorporated in Los Angeles, under the title of the Oil Storage and Transportation Company, for the purpose of erecting tanks and ultimately running a pipe line to some point on the ocean, whence oil will be shipped in a tank steamer.

#### Arizona.

The notable increase in the value of cattle and sheep has been a great thing for Arizona. Quite a number of Arizonians, who have made large amounts of money out of cattle during the past year, have invested in Los Angeles. Cattle are still rising in price—in Arizona and Los Angeles buyers were recently offering \$3.25 a head, on the hoof. Two years ago cattle were selling at \$3 apiece, while the same animals are now in demand at three times that figure. Several trainloads of cattle are now being shipped out of the Territory every week, and the shipments would be much greater if owners were willing to accept present prices.

Several of the leading cities of the territory have been enjoying a building boom. Yuma reports that every building contractor and carpenter in town is busy. Tucson is to have the finest flour mill in Arizona, with all modern improvements. At Phoenix several substantial brick buildings are in course of construction, and a fine opera-house is expected to be built soon. The immigration to Phoenix is very heavy this winter, the Santa Fé line bringing in about fifty passengers a day, while the Southern Pacific is doing about the same.

An important irrigation and land enterprise is under way on the Colorado River, near Yuma. A big canal will be built from Castle Dam, to irrigate all the land south and west of Yuma. An electric railroad to the Grand Cañon is an assured fact. It is also proposed to have the government set aside a national park at the cañon.

The Salt River Valley, in Arizona, is coming to the front as a producer of early oranges, a number of carloads having been shipped from Phoenix up to date this season.

#### New Mexico.

The recent great increase in the value of wool has had a wonderfully stimulating effect upon business of all descriptions in New Mexico during the past year. It is said that the wool clip in New Mexico during the year has been 15,000,000 pounds, which has been sold at an average of 10 cents a pound, or \$1,500,000. It is estimated that the number of lambs sold for northern ranges is 1,000,000, bringing an average of \$2, or \$2,000,000 for all sold. As the entire population of the Territory, including Indians, is only about one hundred and fifty thousand, it will be seen that the sheep alone in New Mexico have put into circulation there a per capita circulation of more than \$23.

The sheep of New Mexico are estimated to be worth \$10,000,000. A year before they were worth less than half this amount. The prospects for the sheep industry in the Territory are very bright. Already many are abandoning other occupations to engage in this business. There is plenty of room for extension, as it is estimated that the Territory has 55,000,000 acres adapted to sheep-raising, on which about 110,000,000 sheep could be maintained.

New college buildings are approaching completion at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, at Mesilla Park. The enrollment of the college is greater than ever before, there being nearly two hundred students.

### OUR FRONT YARDS.

THE poetry of this headline is not apparent, but nevertheless there is poetry of the richest beauty in the yards themselves, or perhaps "grounds" would be the more graceful term, and one of the great charms of the Angel City is these border lands of beauty and fragrance, lying between its homes and the street.

The front yard of the Los Angeles home bears small resemblance to that of its namesake in the distant East. The homely, old-time flowers that we used to love—the drowsy poppy and gay hollyhock; the bright, sweet williams; the flaunting sunflower; the flaming peony and the more modest lilac, do not often show themselves in our midst, for we have put on the splendor of tropical luxuriance, and are lavish in our wealth of color and selection of aristocratic growths.

The plant life of the whole world is at home with us, and grows thriftily in our rich soil, and our front yards often vie in beauty and in infinite variety of growth with the hothouses of colder climes. And we have the advantage of those heated nurseries of plant life in that here growth is not forced but natural, deriving all the necessary elements for successful propagation from the sunlight and the soil.

Nearly all of our more pretentious homes are set in the midst of ample grounds, which are highly cultivated and adorned, and even the humbler homes are made beautifully attractive by their setting. Many are the little one-story cottages which wear a splendor of adornment such as would grace a palace. Sides and roofs are completely hidden by flowering vines, where birds nest from year to year, and the array of blossoms in the grounds is as brilliant as a summer sunset.

The green lawn, looking all the year as if it were the trysting place for June, is one of the universal features of our front yards, but it is usually shaded by palms and pepper trees; by the blossoming magnolia, the waxen leaves of the rubber tree, by acacias and splendid conifers, and occasionally by the Grevillea robusta, or Australian silk oak, with its delicately-cut foliage, and its creamy pink blossoms. We sometimes see also the banana waving its graceful branches, while the brilliant poinsettia and hibiscus hold a revelry of color above the sod. In this climate the rose bush often attains the stature of a tree, and it has the habit of such generous blossoming that it is a marvel to the tenderfoot. It is like a big sister in the East, or like a great-grandmother that has been growing for generations till she towers above her kindred beautiful in eternal bloom and loveliness.

The love for the rose is world-wide, and nowhere is it as deserving of our devotion as here, for nowhere is it excelled in fragrance, and seldom elsewhere does it attain to such perfection of color and magnificence of size as here where it is fed by the eternal sunshine, and matured by a soil that is full of promptings to growth and beauty.

The chrysanthemum family is quite a favorite with many, often taking the place of a hedge and growing from twelve to twenty inches in height, showing heads like those of some "great touseled sundog," full of brilliant color. We find them in crimson, gold, white, maroon, yellow, beautifully variegated and ringed, great double blossoms, grided and fringed, and standing out in a glory of color that quickly arrests the eye of the passer-by.

The new Ingleside Hybrid Gladiolus is also another favorite flower. Of them the grower says: "In size they are wonderful. In color and markings they cannot be equalled by any other flower. They are of the most delicate tints imaginable, with mottlings that are simply ravishing. The large, strong branching flower spikes, with blooms the full length, are indescribable in their beauty."

Upon the very street you may catch the fragrance of the great, glowing carnations in some of our yards, and, looking, you may see them lying like a sunset cloud in some pretty nook or corner, and perhaps near by may be seen long lines of gladiolus, exquisite in coloring in all shades, red, pink, white, salmon, etc. Over the veranda may climb the Lathyrus splendens, or "Pride of California," which climbs to the height of more than twenty feet. Of it one of our lady florists says: "No words can do justice to the beauty of this climber. It is one of the most interesting native plants, with light, twining foliage, and which bears spikes of the most brilliant flowers of a rich, deep, velvety crimson. The number of flowers varies from two to ten on a spike. It begins blooming about the first of December, and blooms all through the winter months, lasting into May or June. A plant of it in bloom is a sight to be forever remembered."

While the broad sweep of lawn is the dominant feature of the grounds fronting the residences of our well-to-do citizens, its wide emerald must have its border of color and centers of bloom, and it is here that the wealth of our semi-tropical flora may be displayed. Among other flowers that make their homes between the house and the street we see sometimes the grand new poppy called the "Irresistible," so alluring are its charms, growing five feet or more in height, with fringed petals and immense circular flowers of a beautiful

red. Then there are "Giants of California," the new petunias, bearing great, rich flowers, four or five inches in diameter, infinite in variety of color and delicate tracery, princesses of bloom and beauty. The "glit-edged cannas" are charming, as are the new zinnias, "curled and crested," of all shades and colors; the beautiful blue African lily, with the Cereus triangulatus, or the monster night-blooming cereus, the scarlet bell flowered cactus and the Egyptian paper reed.

But it is impossible to name a tithe of the rare, rich, flowering plants that greet us along the long line of streets from our front yards. The blooming magnolia tree drops its fragrance like the dew. The Dahlia imperialis, that loveliest of all dahlias, grows to ten or twelve feet in height, and bears panicles of beautiful lily-like flowers, measuring at least eight inches from tip to tip of its shining petals. In color it is a dainty mauve, almost white, with veins of pink, and ringed with pink around the orange-yellow center. We may sometimes, too, find the cin-

namon tree in our front yards, and the arbutus swinging its scarlet bells, and the coral tree, which breaks into wonderful bloom, and other flowers, shrubs and trees without number. Ah! but our front yards in Los Angeles are "things of beauty and a joy forever."

ELIZA A. OTIS.

#### COLONISTS AND INVESTORS TAKE NOTICE!

I have two choice Southern California ranches, 10,000 acres and 13,000 acres, which I offer at \$8 and \$30 per acre. These lands, according to average sales, are worth from \$75 to \$150 per acre. They only need a strong organization to be handled successfully. My principal (the owner) has no money to develop them. Climate the grandest on earth, and soil adapted to all varieties of California fruits. Will sell these properties so that a fortune may be made, or will join proper parties who will put up amount necessary to place them on the eastern market. I only offer these properties in their entirety, and wish no sale or connection until they are personally examined. On one of these ranches the water alone is worth a large fortune. Address for particulars, William R. Burke, 213½ North Spring street, Los Angeles, Cal.

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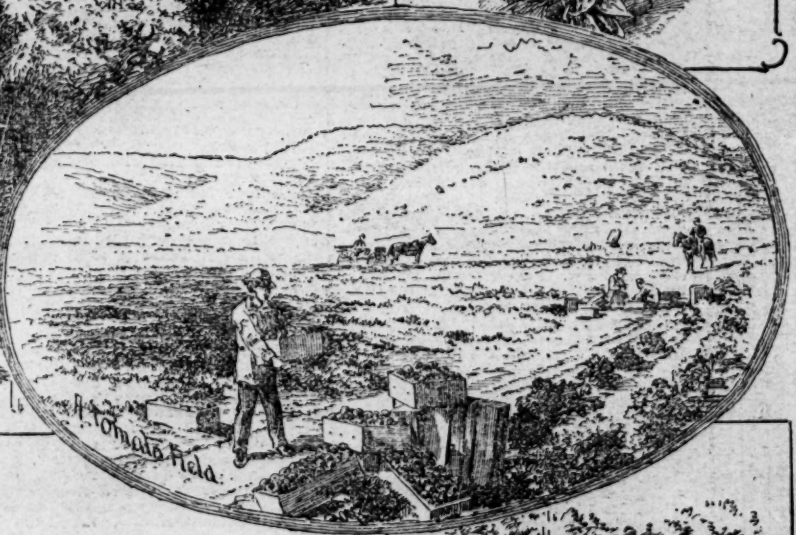
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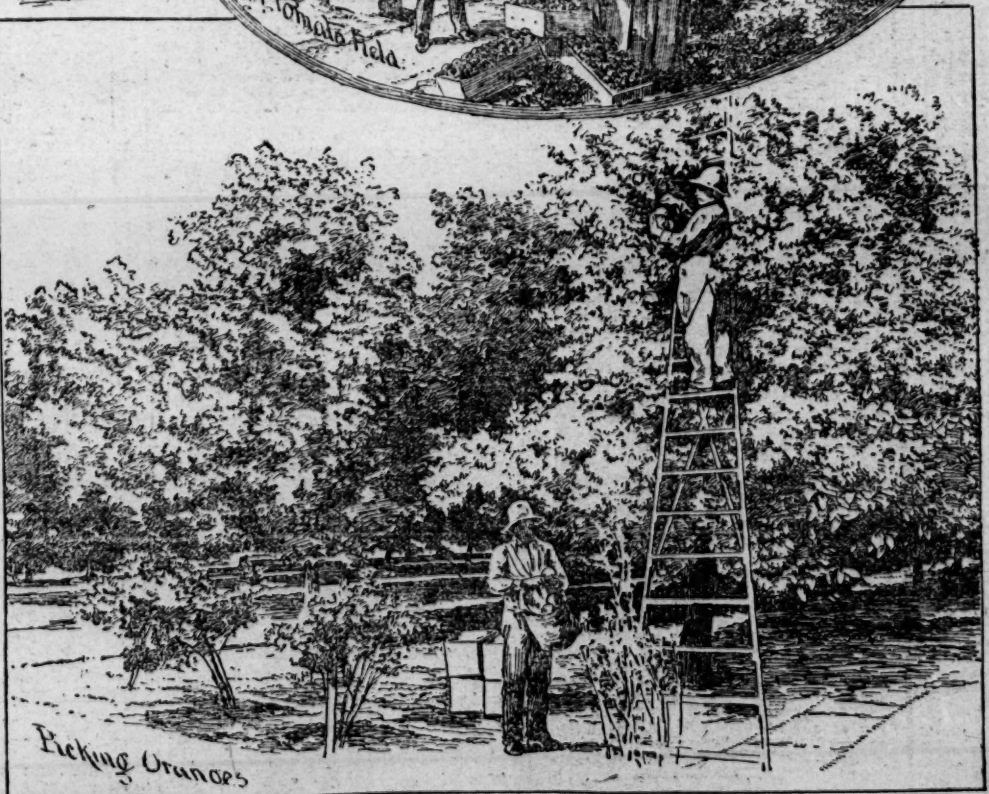


A View over the Valley, Redlands.  
From Smiley's Heights

Gathering the Pear Crop.

How our  
Almonds Grow

A Tomato Field



Picking Oranges

**WHERE NATURE SMILES.**  
FOR centuries poets and painters have gone into raptures over the beautiful valleys of Italy and Greece. It is true that the valleys of Southern California cannot show such interesting relics of antiquity as those of Southern Europe, but as far as natural beauty of scenery is concerned, they are no whit less attractive.

Almost the entire area of Southern California is composed of a succession of valleys, bordered by rolling foothills, which in some cases extend back into higher mountain ranges. The valleys are sometimes dotted with park-like clumps of oaks, but in a majority of cases the timber in the valleys has been removed. The slopes of the hills are usually covered with a profusion of sage, wild lilac and other flowering shrubs, while the summits of the higher mountains are fringed with timber, and sometimes snow-capped in winter. From the main valleys open out smaller valleys, ravines and little nooks, which lose themselves in the folds of the hills.

Foremost among the valleys of Southern California is the far-famed San Gabriel, admittedly the garden spot of Southern California, which was picked out by the wise old mission fathers for one of their settlements, and has since become a leading center of horticulture. The recollection of the orange groves of the San Gabriel Valley, backed by the snow-capped Sierra Madre Range, lingers in the minds of tourists and visitors.

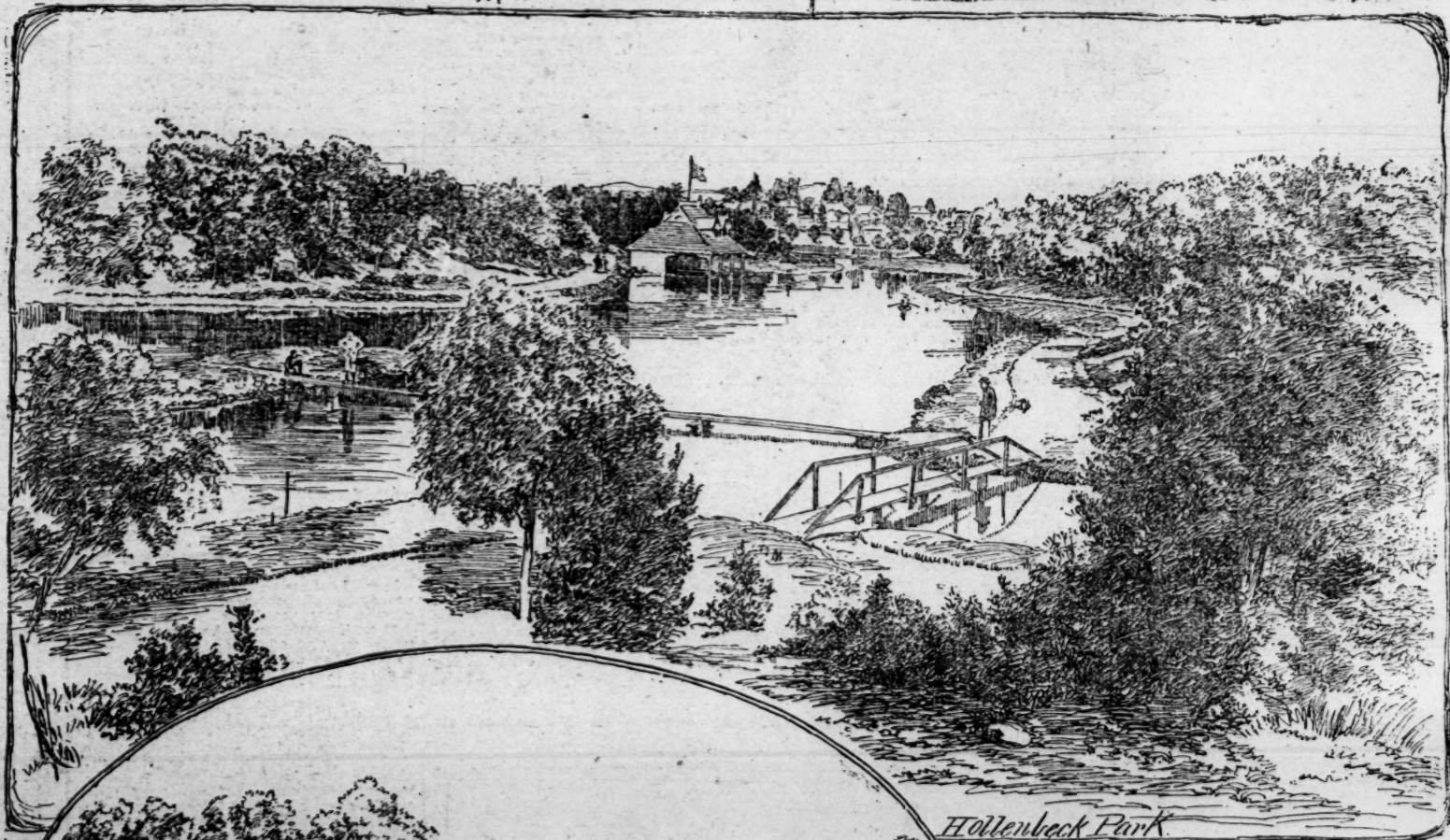
It would need a column to even mention the valleys of Southern California. Adjoining the San Gabriel, on the east, is the Pomona Valley, with its miles upon miles of orchard, and still further east is the San Bernardino Valley, surrounded by grand mountains. The Los Nietos Valley is a fertile region of alfalfa, corn-fields, dairies and orchards. Cahuenga Valley (if it can be properly called a valley,) between Los Angeles and the ocean, is a rarely beautiful strip of almost frostless land looking upon the sea. In the northern part of the county is the famous San Fernando Valley, with its vast wheat fields and olive groves surrounding the old mission. The oak-dotted Ojai Valley, in Ventura county, aroused the admiration of the writer Nordhoff, twenty-five years ago, and a town in the valley bears his name. The Santa Maria Valley, in the northern part of Santa Barbara county, will support a population of many thousands when its resources shall have been fully developed; and the Carpinteria Valley, on the coast, east of Santa

Barbara, is famed for its fertility. The Perris and San Jacinto valleys, in Riverside county, are yet in the embryo stage of development, the principal crop raised there being grain. In Orange county, the Santa Ana Valley is a succession of orchards, gardens and beautiful settlements. San Diego county contains dozens of

picturesque and fruitful valleys, prominent among which is the Cajon, whence the finest raisins produced in California are shipped.

The fruitful valleys of Southern California could easily support the present population of the Pacific Coast, and give every family a good living.





#### OUR PUBLIC PARKS.

**L**OS ANGELES is well off in the matter of public parks—better, in fact, than many cities of greater size. The city is the happy possessor of no less than eleven. They are: The Plaza, Westlake Park, Sixth-street Park, Prospect Park, Sunset Park, St. James Park, Echo Park, East Los Angeles Park, Hollenbeck Park, Elysian Park and Griffith Park. They are all within the corporate limits of the city except the Griffith Park, which is a suburban one, the largest public park in the world, and named after the donor, G. J. Griffith.

The affairs of the public parks are administered by a board of Park Commissioners, of which the Mayor is chairman. The total area of the parks is 3700 acres, and the average amount expended on them yearly about \$50,000. Up to the present time more care has been bestowed on Westlake Park, and, indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that it is a charming spot, with the advantage of a sheet of water, without which no landscape can ever be perfect. Sixth-street Park is another favorite, its central situation helping to make it such. Elysian Park is the grand rendezvous for picnics and driving parties, while the views obtained from the summit of it are very fine. The pioneer of the city parks is the old Plaza, dear to the memory of Angelenos of the earlier days. It is directly opposite the old Catholic church of Our Lady of the Angels, and was at the time it was set apart for park purposes the center of the city.





**C**ITIES in their growth and development pass through distinctive ages in the use of the material of which they are built. Most of the large cities of the United States began their existence in the wooden age, and have progressed successively through the brick and stone age, the iron age, and are entering upon the steel age. The cities of the extreme Southwest—those of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Southern California—like ancient Babylon and Imperial Rome, began their existence in the clay or adobe age. It took our own city of Los Angeles three-quarters of a century to emerge from the adobe age.

At the time of the final conquest of the city by the United States troops (January 10, 1847,) there was not within its limits (if I am rightly informed) a building built of any other material than adobe. The first wooden building built in Los Angeles was erected in 1851. It was framed in Boston and the material, all shaped ready for putting together, was shipped around the Horn—a sea voyage of 18,000 miles. The material was hauled from San Pedro to the city on old carretas or Mexican ox carts. This building was erected on the site now occupied by the old Merced Theater, on North Main street, just south of the Pico House, or National Hotel, as it is now called. Another wooden building, among the first built in the city, was the "Three Sisters," so called from its three gables and parallel roof ridges giving it the appearance of three separate houses. It was built by Henry Dalton. The material in it was mahogany, brought from Central America. It stood on the southern part of the present site of the Central Block on North Spring street. The first iron house was built in 1852. The material, shaped and numbered ready for putting together, was shipped from England to Los Angeles via Cape Horn.

It stood on or near the corner of Court and North Spring street. The first brick burned in the city was made by Jesse Hunter in 1852. The first brick house was built by Hunter in 1853. It is still standing. It is the story and a half dwelling just north of the Van Nuys Hotel, on the Downey property, west side of Main street, near Fourth street. It was considered in early days quite an aristocratic residence. Adobe as a building material continued to be used to a limited extent for at least a decade after the American conquest. It fell into disuse not because it was expensive or because it was unsuited to the climate—an adobe house, well constructed, is one of the most comfortable of dwellings, warm in winter, cool in summer. It fell into disuse because the process of preparing and building with it was too tedious and too slow for a fast age. An adobe house like Rome was not built in a day. It took five years to build the Plaza Church. Having briefly sketched the transition period of our city's growth, when wood and brick came into use as building material, I turn back to my theme, the adobe age of the old pueblo.

A century ago Los Angeles was a walled town—its walls, like those of Rome in Romulus's day, were built of clay. A guard of the King's soldiers nightly watch and ward on the sleeping town. Every male inhabitant of military age was enrolled for duty. The Indians were numerous and predatory, if not blood-thirsty. Fifty years after the first settlement Indian scares still continued, and a guard was kept on duty at the cuartel that stood on the eastern side of the plaza vieja. By the beginning of the present century the town had grown beyond the walls. As it grew, it straggled off from its nucleus—the old plaza—in an irregular sort of a way, without plot or plan.

When a new house was needed the builder selected a site most convenient to his material—adobe. If his house, when built, did not conform to the lines

of a street the street must adjust itself to the house. Half a century after the founding of the pueblo there was not a regularly-laid-off street within its limits. Indeed, there was but little necessity for streets. There were no wheeled vehicles save a few old creaking carretas used for hauling brea or asphaltum—the roofing material of the adobe houses. The caballero on his wiry and sure-footed mustang threaded his way among the scattered and irregularly-built houses, and it mattered little to him whether the path zigzagged or ran in straight lines. Walking was a lost art to the native Californian of the olden time. He was a centaur—half horse and half man—and only half a man without his horse.

The architecture of the adobe age had no freaks or fads in it. Like the laws of the Medes and Persians, it altered not. There was, with but very few exceptions, but one style of house—the square-walled and flat-roofed-looking, as a writer of early times says, "Like so many brick kilns ready for the burning." Although there were picturesque homes in California under the Mexican régime, and the quaint mission buildings of the Spanish era were massive and imposing, yet the average town house of the native Californian, with its clay-colored adobe walls, its flat asphaltum-covered roof, its ground floor and its iron-barred windows, was as devoid of beauty without as it was of comfort and conveniences within. Imaginative modern writers speak of the "quaint tiled roofs of old Los Angeles," as if they were a prominent feature of the old pueblo.

Even in the palmiest days of its Mexican occupation tiled roofs were the exception. Besides the church and the cuartel the other buildings that obtained the distinction of being roofed with tiles were the Carrillo House, that stood on the present site of the Pico House; the house erected by José María Avila on Main street north of the church; Don Vicente Sanchez's house, a two-story adobe on the east side of the Plaza; the Alvarado house, on First street between Main and Los Angeles streets; and the house of Antonio Rocha, on the present site of the Phillips Block. All these residences were erected between 1822 and 1828. The old cuartel (guardhouse) was built about 1790, and the Plaza Church was begun in 1818. At the time of the American conquest of California tile-making was practically a lost art. It died out with the decadence of the missions. It is to be regretted that the tiled roof of the Church of Our Lady of the Angels was replaced by a shingled one when the building was remodeled in 1861. "The fitness of things" was violated when the change was made. It was only the aristocrats of the old pueblo who could afford to indulge in tiled roofs. The prevailing roofing material was brea or crude asphaltum.

James O. Pattee, a Kentucky trapper, who visited Los Angeles in 1828 and wrote a narrative of his adventures in California, thus describes the buildings in it and the manner of roofing them:

"The houses have flat roofs covered with bituminous pitch brought from a place within four miles of the town, where this article boils up from the earth. As the liquid rises, hollow bubbles like a shell of large size are

formed. When they burst the noise is heard distinctly in the town. The large pieces thus separated are laid on the roof, previously covered with earth, through which the pitch cannot penetrate when it is rendered liquid again by the heat of the sun."

This roof factory that Pattee describes seems to have ceased operations of late years; possibly because there was no demand for the product. This incipient volcano was still in operation when Fremont's battalion passed it in 1847. Lieut. Bryant, in his book, "What I Saw in California," says "on the march from Calhuenaga Pass to the City of Angels we passed several warm springs which throw up large quantities of bitumen or mineral tar." These springs are located on the Hancock Rancho west of the city.

The adobe age was not an aesthetic age. The old pueblo was homely almost to ugliness. The clay-colored fronts of the houses that marked the lines of the irregular streets were gloomy and uninviting. There was no glass in the windows; no lawns in front; no sidewalks and no shade trees. But even amid these homely surroundings there were aesthetic souls who dreamed dreams of beauty and yearned for better things. The famous speech of Regidor Leonardo Cota, delivered in the Ayuntamiento nearly sixty years ago, has come down to us in its entirety and stamp its author as a man in advance of the age in which he lived. It has in it the hopefulness of boom literature, although somewhat saddened by the gloom of uncongenial surroundings.

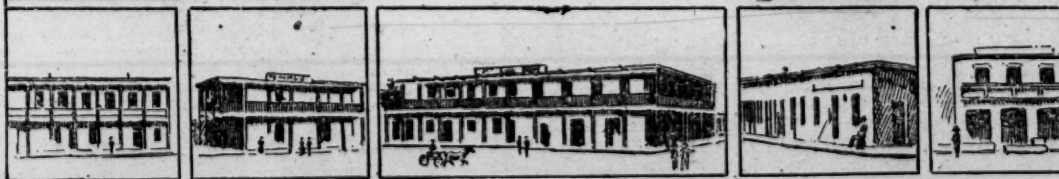
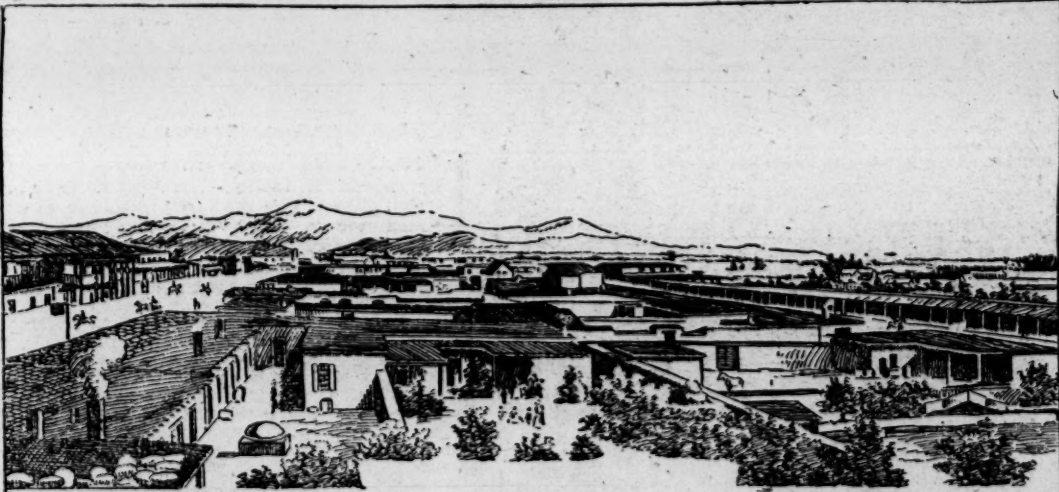
"The time has arrived," said he "when the city of Los Angeles begins to figure in the political world, as it now finds itself the capital of the department. Now to complete the necessary work that, although it is but a small town, it should proceed to show its beauty, magnificence and brilliancy in such a manner that when the traveler visits us he may say 'I have seen the City of the Angels; I have seen the work of its sanitary commission, and all this demonstrates that it is a Mexican Paradise.' It is not so under the present conditions; for the majority of its buildings present a gloomy—a melancholy—aspect, a dark and forbidding aspect, that resembles the catacombs of ancient Rome more than the habitations of a free people. I make these propositions: First, that the government be requested to enact measures so that within four months all the house fronts shall be repaired and whitewashed; second, that all owners be requested to repair the same or open the door for the denunciator. If you adopt and enforce these measures I shall feel that I have done something for my city and my country."

Don Leonardo's eloquent appeal moved the department assembly to pass a law requiring the plastering and whitewashing of the house fronts, under penalty of fines ranging from \$5 to \$25 if the work was not done within a given time. For a time there was a whitening of house-fronts and a brightening of interiors. The sindaco's account-book in the old archives contains a charge of twelve reales for a fanega (one and one-half bushels) of lime "to whitewash the court." Although lime is cheaper now, I doubt whether twelve reales' worth of lime would give a coat of whitewash to some of our city officials.

Don Leonardo's dream of transforming the "City of the Angels" into a Mexican paradise was never realized. The fines were never collected. The whitewash faded from the house fronts and was not renewed. The old pueblo again took on the gloom of the Catacombs.

In the adobe age every man owned his own house. No houses were built for rent, nor for sale on speculation. The real estate agent was unknown. When travelers or strangers from other towns paid a visit to the old pueblo they were entertained at private houses, or if no one opened his doors to them they moved on to the nearest mission, where they were sure of a night's lodging.

In 1834, Gov. Figueroa notified the Ayuntamiento that he was about to visit the pueblo, and desired accommodations for himself and staff. The town council asked the priest to give up his house to the Governor, but the padre refused, saying that his rooms belonged to the church, and to surrender them to the civil power would be giving up his ecclesiastical rights. So the Governor gave up his projected visit because the town was too poor to entertain him. Notwithstanding the technical point urged by the padre, the civil power did make use of his house. When there was no resident priest in the pueblo, which frequently happened, the padre's house was put to a variety of uses. Several times it was used for a boys' school; once for a girls' school, and after a revolution, if the cuartel was not large enough



LOS ANGELES IN 1857.



to accommodate all the prisoners, the curate's house was taken for a jail. During the revolution of 1846 the school was turned out and the old house was used by Pico and Castro for army headquarters. This useful old building which stood near the northwest corner of the Plaza church, was burned down about forty years ago. In 1835 the Mexican Congress proclaimed Los Angeles the capital of Alta California. Commissioners were appointed to find suitable quarters for government offices until a government house could be built. Don Louis Vignes's house, which stood on the present site of the Philadelphia Brewery, was offered at a yearly rental of \$800. Don Juan Temple's house later on was also offered. During the ten years that the capital question was agitated, perpetual house hunts were made for governmental headquarters, but nothing came of them. The people of Monterey held on to the Governors and the archives and added insult to injury by

stead of its heels, Pico and Carrillo of the South defeated Micheltonara of the North. The decisive battle of Cahuenga made Pico Governor of California and Los Angeles its capital. Next year the gringo army came, captured the country and carried the capital back to Monterey.

While Los Angeles was the capital the government house was an adobe building that stood on the present site of the St. Charles Hotel. It was used in 1847 by two companies of the United States Dragoons as barracks, and when the county was organized in 1850 it became the first courthouse. The lot extended through to Los Angeles street. In an adobe building on the rear of this lot the first newspaper—La Estrella, (The Star) ever issued in Los Angeles was printed.

The old adobe government house had rather an eventful history. It was built in the early thirties. Pico bought it for the government from Isaac Williams, agreeing to pay \$5000 for it. In

saillants, so he claimed. But the dead were never found. Gillespie was compelled to abandon the government house and take position on Fort Hill. After a siege of five days he was forced to evacuate the city.

From its proud position as the Capitol of California, this historic old adobe descended in the scale of respectability until it ended its eventful career as a barroom. Within it were enacted some of the bloodiest tragedies of the early fifties.

J. M. GUINN.

### THE HONEY BEE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

IN THE seven southern counties of California it is estimated that there are 75,000 stands or colonies of bees, and about one thousand men engaged

15, varying somewhat according to the volume and lateness of the season's rains and the nearness to or distance of the apiary from the ocean. As a rule bees will not make more honey than is required to sustain the apiary in a season when the rainfall is less than from 8 to 12 inches. It may also be put down as a rule that the best honey season follows the winters of heaviest rainfall. In 1884, when the rainfall averaged all over the southern part of the State from thirty-five to forty inches, the aggregate crop of honey was about 7500 tons, more by many tons in proportion to the number of bees in this country than it has amounted to in any season since. It was also the year of our heaviest recorded rainfall. The rainfall for 1896-97 was 16.86 inches in Los Angeles, and the honey crop for the season is estimated at 2200 tons. This is far below the average production for what are termed the "good years."

It is estimated by the best-informed bee men that 4 cents per pound is the average price obtained for extracted honey this year. This would make the whole crop worth \$176,000, or an average income for each beekeeper of \$176, for the season of 1897.

About 80 per cent. of the total product is marketed in the form of extracted or strained honey, and producers find it more profitable to sell the strained article at 4 cents per pound than the comb honey at 8 or 10 cents per pound. This is explained by the fact that it requires more labor and more time for the bees to produce and construct the comb than it does to gather and store the honey; and by the extracting process, the comb is emptied of the honey and returned to the hive to be refilled.

In a dry year, if the bees do not make any honey for the owner, they rarely make any expense of either time or money to him. In this respect the industry is at a great advantage over wheat farming or any other branch of agriculture or horticulture.

Every old Southern California beekeeper can tell a big yarn about the phenomenal production of some particular apiary or swarm of bees in some memorable honey season of the past. The writer calls to mind two remarkable instances of bees producing extraordinary amounts of honey. In February, 1886, a settler in the foothills about six miles north of Riverside, took a large swarm of bees from a cave in the rocks. His wife knew something of the bee business, and gave this swarm careful attention. At the end of the season she had 2200 pounds of honey and seventeen swarms of bees, all from the original swarm taken from the rocks six months before. The honey was sold for 5 cents a pound, and so brought \$110.

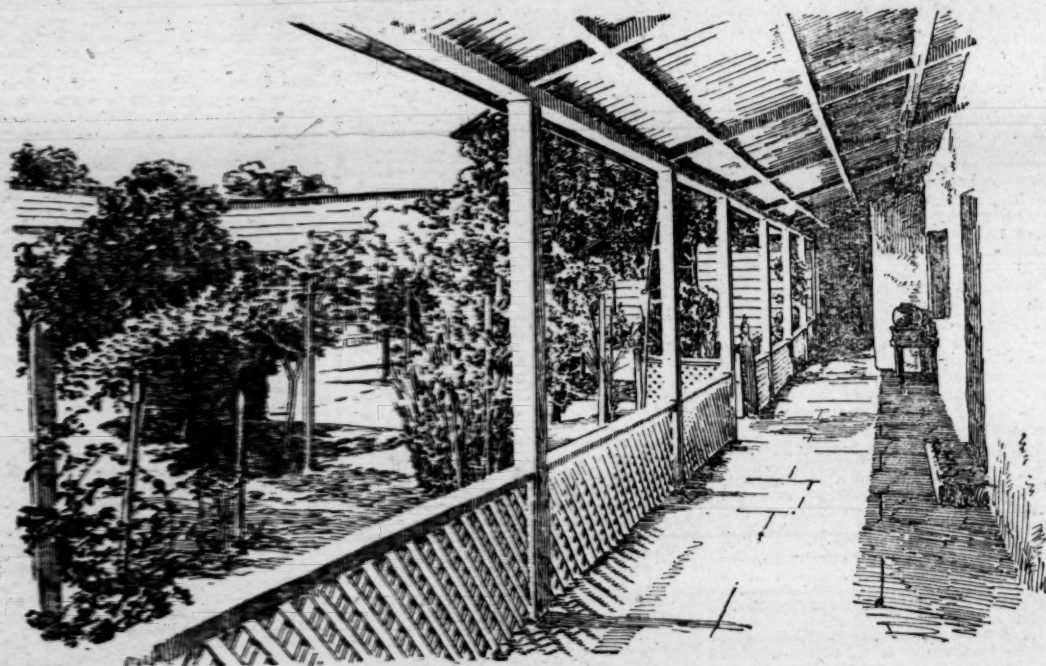
Another notable instance of the phenomenal production of an apiary occurred in the same range of hills in the season of 1888. A Kansas family had bought a government claim, located in the foothills, and forty swarms of bees. The following winter the head of the family learned that he had been deceived in the land, and that it was entirely worthless from an agricultural standpoint, and as he possessed no knowledge of the bee business, he placed little value on his apiary, and went away to one of the large grain valleys to work for the season, leaving his wife and two daughters, the claim, and the bees to "shift" for themselves. It proved to be a good honey year, and his thrifty wife, as a matter of necessity, began to look to the bees as the only hope of the family. So well did they work on the millions of nearby honey-filled flowers that at the close of the season she sold her crop for \$3300, and when the "old man" came home, he found his wife and daughters with more cash in hand than his wildest ambitions had ever dreamed of accumulating.

The bee-keepers of Southern California are, as a rule, men of more than average intelligence, but perhaps somewhat deficient in enterprise and physical energy. There are many one-lungers in the business, who have been making a moderate living at a slight outlay of physical strength. They live up in the higher foothills, where the pure, dry air has enabled them to live years after they would have been under the daisies had they remained in the East, or followed an indoor occupation.

Experience teaches bee-keepers how to be very familiar with their bees without getting often stung; but one can never get so familiar with the sting itself as to treat it with contempt. It always stings. An old German apiarist who had the misfortune to become mixed up with a swarm of wild bees, and get badly stung, was heard to remark that he had, among his other life's misfortunes, buried two wives, but "noddings" had "fer" got so near to his feelings "vie de peggness end of a pee."

#### BEE-KEEPERS' EXCHANGE.

The bee-keepers of Southern California have an exchange, the object of which is to establish and maintain a uniform system of grading, packing and marketing honey under a common brand. By this plan better prices are obtained, because a more thorough and general distribution. The association has its headquarters in Los Angeles, with branches in the various counties. It handled about one-fifth of the total output for the last year. It is hoped that honey under the exchange brand will have an established reputation all over the country by reason of its superior quality and the guaranty of freedom from all adulterants which goes with every package.



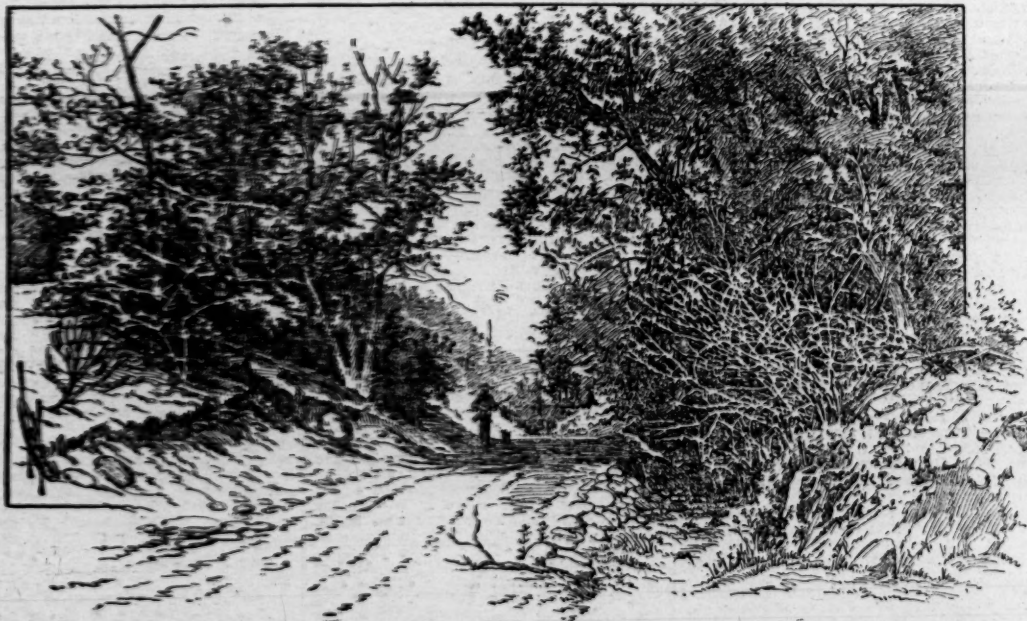
AN OLD-TIME PATIO.

claiming that they were more moral and more cultured than the Angelenos. They claimed they had a fertile soil, a mild climate and that their women and useful animals were very productive—insinuations that enraged the Angelenos. The bitter feelings engendered between the arribatos (uppers) of the North and the alabajos (lowers) of the South over the capital question was the beginning of the jealousy between Northern and Southern California—a jealousy that has been kept alive for more than sixty years. The capital question was the principal cause of the civil war between the North and the South in 1837—a war which resulted in the subjugation of the South and the triumph of Monterey. It was not a very bloody war. At the battle of San Buenaventura, where

1896, when hostilities had broken out between the Americans and the native Californians in the North, Pico, "to meet urgent expenses necessary to be made by the government," mortgaged the house and lot to Eulogio de Celis for \$3000, "which sum shall be paid, as soon as order shall be established in the department." The gringo invaders came down to Los Angeles shortly after the mortgage was made, and Pico fled. Several years after peace was restored Celis began suit against Wilson, Packard and Pico to foreclose the mortgage. The mortgage was satisfied, but through some strange oversight the case was not dismissed. It was a cloud on the title of the property, and nearly fifty years after the suit was begun it was brought up in Judge York's court and dismissed on the showing that the

in the business of keeping bees for profit. This estimate shows that our apiaries contain an average of seventy-five colonies each.

No one section of Southern California can lay claim to any particular natural advantages as a honey-producing section. All the foothills and mountain cañons south of the Tehachepi range, are, as a rule, covered during April, May, June and July with millions of honey-producing flowers. The principal honey plants, named in the order that they bloom, are black sage, white sage, sumac and wild buckwheat. There are dozens of other flowers from which the bees extract honey, but none of the others are found



A VALLEY ROAD.

for two days cannon "volley'd and thunder'd," one man was killed on the northern side. At the battle of Las Flores the southern army was severely scared, driven into a cattle corral and captured—probably hanged. In the revolution of 1846 the alabajos won. At the battle of Cahuenga—a battle that raged for two days and resulted in the killing of a mule that attempted to stop a cannon ball with its head in-

issues that gave it existence had long since been settled.

It was in the old government house that Lieut. Gillespie and his garrison were stationed when the Californians, under Varela and Flores, revolted. An attack was made on Gillespie's force on the night of September 22, 1846, by a party of Californians numbering about sixty men. Gillespie's riflemen drove them off, killing three of the as-

in all sections, and probably 80 per cent. of all the honey taken out of the hives is made from the plants named. The best honey in the world is said to be made from the California sage.

The swarming season begins in March and ends in June, and the honey-producing season begins from April 15 to May 1, and closes from August 1 to the



## The Fraternal Orders.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF THE ORIGIN, GROWTH  
AND PROSPERITY OF THE NUMEROUS  
FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

LOS ANGELES THE SECOND CITY IN IMPORTANCE OF MEM-  
BERSHIP IN THE UNITED STATES.

AT THE present time the secret fraternal orders of the United States have a membership, in round numbers, of 6,000,000. Taking the adult male population of the country at the present time to be twenty millions, and allowing that some men belong to more than one order, it may be safely assumed that every fifth, or possibly every eighth, man you meet is identified with some fraternal organization. In this vast number have not been included the many thousands who are members of societies not strictly fraternal, nor is any account taken of the many thousands who are identified with the college fraternities. Truly this may be called the Golden Era of Fraternity.

The amount of good these orders accomplish in the alleviation of the distress of the members and their families in the course of a year is beyond computation, as in many of them no record is ever kept of the numerous benefactions bestowed. In nearly every large city boards of relief are established by the Masons, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Red Men and other orders to afford temporary relief to members of those orders from other jurisdictions who may become ill or in distress while in their midst. Many of the orders are what is known as insurance or protective orders, where stated sums are paid to the beneficiaries of the members at their death. These amounts range in size from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per annum to \$7,500,000 for a single organization.

Another prominent feature of this vast army of oath-bound men lies in the fact that auxiliary to and forming a part of these orders are military or uniform-rank branches, having at the present time about three hundred thousand members in the prime of life, who are trained in military tactics, who know the sword and drill manual as well, if not better, than the cleverest regular, and should the country call for men to defend it against any foe, would be ready at short notice to enter the field well armed and equipped for conflict.

Many of these orders are of quite recent date, notably since the closing of the war of the rebellion, prominent among which is the Knights of Pythias, which now holds second place in point of membership, and which Wade Hampton said has done more to ameliorate the condition and weld again the bonds of friendship between the North and South than any other one feature.

Time was when the uninitiated were wont to think of these fraternal orders as things of evil, but in these latter days their aims and objects, their benefactions and the moral standing of the men and women composing the membership have caused such thoughts to be dispelled. No class of orders in the immediate hands of men and unidentified with religion, so universally sets so high a standard of sobriety, integrity and honesty. In no other country in the world could these orders thrive so constantly and at the same time be so free from any suggestion of national censure. If all their secrets were exposed to the eyes of the world, none would be found directed against the best interests of the country.

In point of total membership in the United States, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, which has nearly "a million in the field," ranks first, while it is at the present time about an even thing between the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, for second place, with chances slightly in favor of the latter. Next follows the Ancient Order United Workmen. In California the Odd Fellows are again in the lead, followed by Masons, A.O.U.W., Knights of Pythias and Independent Order of Foresters, respectively.

It may surprise most people to learn that the membership in these orders in Los Angeles exceeds the voting population, but such is the fact, nevertheless, but here the Independent Order of Foresters takes the lead in affiliated members, with nearly 2000. If, however, one counts the unaffiliated members with those having membership in the city lodges, the Masons will easily be in the lead, as there are many Masons, who, while they may join some of the higher branches of Masonry in this city, still retain their "blue lodge" membership in the East. This state of affairs exists to a large extent regarding Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and A.O.U.W. The second highest affiliated membership may be recorded in favor of the Knights of the Maccabees. Only one other city in the United States has a larger fraternal order membership in proportion to its size than Los Angeles, and that is Buffalo, N. Y., while Baltimore, Md.; Rochester, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich., and Denver, Colo., follow in succession. No figures are given in this preface, but they will be ob-

served as the reader progresses.

Out of the large number of orders represented in the city, only two have buildings of their own, the Masons and Odd Fellows, although the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Foresters and the Maccabees are creating funds for the erection of buildings of their own at some future date.

In the compilation no account is taken of several lodges of colored people, of which there is possibly a membership of a thousand, nor are the figures given taken hap-hazard, but actual ones from people who are posted on the points given.

### Masons.

To even attempt to do this order justice in rectifying facts and figures regarding its origin in a sketch like this would be a useless and tedious task. Masonry is the world-wide and universal order, honored wherever civilization exists, and as one writer has said: "It is as old as time and as perpetual as eternity. It was written on the heart of the first man, and was the inspiration of that birth-song which wrapped the young creation in a celestial chorus. It was the guiding spirit which led the human race up from the rudeness and solitude of the primitive state to the industrial arts and a civilization." It was the pioneer of fraternal orders in this country. Nine Presidents of the United States have been Masons, and among the men who made history in the early days, Washington, Gen. Warren, Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin, Barons Steuben and DeKalb, Gen. Andrew Jackson, R. H. Lee, Putnam, Lafayette and Marion were members of the craft.

There were gatherings and lodges of Masons in California as early as 1847, but the first grand lodge of the State was not formed until April 18, 1851, at Sacramento. There are now about 350 lodges in the State, with a total membership of 20,000 affiliated, besides about ten thousand who are residents but still retain their membership in the East.

Los Angeles contains about 1600 affiliated with the local lodges and about 1500 unaffiliated, according to the estimate of one of the oldest members of the craft in the city. The first lodge established was Los Angeles Lodge, No. 42, F. and A. M., which was chartered May 6, 1854, and instituted by Samuel Prager, Acting Grand Master, with 27 charter members. The first meeting place was the old Lafayette Hotel, which stood on North Main street, on ground now occupied by the St. Elmo Hotel. This lodge has had altogether over 300 members, but nearly all the lodges instituted since in the city have drawn from its membership, but it is in active existence today, with 180 members, which number is being added to every month.

June 24, 1869, with Samuel Prager again acting as installing officer, Pentalfa Lodge, No. 202, was ushered into existence with ten charter members. Its present membership of 402 is the largest in the city.

Shortly after the chartering of the latter lodge the subject of establishing a commandery of Knights Templars began to be agitated, and as a result Coeur de Lion Commandery, No. 9, was instituted December 11, 1869, by W. F. Knox, Grand Commander, and received its charter April 11, 1870, with 9 charter members. In April, 1896, the Grand Commandery granted a request for change of name to Los Angeles Commandery, and the body now has California.

Shortly after this as the tide of emigration began to set in this direction, and many brothers from eastern jurisdictions were seeking the locality for their health, a uniform manner of caring for sick brothers became apparent, and the Masonic board of relief was inaugurated by Samuel Prager on March 7, 1881. This body is composed of the Master and two members from each lodge in the city, and at the present time distributes annually \$4000 for the relief of sick brothers from a distance.

Early in 1885 a new lodge was instituted by H. S. Orme, Grand Master, called Southern California, No. 278, the charter of which was granted in October of that year. The charter members numbered twenty, and the lodge has a present gratifying membership of 340, which is being increased every month.

In April, 1871, Los Angeles Council, No. 11, Royal and Select Masters, was instituted by Past Most Illustrious Grand Master Stephen Wing, with nine charter members. The present membership is 140, half of which have become so during the past year, and another class of seventeen will be initiated on the evening of the 4th.

On December 1, 1885, the different branches of the Ancient and Accepted

Scottish Rite of Free Masonry were established in the city, each with fifteen charter members. They included King Solomon Lodge of Perfection (fourteenth degree), Robert Bruce Chapter of Rose Croix (eighteenth degree), Hugues de Payens Council Knights Kadosh (thirtieth degree), and Occidental Consistory S.P.R.S. (thirty-second degree.) The membership of the first three at the present time is 175, each, and of the Consistory 130.

Sunset Lodge, No. 290, F. and A. M., East Los Angeles, received its charter October 11, 1888, and was instituted by F. C. Woodbury, District Inspector, with eleven charter members. Its membership at present is eighty-one.

Hollenbeck Lodge, No. 319, F. and A. M., had its charter granted December 11, 1893, and was instituted by Grand Master H. S. Orme of this city, with fifteen charter members. The present membership is 132.

South Gate Lodge, No. 320, F. and A. M., was constituted May 17, 1894, charter granted October 11, 1894, and instituted by H. S. Orme, Grand Master, with forty charter members. It has 171 members at the present time.

La Vallée de France Lodge, No. 329, F. and A. M., was chartered at the last session of the Grand Lodge, and instituted with twelve charter members. The present membership is thirty-two.

Los Angeles Chapter, No. 33, R.A.M., was chartered October 7, 1894, and instituted by L. Vandecar, M.E.H.P., with fifteen charter members. It has a present membership of sixty-nine.

Signet Chapter, No. 57, R.A.M., was chartered May 16, 1881, and instituted by Grand High Priest H. S. Orme, with nine charter members. The present membership is 365.

Al Malaikah Temple Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was instituted February 28, 1888, by District Deputy Imperial Potentate John H. Gray of Islam Temple, San Francisco, with thirty-two charter members, and has a present membership of 493.

A monument to the craft in Los Angeles is the imposing Masonic Temple on Hill street, the corner-stone of which was laid with appropriate ceremonies by the Grand Lodge on February 22, 1896, and the building was formally dedicated December 28, 1896. It is a model of completeness, being well supplied with lodge and ante-rooms for all the various branches of the craft, together with committee-rooms, banquet-rooms, etc.

Occupying a spacious room in the temple is the Masonic library, an association for the forming of which was instituted June 26, 1897, and at the present time contains the nucleus of a splendid library and museum of Masonic antiquity, which is being constantly added to.

### Order of the Eastern Star.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Masonic craft is proportionately strong in California, with about two hundred chapters.

Acacia Chapter, No. 21, was instituted March 17, 1876, by Grand Secretary Abbie Elvenia Wood (now Krebs,) with twelve charter members. The charter was issued October 17, 1876, and the present membership is 320.

South Gate Chapter, No. 133, was instituted in February, 1896, by Past Grand Matron Mrs. Hattie Alexander, with twelve charter members, and now has a membership of 132.

### Odd Fellows.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, that great and universal brotherhood, bound together with the triple link of Friendship, Love and Truth, found its way to this country with the arrival of Thomas Wildey from England, who with a few others founded the first lodge in the city of Baltimore, Md., April 26, 1819, which event is celebrated every year by the membership of the country, which, as before stated, is in the neighborhood of a million. As early as 1848 it found its way to the Pacific Coast, the lodges then formed working under dispensation from the Supreme Lodge until May 17, 1853, when the first Grand Lodge of California was formed at San Francisco. At the present time there are 350 lodges in the State, with an aggregate membership of 31,000, which, in carrying out the divine principles of the order, paid last year for relief and charity, \$260,972.59. Many imposing structures have been erected by this order in California, the aggregate value of which is \$1,824,983.77. In addition to this the order has cemetery property valued at \$80,664.20, and money and other securities amounting to \$486,875.05.

In Los Angeles the order is the owner of a fine three-story structure worth \$50,000, and arranged for every convenience and feature in connection with the work. There are two halls, 40x44 and 44x60, with banquet rooms, ante-rooms and offices. This property is owned jointly by six lodges. All but four of the several bodies of the city hold their sessions therein. The order also owns a cemetery east of the city, valued at \$1000.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 35, the first in the State south of San José, was ushered into existence March 29, 1895, with seven charter members, and Grand Master E. W. Colt was the installing officer. The lodge is still in vigorous existence with a membership of 210, but that figure fails to represent the number of members it has had altogether, for nearly every lodge instituted since has drawn from the membership.

The next movement of the order was the instituting of Orange Grove Encampment, No. 31, Patriarchs Militant, on November 17, 1888, with eight charter members, under direction of Grand Patriarch Charles W. Fox. The membership was 108 at last report.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 160, was instituted July 9, 1869, by Grand Master John B. Harmon, with twelve charter members. Orpheus Lodge, No. 237, was consolidated with it October 19, 1896, and the present membership is 174.

Good Will Lodge, No. 323, was instituted September 11, 1885, by Nathaniel Cook, Grand Master, with Twenty-four charter members. The present membership is 120. This lodge gained considerable distinction the past year by being the winner of a set of gold-mounted gavel, after a vigorous contest with the other lodges of the city, for proficiency in degree work.

East Side Lodge, No. 325, was instituted by Charles E. Gautis, Deputy Grand Master, on January 30, 1886, in East Los Angeles, with thirteen charter members. The present membership is 105.

Semi-Tropic Lodge, No. 371, was instituted December 14, 1891, by J. N. E. Wilson, Grand Master, with twenty-eight charter members. On December 15, 1896, Pico Heights Lodge, No. 362, consolidated with Semi-Tropic, and the membership at the present time is 185.

In the spring of 1895 a number of brothers, realizing that there were a large number of unaffiliated (or card) members of the order in the city, set about organizing a new lodge which would comprise such, and that their efforts were successful was evidenced by the fact that America Lodge, No. 385, when instituted April 13, 1895, contained 199 charter members. Deputy Grand Master J. H. Gingery was the instituting officer. The present membership of the lodge is 215.

Since the consolidation of Orpheus Lodge with Semi-Tropic, many of the members thereof who were Germans, aided by others of that persuasion, started a movement for the formation of another German lodge, and on July 4, 1896, Hofer Lodge, No. 60, was instituted with fifty-three charter members by Grand Master J. W. Warboys. It now has an enthusiastic membership of seventy.

In the summer of 1895 a number of the members, thinking the membership of the subordinate lodges would admit of the formation of another Encampment Patriarchs Militant, set to work, and the result was the instituting of Enterprise Encampment, No. 93, on October 17, by Grand Patriarch George W. Reid, with twenty-one charter members. The membership at last report was 109.

Magnolia Encampment, No. 86, Patriarchs Militant, East Los Angeles, has a membership at the present time of ninety.

Canton Orion, No. 12, was instituted December 31, 1885, by L. A. Simons, Grand Patriarch, with thirty-two charter members. Its present membership is sixty.

Canton Los Angeles, No. 27, was instituted April 24, 1896, by J. F. Crossette, Commandant, with thirty-three charter members, which has since been increased to forty.

May 25, 1870, a Board of Relief was established for the purpose of affording temporary relief to sick and destitute brothers from a distance. The board is composed of the Noble Grand and Vice Grand of each lodge in the city, and the amount expended each year is about \$6000.

George W. Stockwell of this city was Grand Master in 1892-3.

### The Rebekahs.

This order, the woman's auxiliary of Odd Fellowship, was founded by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, who, although summoned to the Celestial Grand Lodge, his memory will linger in the hearts of the wives, mothers and daughters of Odd Fellows until time shall be no more. The first State assembly was held at San Francisco, May 12, 1891. The degree was recognized by the Sovereign Grand Lodge first in the city of Baltimore (the birthplace of American Odd Fellowship) in 1851. Originally only the wives, daughters and sisters of Odd Fellows were admitted to membership, but now any white, unmarried, respectable lady over 18 years of age who desires to aid in the work of the order may become a member. A lasting monument to their work in California is the magnificent Orphans' Home at Gilroy. The total membership of the order in the State is now nearly if not quite 17,000, and the total amount paid out for relief at the last report was \$3568.94.

Arbor Vitae Lodge, No. 83, the first lodge in Los Angeles, was instituted October 4, 1884, with thirty-seven charter members, and has at the present time a membership of 230.

Eureka Lodge, No. 128, instituted January 18, 1887, by C. E. Gault, D.D. G.M., with fifteen charter members, has increased the number to 200.

Una Lodge, No. 172, instituted April 27, 1891, by G. W. Stockwell, with nine charter members, now has a membership of eighty-seven.

Columbia Lodge, No. 194, instituted August 1, 1893, with twenty-one charter members, now has a membership of 230.

Edelweiss Lodge, No. 67, instituted by the State President, Fannie Benjamin, December 19, 1895, with twelve charter members, now has a membership of eighty-five.

The Rebekah lodges of the city also have a Relief Board, in common with the I.O.O.F., composed of five mem-



bers from each lodge, and disbursed the past year about \$500 for the relief of sick sisters.

#### Knights of Pythias.

Justus Henry Rathbone was the founder of this order, which was established first in the city of Washington, February 19, 1844, and is the only order incorporated by the Congress of the United States. It has had a phenomenal record, the total membership now about decided to be the second in size in the United States. The total membership in California at the present time is about 11,200, in 208 lodges. If we add to this the number of members throughout the State who retain their membership in the East, the number would not be far from 15,000. The aggregate expenditures for 1897 are not available, but as an indication of the amount of good the order is doing in California the following items of expenditure in 1896 will be a fair criterion: For sick benefits, \$45,792.06; for relief of brothers, \$5,281.85; for burial of brothers, \$5,762.25; total expenditures, \$56,836.16. The first lodge in the State was California, No. 1, instituted in San Francisco, March 25, 1869, and the first Grand Lodge session was September 23 of that year.

The first lodge instituted in Los Angeles was Olive, No. 26, on June 13, 1874, and which consolidated with Marathon Lodge, No. 182, November 5, 1895.

The next lodge was La Fraternité, No. 79, instituted September 1, 1882, and which consolidated with Gauntlet, No. 129, March 4, 1895.

Tri-Color Lodge, No. 96, was instituted February 28, 1884, and consolidated with Marathon, No. 182, on January 29, 1895.

Gauntlet Lodge, No. 129, was instituted May 25, 1885, by George Samuels, Grand Chancellor, with thirty-eight charter members, and at the present time has a membership of ninety.

Samson Lodge, No. 148, was instituted by Past Chancellor E. A. Weed, in East Los Angeles, June 8, 1887, with fifty-four charter members. Its present membership is forty-six, which is rapidly increasing. It has had no less than 160 members, but many have withdrawn on account of removal or to join other lodges.

Marathon Lodge, No. 182, was instituted August 11, 1892, by W. H. Esdor, Deputy Grand Chancellor, with thirty-two charter members, and at the present time has a membership of 175.

Early in 1896 a few of the members of the order in the city endeavored to interest the unaffiliated members resident here in the formation of a new lodge, and the result was the establishing of Los Angeles Lodge, No. 205, on April 23, 1896, with twenty-eight charter members. There is now an enthusiastic membership of sixty-two. This lodge also has in connection a branch of the Endowment Rank with a membership of eleven, representing \$15,000 endowment benefits.

There is also another Endowment branch in the city, No. 893, with a membership of forty, representing an endowment benefit of \$84,000.

Although a company had existed previously, it was not until November 23, 1895, that a company of the Uniform Rank was instituted with the effect of becoming of prominence. At this date Los Angeles Company, No. 25, was mustered in by Maj. John A. Lukens, with thirty-two members, and has at the present time a membership of forty-seven, and one of the best companies in the State.

An event in Pythian circles was the instituting on October 6 of the present year, of a temple of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, which stands in the same relation to Pythianism that the Mystic Shrine does to Masonry. The temple was named Al Borak, No. 75, and was instituted with 100 charter members. It has now a membership of 190, which will be increased within the next month by the addition of perhaps fifty more.

#### Rathbone Sisters.

This order, the ladies' auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias, was originally known as "Pythian Sisters," but at the session of the Supreme Temple in 1894, the title was changed to the present one. For some reason, which nobody appears to know, the order has never been officially recognized by the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias, though it is confidently expected that it will be at the next session. It has a total membership in the United States of 37,000, including Knights and Ladies.

The first Grand Temple in California was instituted April 13, 1891. The membership in the State at the present time is about 2000, in forty-two temples.

Los Angeles has one temple, Purity, No. 2, which was instituted in East Los Angeles, January 4, 1891, and moved to the city proper on March 6, 1894. It started with twenty charter members, and now has a membership of seventy-five.

#### United Ancient Order of Druids.

This was among the first of the fraternal orders to arrive in America, in 1790, but its growth has not been great owing to the conservative nature of the objects. It is of Asiatic origin, and is claimed by many to even antedate Masonry. The earliest members included only those of the nobility and royalty. The assemblies are called groves for the reason that the earliest

members held their sessions in groves. It was not until 1839 that the first grove was instituted in this country, with Washington Grove, No. 1. The first grove in California was instituted at Placerville, May 7, 1860. There are now in the State seventy-three altars and a membership of 5000, nearly one-third of the entire membership of the United States. There are higher bodies called chapters, and ladies' auxiliaries called circles.

Los Angeles has three groves, with a fourth to be instituted this month by Past Noble Arch H. F. Fleishman.

Morton Grove, No. 62, was instituted March 20, 1887, by Henry R. Morton, Noble Grand Arch, with thirty-nine charter members. The present membership is eighty.

Los Angeles Hain, No. 80, was instituted April 13, 1890, by Deputy Grand Noble Arch Paul Saubian, with fifteen charter members, and now has a membership of seventy-five.

Mazzini Grove, No. 78, was instituted February 10, 1890, by Paul Saubian, with thirty-six charter members, and now has a membership of 130.

#### Orders of Red Men.

Both the Independent and the Improved Orders of Red Men had their inception at a time in the nation's history which tried men's souls, when the country was in the throes of its birth, and was one of the factors that gave impulse, form and purpose in that trying epoch which resulted in a flag and a nation. The Independent Order of Red Men originated in 1812, and is a German-speaking order. The order gained a foothold in California in the early fifties, and has a large number of stamms (tribes) in the State, all doing well.

Los Angeles Stamm, No. 252, is the only one south of the Tehachapi, and was instituted in 1869 and reorganized in 1889. It has a present membership of 130, comprising some of the most prominent German citizens of Los Angeles. Few fraternal bodies in the city have paid as much for sick and deceased brothers, having paid during 1896 about \$2000.

The Improved Order of Red Men had its origin about the same time as the Independent Order. The total membership in the United States, as given by the Great Chief of Records September 14 last, was 155,389.

The first Great Council of California was instituted on the 4th Sleep Sturgeon Moon, G. S. D., 377. The report of the Great Chief of Records gives the membership in the State at 3585 in forty-five tribes.

Previous efforts, but without much success, had been made to maintain a tribe in this city previous to the institution of Cocopah Tribe, No. 81, which was first instituted by C. F. Burghman, Great Chief of Records, the charter being granted on 1st Sun Hot Moon, 404 (July 1, 1895). The tribe surrendered its charter in the fall of 1896 and was almost immediately reinstated at the request of nine members, September 19, 1896, by E. D. Weymouth, Deputy Great Sachem. It has a present membership of thirty-seven, and is the only tribe in Southern California.

#### Native Sons of the Golden West.

The membership of this order is confined entirely to California, and was organized July 4, 1875. Aside from being a patriotic order, primarily to keep alive the memory of the pioneers and the trials of the early days in the history of the State, in addition it affords substantial aid to its members in case of sickness, distress and death. As a social order it ranks well toward the head among the many orders of the State.

Los Angeles Parlor, No. 45, was instituted November 13, 1884, with forty charter members, and now has a membership of eighty-five.

Ramona Parlor, No. 109, was instituted June 9, 1887, by Grand Vice-President Dorn and H. C. Katz, District Deputy, with thirty-three charter members, and has ninety-two at the present time.

Corona Parlor, No. 196, was instituted April 14, 1896, by Frank Sabichl, Deputy Grand President, with forty-two charter members, and has at the present time forty-five members.

#### Native Daughters of the Golden West.

This auxiliary to the N.S.G.W. is similar in import and purpose.

Los Angeles contains but one parlor, La Esperanza, No. 24, which was instituted November 24, 1887, by H. C. Katz, D.D.G.P., with twenty-four charter members, and has at the present time a membership of thirty-five.

#### Independent Order Good Templars.

There is little occasion to enter into the history of this order, as a large majority of the adult population of nearly every place has been a member of the order at some time in their career.

The total number of members in California at the last report, July 31, 1897, was 3133. It has erected a fine home for orphans at Vallejo, which, if the order never did any other great act, is a monument to it.

Merrill Lodge, No. 299, the only lodge in the city, was instituted December 28, 1868, and while it has probably initiated as many as four hundred members all told, it contains but fifty-three at the present time.

#### Foresters of America.

The "Mother Court" of this order was instituted in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, 1864, and to this court is due the formation of the first Subsidiary High Court of the United States, December 29, 1874. At the thirteenth session of the latter body at Minneapolis, Minn.,

August 13, 1889, it was decided to cut loose from the English restraint, and it was then the Ancient Order of Foresters of America was practically brought into existence. In 1896 the name was still further abbreviated, and it assumed the title it carries at present.

The figures are not at hand regarding the numerical strength of the order in the United States and California, but suffice to say a net loss of 365 was sustained in the State the last Foresteric year.

Lewis Thorne of this city is a Past Supreme Chief Ranger, and A. Orfila a Past Grand Chief Ranger.

The first court instituted in this city was Court Los Angeles, No. 30, by John McGuinness, D.G.C.R., March 19, 1888, with forty charter members. Court Grizzly, which ran a brief but brilliant career, consolidated with it January 1, 1895, and the present membership is 160.

Court Olive, No. 39, was instituted by John McGuinness March 7, 1890, with twenty-three charter members, and has at present 170 members.

Court Fremont, No. 49, was instituted October 20, 1890, by John McGuinness, with 209 charter members, and has at the present time 170 members. Court Americus, No. 113, consolidated with this court September 16, 1897.

Court Sunset, No. 68, instituted by L. Zienaman, D.S.C.R., May 16, 1892, with twenty-three charter members, now has 109.

Court Francaise, No. 97, instituted May 6, 1893, by William Peyregne, D.S.C.R., with forty-two charter members, now has a membership of ninety-three.

Court Columbus, No. 102, instituted August 12, 1893, by A. Orfila, G.C.R., with sixty-five members, now has a membership of 115.

Court Germania, No. 110, instituted November 21, 1893, by John McGuinness, with forty-five charter members, now numbers 100 members.

Court Danti Allighieri, No. 139, instituted July 6, 1895, by D. Flores, D.G.C.R., with 115 members, now numbers 108.

There were formerly three circles of the Companions of the Forest, the ladies' auxiliary, in this city, but the survivor is Laurel Circle, No. 109, which was instituted July 6, 1895, by Supreme Chief Ranger L. Thorne, with twenty-eight charter members. At the present time it has a membership of thirty-five.

A general relief board was established March 18, 1895, which is composed of the Chief Ranger and the sub-Chief Ranger of each court, and pays out about \$1000 a year to sick and destitute brothers from a distance.

#### Grand Army of the Republic.

It is unnecessary to enter into the history and origin of this order, which sprang into existence after the civil war, and has tended more than any one thing to keep alive the memory of those who gave their services and their lives to save the country.

Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, was instituted July 22, 1878, by Col. C. M. Kinney of San Francisco, with twelve charter members, and John A. Logan Post consolidated with it, January 1, 1897, under the name of Bartlett-Logan No. 6, and has at the present time 229 members.

Stanton Post, No. 55, was mustered in December 23, 1883, by John Davis, Past Commander of Bartlett Post, with twenty-five charter members. The present membership is 250, although it has had as high as 337, representing 456 different military organizations.

Kenesaw Post, No. 22, (originally Gelsich, No. 106, instituted January 7, 1886, with seventeen charter members,) assumed its present title in December 1892, with sixty-one members. The present membership is fifty. This post has lost thirty-three members by death.

All the posts own burial plots, Bartlett-Logan and Kenesaw at Evergreen Cemetery, where the former post has a fine native-granite monument costing \$2000; Stanton post has a plot at Rose-dale Cemetery.

#### W.R.C. and Ladies of the G.A.R.

These two orders, similar in purpose, known as auxiliaries of the G.A.R., are very effective in the work of the comrades.

Frank Bartlett Corps was instituted in December, 1884, with twenty charter members, and John A. Logan Corps was instituted January 7, 1888, with thirty-two charter members. The two were consolidated under the name of Bartlett-Logan, February 24, 1897, and has a present membership of sixty.

Stanton Corps, No. 16, was instituted October 5, 1885, with seventeen charter members, and has at present 140.

Kenesaw Corps, No. 22, was instituted March 12, 1886, by B. Jane Russell, Department Commander, with seventeen charter members, and has sixty-seven at the present time.

Uncle Sam Corps, No. 49, instituted June 9, 1897, by Mrs. Mary E. Hartwell, Department Commander, with fifty-seven charter members, and has now fifty-nine members.

There are two circles of the Ladies of the G.A.R. in the city. Union Circle, No. 19, instituted March 18, 1893, with fifty-two charter members, now has a membership of sixty-one. Columbia Circle, No. 24, instituted September 17, 1896, by Dr. Holland with fourteen charter members, now has forty-nine.

#### Order of Elks.

This order was first conceived in 1867, and then bore the title of "The Jolly Corks," but in 1868 a committee appointed to frame bylaws, being struck by the character of the Elk in protecting its female and young, and inspired by Goldsmith's description of that no-

ble animal, the order assumed its present name and began its career February 10, 1868, in New York. Only one lodge of the order is permitted to exist in any town or city. While the order includes in its membership nearly all the prominent actors of the world, yet they by no means compose the membership, as it includes prominent officials, merchants, bankers, journalists, legal and medical men.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 99, was instituted September 2, 1888, by District Deputy Grand Exalted Ruler W. C. Dudley of San Francisco, with thirty-two charter members, and has at the present time 147, including thirty-two initiated last Wednesday night.

#### Senior and Junior Order U.A.M.

Without entering into a detail of the history of these orders, which are of a patriotic nature, which have for their objects the perpetuity of American institutions and use for their slogan the motto, "America for Americans," it may be said that they are comparatively new to California, though a strong order in the East.

The first institution in this city was that of Los Angeles Council, No. 1, O.U.A.M., August 13, 1881, with forty-eight charter members, but between that date and February 22, 1894, when the State Council was instituted in this city, the interest flagged somewhat. This council now has a membership of 135.

The first council Jr.O.U.A.M. instituted in this city was Union, No. 5, by Stephen Collins, National Organizer, February 19, 1893, with eighteen charter members. The council has had since then 336 members, but at the present time has 106.

The first State Council was instituted three days later, with L. S. Butler of this city as State Councilor.

W. S. Hancock Council, No. 20, was instituted November 1, 1894, by State Councilor Butler, with seventeen charter members, and has at the present time 186.

John Adams Council, No. 36, was instituted March 26, 1896, by C. N. Wilson, Deputy National Councilor, with twenty-five charter members, and now has thirty-five.

University Council, No. 42, was instituted April 20, 1897, by M. H. Bellinger, State Vice-Councilor, with thirty charter members, and now has thirty-seven.

There are 2300 councils in the United States, with 180,000 members, and in California, thirty councils with over 3000 members.

Columbia Council, No. 4, Daughters of Liberty, the ladies' auxiliary, was instituted in December, 1895, by M. H. Bellinger, D.N.C., with forty-eight charter members, and now has a membership of ninety-five.

#### Sons of St. George.

This order is composed of Englishmen, their sons and grandsons, and was first organized in Pennsylvania in 1871 by a few Englishmen who saw the need of union among their fellow-countrymen. It was established on the Pacific Coast January 24, 1886, and has thirty-eight lodges, with twenty in California, and in the United States and Canada nearly 400.

Royal Oak, No. 220, the only lodge in this city, was instituted October 15, 1886, with thirty charter members, and has at the present time eighty.

#### Young Men's Institute.

The membership of this order is composed of young men members of the Catholic church, whose object is explained in its motto, "Pro Deo Pro Patria." There are about 30,000 members in the United States.

The order was instituted first in California in 1884 at San Francisco.

Los Angeles Council, No. 458, instituted by Anthony Schwamm, Deputy Grand President, May 5, 1897, with twenty-five charter members, now has a membership of eighty.

Montgomery Council, No. 473, also instituted by Anthony Schwamm, March 29, 1897, started with fifty members, and now has a membership of eighty.

#### Hermann's Sons.

This order is composed of German-speaking men, whose objects are similar to other social fraternal orders. No figures are at hand regarding its scope in the United States. The present membership in the State is about 1900.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 12, the only one in the city, was instituted September 20, 1887, with twenty charter members, and has at the present time 135.

#### The Fraternal Brotherhood.

In passing to a recital of the progress of the so-called "insurance" orders, the writer may be pardoned for the local pride which prompts first mention of this order, which had its origin and maintains its Supreme headquarters in this city. Realizing the immense amount of money that was sent east each month in dues to numerous orders, a number of gentlemen in the winter of 1895-96 conceived the idea of forming an order that would in every respect be just as good as many others, in the respect of providing protection in case of death, and as a result the Fraternal Brotherhood was incorporated under the laws of California, February 3, 1896. Since then forty-one subordinate lodges have been instituted with an aggregate membership of about 1500. The order is similar in many respects to the Independent Order of Foresters, K.O.T.M., and others, and pays death benefits in the sum of \$500, \$1000, \$2000 and \$3000, and the money paid in



dues and assessments remains at home. The board of Supreme officers is composed of the following gentlemen, prominent in business, social and fraternal circles: Prof. J. A. Foshay, C. P. Dandy, H. P. Anderson, G. S. Bartholomew, W. D. Woolwine, Dr. W. W. Hitchcock, Hon. R. N. Bulla, L. M. Grider, M. A. Bronson, A. H. S. Perkins, C. J. Walter, E. A. Beck, George N. Nolan and Charles H. Toll. In addition, the lodges may, at their option, institute sick benefit branches. Ladies' lodges are also formed on the same plane as that of the men. There are five lodges in the city, all instituted by the Supreme officers.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 1, was instituted March 17, 1896, with seventy charter members, and now has a membership of ninety-eight.

Arcade (formerly Bartholomew,) No. 3, was instituted July 7, 1896, with twenty-five charter members, and now has a membership of fifty.

Sunset (originally Dandy,) No. 4, was instituted September 10, 1896, with eleven charter members, and now has a membership of thirty.

La Grande Lodge, No. 9, was instituted April 16, 1897, with ninety charter members, and now has a membership of 250.

East Los Angeles Lodge, No. 11, instituted July 6, 1897, with eighteen charter members, now has a membership of forty.

Hermosa (ladies) Lodge, No. 32, instituted November 15, 1897, with thirty charter members, now has a membership of forty-five.

#### Independent Order of Foresters.

Without entering into any facts relative to the cutting away from the parent English order, it may be stated that the existence of the Independent Order of Foresters, practically began with Col. A. B. Caldwell of Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1874, and has made remarkable progress since that day. It is no disparagement to other protective orders to say that no order in existence is founded on better business principles or better managed. As a proof of this it may be stated that the total membership of the order is about 125,000, and it had a magnificent reserve fund at the last report of \$2,458,898.60, which is being added to at the rate of over \$50,000 per month.

The total membership of the order in California at the present time is 7500. The first High Court was formed in Los Angeles April 11, 1890, by Oronhyatekha, Supreme Chief Ranger, with Rev. B. W. R. Taylor of this city as High Chief Ranger. The High Court headquarters are in this city, and the following High Court officers are residents: G. A. McElfresh, H. C. R. W. H. Perry, High Secretary; H. S. Eberle, High Treasurer; F. M. Parker, High Auditor; E. A. Beck, High Journal Secretary. In membership it leads all others in Los Angeles, with fourteen courts and one encampment Royal Foresters and a membership of 2000.

Court Los Angeles, No. 422, the pioneer court of California, was instituted June 12, 1889, by W. S. Williams, D.S.C.R., with twenty charter members. It is now the banner court of the world, with over six hundred members. In addition to death benefits, this court has a sick and accident branch.

Court Occident, No. 467, was instituted in East Los Angeles November 1, 1889, by W. S. Williams, D.S.C.R., with twenty-one charter members, and now has a membership of 170.

Court University, No. 61, was instituted by W. S. Williams, D.S.C.R., December 30, 1889, with twenty charter members, and has at the present time 100.

Court Temple, No. 510, was instituted March 6, 1890, by H. R. Mills, D.S.C.R., with twenty charter members, and has 210 at the present time.

Court Morris Vineyard, No. 532, was instituted April 4, 1890, with twenty-three charter members, and has at the present time 365.

Court Eucalyptus, No. 968, was instituted December 14, 1893, by G. A. McElfresh, H.C.R., with twenty-four charter members, and has at present 54.

Court Semi-Tropic, No. 1442, was instituted November 16, 1893, by G. A. McElfresh, H.C.R., with eighteen charter members, and now numbers eighty-seven.

Court La Fiesta, No. 880, was instituted by the High Chief Ranger on March 20, 1895, with sixteen charter members, and has at the present time 137, eighty-two of whom have been added the past year.

Court Central Avenue, No. 1970, instituted by the High Chief Ranger November 24, 1896, with twenty-one charter members, now has a membership of seventy-eight, thirty-five of which were added the past week.

Court Palmetto, No. 3345, was instituted December 12, 1896, by W. R. Uber, D.S.C.R., with forty-two charter members, and now has a membership of forty-five.

Court Angelina, No. 3422, was instituted February 19, 1897, with thirty-three charter members, by W. R. Uber, D.S.C.R., now has a membership of thirty-seven.

Court La Gazelle, No. 2631, instituted by W. R. Uber, D.S.C.R., August 12, 1897, with forty charter members, has that number at present.

Court Mateo, No. 3243, was instituted October 2, 1897, by W. R. Uber, D.S.C.R., with thirty-five charter members, and has forty-five members at present.

Los Angeles Encampment, No. 17, Royal Foresters, the Uniform Rank of

the order, was instituted by Supreme Chief Ranger Oronhyatekha April 12, 1890, with seventy-two charter members, and has seventy members at the present time. This body is the only mounted Uniform Rank order in the city, and create much favorable comment whenever out on parade.

The Companions of the I.O.F., the ladies' auxiliary of the order, has established in Los Angeles the only court west of the Rocky Mountains, in Court Los Angeles, No. 18, which was instituted June 2, 1897, under the name of Sisterhood of the I.O.F., with a charter list of twenty-seven. It was reorganized under the present title July 22, and now has a membership of seventy. Its objects are the paying of sick and funeral benefits, and furnishing free medical attendance and trained nurses to the members, in addition to the social features.

#### Knights of the Maccabees.

This order, organized June 11, 1881, at Port Huron, Mich., now has a total membership of 208,000. In addition to its certificates of \$500, \$1000, \$2000 and \$3000 in case of death, it pays disability and old age benefits. It has had a wonderful record ever since its inception, and is gaining new members at the rate of 3000 per month.

California has 3240 members, of which the city of Los Angeles contains nearly half, with 1401 members, and has the third largest tent in the world.

Los Angeles Tent, No. 2, was instituted June 11, 1891, with fifty charter members, by E. M. Guthrie, who is the present Record Keeper thereof. Its membership at the present time is 715, which figure is only exceeded by two tents, both located in Pennsylvania.

Banner Tent No. 21, was instituted June 23, 1893, by J. M. Ermerius, Deputy Supreme Commander, with 450 charter members, and has at the present time 365.

California Tent, No. 6, was also instituted by J. M. Ermerius, March 4, 1892, with twenty-six charter members, and has at present 175 members.

Star Tent, No. 24, was instituted in March, 1893, by C. P. Dandy, State Commander, and has a present membership of seventy-six.

Pico Heights Tent, No. 25, also instituted by Mr. Dandy in March, 1893, now has a membership of twenty-five.

Mercator Tent, No. 45, was instituted in October, 1896, with twenty-eight charter members, and has at the present time a membership of forty-five.

#### Ladies of the Maccabees.

This order, auxiliary to, but still under separate management from the Knights of the Maccabees, is similar in its aims and objects, and has a membership in the United States of over \$1,000.

The membership in California is perhaps 1500, in twenty-three lodges.

Los Angeles Hive, No. 1, was instituted December 10, 1892, by Mrs. Rosa Miller, Deputy Supreme Commander, with twenty-four charter members, and has at the present time a membership of 187.

Banner Hive, No. 21, was instituted April 12, 1894, by Miss Bina M. West, Supreme Record Keeper, with twenty-nine charter members, and has at the present time a membership of 150.

Star Hive, No. 16, instituted at Rosedale, in 1896, by Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, S.L.C., was a present membership of sixty-five.

University Hive, instituted the past year by Mrs. Emma R. Neidig, has a membership of forty-three.

#### Ancient Order United Workmen.

This is the pioneer among orders paying death benefits to the families of its members, and was founded at Meadville, Pa., by John J. Upchurch, October 27, 1868. It now has a total membership of about 400,000, if not more, and had disbursed to October 1, 1897, \$79,270,967.50 to the families of beneficiaries. It has but one form of certificate, for \$2000.

California contains about four hundred lodges, and a total membership of 18,600. The order paid death claims in the State the past year about \$528,000. At the present time, since the order revised the rates, no order in the State perhaps is making greater progress in the accession of new members.

There are in Los Angeles 627 affiliated members with city lodges, and at a conservative estimate at least 400 members of the order who retain their membership in eastern lodges. Los Angeles was favored two years ago in having the Grand Master Workman in the person of James Booth, and at the present time A. F. Mackey of this city is next in line of promotion to that office.

The first lodge instituted in the city was Los Angeles, No. 55, on September 24, 1878, by George J. Mitchell, D.D.G.M.W., with thirty-five charter members. It now has 215 members.

Southern California Lodge, No. 191, was instituted January 11, 1881, by J. A. Dunsmoor, with thirty charter members, and now has 101 members.

East Los Angeles Lodge, No. 230, was instituted August 3, 1884, by Al. Cobler, D.D.G.M.W., with twenty-one charter members, and now has seventy-three.

St. Elmo Lodge, No. 238, instituted January 28, 1886, by James Booth, D.D.G.M.W., with twenty-five charter members, and has fifty members at present.

Germania Lodge, No. 241, instituted June 10, 1886, with thirty charter members, by Robert Sharp, D.D.G.M.W., now has sixty members.

University Lodge, No. 304, instituted

March 13, 1896, by James Booth, P.G.M.W., with twenty charter members, now has forty-five members.

Orange Grove Lodge, No. 312, instituted June 2, 1896, by James Booth, P.G.M.W., with twenty charter members, now has a membership of twenty-nine.

The Degree of Honor, the ladies' auxiliary, includes in its membership members of the A.O.U.W., their wives, daughters and sisters over 18 years of age, and gives a \$1000 certificate. The only lodge of the order in Los Angeles is Magnolia, No. 34, which was instituted in March, 1891, by James Booth, with thirty charter members, and it has at the present time a membership of fifty-four.

#### Order of Chosen Friends.

First established at Indianapolis, Ind., May 28, 1879, this order now has a membership of about 32,000 in the United States, and is similar in its dealings with other orders furnishing life protection.

California has about two hundred councils, and maintains a Grand Council.

There are at present two councils in Los Angeles, although there were originally four. Columbia Council, No. 91, which was instituted in August, 1894, with fifty charter members, consolidated with Guardian Council, No. 90, on November 30, 1897, and Carnation Council, No. 89, instituted last fall, after a short but brilliant career, consolidated with Guardian Council, although a number of members of both defunct councils are at present members at large or Grand Lodge members.

Guardian Council, No. 90, was instituted May 28, 1883, by Charles Gerson, D.G.C., with thirty-five charter members, and now has a membership of 119.

Los Angeles Council, No. 193, was instituted May 23, 1895, by S. J. Chase, D.G.C., with twenty-two charter members, and now has a membership of fifty-eight.

#### Woodmen of the World.

The charter for this order was granted in Nebraska in June, 1890, and the Sovereign Camp is located at Omaha. What particularly concerns this section is what is known as the Pacific jurisdiction, embracing California, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Washington, in which are 400 camps, at the last report, November 1, 28,552 members.

La Fiesta Camp, No. 63, was instituted February 13, 1895, with thirty-five charter members, by W. A. Peabody, Deputy Head Consul. Later, Palmetto Camp, which had a brief career, consolidated, and the membership at the present time is 205.

Los Angeles Camp, No. 402, was instituted by E. C. Lockard, D.H.C., November 1, 1897, with twenty-five charter members, and has at present thirty-six members.

Loiretina Circle, No. 83, Women of Woodcraft, was instituted October 28, 1897, by Mrs. Helen M. Southwick, with twenty-eight charter members, which figure it still maintains.

#### Knights of Honor.

Was organized June 30, 1873, and on December 1, 1897, had in the United States 92,290 members, and had paid in death losses to that date a total of \$60,585,296.73. It has paid death losses in California about \$1,611,000.

Los Angeles Lodge, No. 2925, was instituted March 23, 1883, with thirty-six charter members, and has at the present time 170, although it has initiated 368 and has paid death losses on twenty-four brothers amounting to \$45,000. A. H. Voigt of this city is Past Grand Dictator of the State.

#### National Union.

Was organized and incorporated under the laws of Ohio May 4, 1881, and has in the United States about 49,000 members, and has paid to beneficiaries \$8,000,000.

Los Angeles Council, No. 598, was instituted July 26, 1892, by Senate Deputy P. L. Teeples, with seventy charter members, and has at present eighty-nine.

#### Royal Arcanum.

This order was organized in Boston, Mass., June 23, 1877, with nine members, and has at the present time a membership in the United States of 200,000. An effort is being made to increase the membership in the State to 1000, to admit of the formation of a Grand Council, and the number approaches that figure at present.

Sunset Council, No. 1084, was instituted February 14, 1889, by James A. Thompson, Deputy Supreme Regent, with sixteen charter members, and has at the present time 121.

Los Angeles Council, No. 1489, was instituted by G. L. Davidson, D.S.R., October 11, 1892, with fifteen charter members, and has at present 200.

#### Knights and Ladies of Honor.

This order was founded in 1877 and has had as high as 77,000 members, but at present has but 71,000. There are twenty-one lodges in California with a total membership of 1100.

Los Angeles contains one lodge, Angel City, No. 1433, with a membership of thirty. It was instituted in July, 1889, by Grand Protector Grant with eighteen charter members.

#### Fraternal Aid Association.

This order, instituted October 14, 1890, and incorporated under the laws of Kansas February 20, 1894, has at the present time a membership in the United States of 19,500. There are thirty-five councils in California.

East Los Angeles Council was instituted October 9, 1894, by J. H. Fred-

erick, State Organizer, with fifty-five charter members, and now has seventy-seven.

Mt. Pleasant Council, No. 147, was instituted October 25, 1894, by J. H. Frederick with twenty-five charter members, and now has 150.

Los Angeles City Council, No. 299, was instituted October 10, 1896, by J. H. Frederick with thirty charter members, and now has sixty-three.

#### American Legion of Honor.

Was organized in Boston in 1878, and at one time had a membership in the United States of nearly 61,000, which has been sadly reduced in late years until it now has but about 35,000. The total amount paid in death claims by the order up to October 1, 1897, was \$36,154,560.

The only council in Los Angeles is Good Will, No. 629, instituted March 21, 1885, by R. G. Willman, and has a membership of thirty-five.

#### Order of Pendo.

This is a native order incorporated under the laws of California April 19, 1894, and while late figures have not come to hand, it may be stated that January 1, 1897, there were fifty-six councils in existence with a total membership of 1700.

Los Angeles has but one council, Angeleno, No. 12, with a membership of forty.

#### Ancient Order of Foresters.

This is the mother order of Forestry orders whose origin may be traced back to Robin Hood and his jolly men.

Its work in Los Angeles has not been a bed of roses, as out of three courts instituted the past few years, but one remains—Court Southern California, No. 8136—which was instituted March 14, 1894, by J. Falconer, P.S.S.H.C., and now has a membership of eighty-five.

#### Home Forum Benefit Order.

This order was organized in Illinois with the first Forum at Rockford, in 1893, and has at the present time a membership of 41,000 in the United States.

Los Angeles has one forum—Pacific, No. 466—instituted by A. Feiner, D.G.P., in October, 1895, with twenty-eight charter members, and has thirty-eight at the present time.

#### National Reserve Association.

Was incorporated under the laws of Missouri and chartered May 8, 1891, and has about forty-seven hundred members in the United States.

There are two lodges in this city, both organized by M. B. Howard, D.S.P., in 1894. At the present time Los Angeles Lodge has about twenty-five members and Pacific Lodge, No. 86, has twenty-nine members.

#### Catholic Order of Foresters.

Is similar in objects and work to other Forestry orders, and was organized in Chicago in 1883. The membership in the United States is now 55,000.

Angel City Court, No. 579, is the only court of the order in California, and was instituted in March, 1896, with forty charter members. Its present membership is fifty.

#### United Commercial Travelers.

Incorporated at Columbus, O., January 16, 1888, and composed only of commercial travelers in good standing.

Los Angeles Council, No. 82, the only council in the city, has a membership of over one hundred.

#### "There are Others."

In addition to the foregoing there may be a few other orders doing business in the city, but it would take a search warrant to find them, and whose aggregate membership will possibly reach 200.

#### HORTON HOUSE, SAN DIEGO.

#### Marked Improvements of This Popular House Within the Year.

It is safe to say that no Southern California hotel has a stronger hold upon its friends, or offers more genial entertainment to its patrons, than the well-known Horton House of San Diego. In point of convenience to transportation lines and to the commercial center of the city, its location could not be improved. The house has been one of the landmarks of the city for many years, not only for its unique architecture, but, as well, for its prominent location.

The proprietorship of the house is in the hands of W. E. Hadley, a man of wide acquaintance, and a hotel manager who has had a long and successful career. Through his regime at the Horton he has always been found among the public-spirited men of his town, and has exhibited his progressive inclinations in maintaining his house fully abreast of the times and the requirements of his patrons. He has made the house the rendezvous of a very large part of the traveling public, which goes to the Horton House when it visits San Diego, as a matter of course.

Within a very recent time a complete overhauling and retitting of the drainage and plumbing of the house has been made, placing it among the foremost caravansaries of the country in that respect. The dining-room, parlors, lobby and reading-rooms of the house are thoroughly modern in their various appointments, and afford to guests the utmost comfort and convenience.

The cuisine of the Horton House has always been a subject of particular attention upon the part of the management, and has been maintained upon a scale of excellence superior to most houses having the same rates. Of particular interest to tourists who visit the city of San Diego, and who desire to visit the innumerable interesting points there to be seen, is the facility with which guests of the Horton House can reach every desirable resort. Cars pass the door which connect with all other lines in the city. La Jolla Beach, Coronado Beach, Point Loma and all parks and places of amusement and business can readily and quickly be reached either on foot, by car direct or by connections. Near by are the best livery stables upon the Coast, together with boating, cycling and bathing resorts.



## AGRICULTURAL PARK COURSING CLUB.

**C**OURSING as a sport is almost as old as the sport of falconry, and there is no country on the civilized globe where it is not indulged in. Coursing in Southern California is new. Fox hunting was tried, but there was a



F. D. BLACK, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

scarcity of foxes in the State, and the people fell back upon the nearest thing to the fox hunt—coursing.

When F. D. Black, the well-known

ple of Los Angeles who wanted a day's outing, once a week, the opportunity to enjoy themselves at little cost and less trouble. The grand infield of the park suggested to him the idea of coursing, and the more he thought of it, the better he liked the idea.

The infield, as level as a floor and comprising within the fences some fifty acres, was refenced with a rabbit-tight fence. A warren was built at one end of it, and some twenty "escapes" for the rabbits constructed. The ground ready, the next thing was to get the hounds; the hares could be secured by the hundreds.

Everybody said there were no greyhounds in this part of the State worth turning loose after a rabbit; but Mr. Black went ahead and began offering purses to men with dogs of sufficient amount to pay them to put their hounds in training. The Agricultural Park Coursing Club was formed in order to bring the greyhounds, entered for the coursing, "under rules." At first the members left everything to Mr. Black, but as meet after meet was held, as the sport increased, the club members became enthusiastic, and are today working to build up coursing as club members should work.

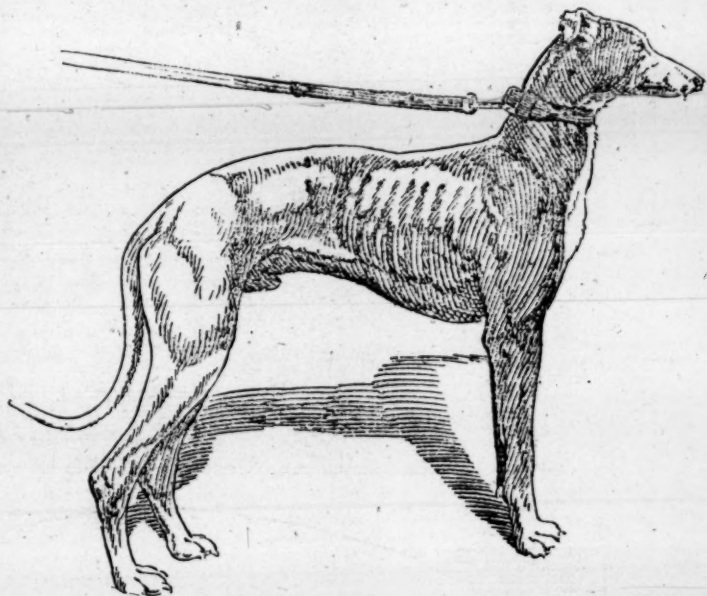
The infield was perfect, the hounds good and the hares the best that money and time could procure, but the

to witness the sport. From nothing, as it were, coursing has built up within three months, to the most popular sport Los Angeles has ever had.

As soon as he discovered that the people enjoyed the chase of the hare by the hounds, Mr. Black sought to fill up the gaps between the races so that there would not be a moment of the day when his guests would not

ferred at Agricultural Park are better than those offered at Ingleside.

On every course success depends, even after you have your hounds and hares, upon two men, the slipper and the judge. Unless the dogs are pointed right and sent away together, the race must be manifestly unfair, and if they are slipped as a double team then each turn, wrench, go by, trip to-



TRIP, OWNED BY OSCAR H. HINTERS, ONE OF THE FLEETEST HOUNDS ON THE COURSE.

be entertained. He provided music, and sought outside attractions of every sort, until he now has a season's programme arranged such as has never before been attempted in the State for out-door amusement.

By and by, when the people got to know what coursing was, and appreciated the sport, the question of handling the crowds came up and something had to be done. The two street-car lines whose tracks end at the gates of the Fair Grounds solved the problem by adding extra cars and cutting down the time so that a thousand people can be handled in half an hour, and each one have a seat, and there is not five minutes during the day but that you can get a car down there.

From "no hounds" coursing has grown until on Christmas day there was a fifty-six-dog race, but Black is not dismayed. He simply says "bring on your dogs," and adds another twenty to the purse until today the purses of-

gether with speed and kill must be noted. It is no easy task to either slip a pair of dogs or judge their work in the field, but in both positions Mr. Black has found men of far more than average ability. As a judge D. R. Ladd has given satisfaction to owners of dogs, spectators and the club. He is absolutely fair in all his decisions. Jim Williams, better known as "Shim," is a slipper par excellence. Not only does he get the dogs away on even terms, but he and Judge Ladd



JIM WILLIAMS, CONCEDED TO BE THE BEST SLIPPER OF DOGS ON THE COAST.

promoter of sporting events, took charge of Agricultural Park as its lessee and manager, he looked about him for some permanent form of amusement which would give the peo-

ple didn't know what coursing was, and it took time to educate them.

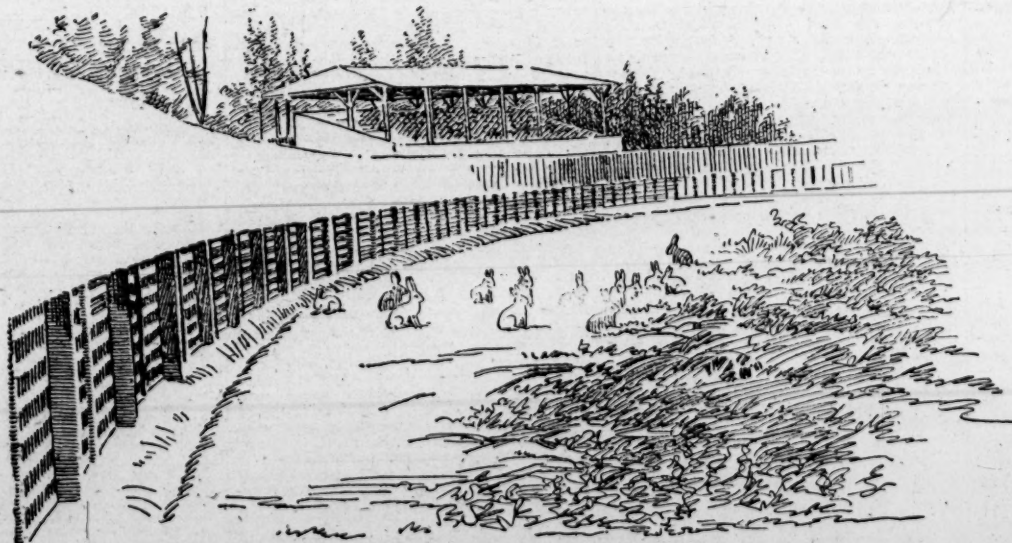
At first they came by scores; then by hundreds, and now, each Sunday they flock by thousands to the Fair Grounds



JUDGE D. R. LADD.

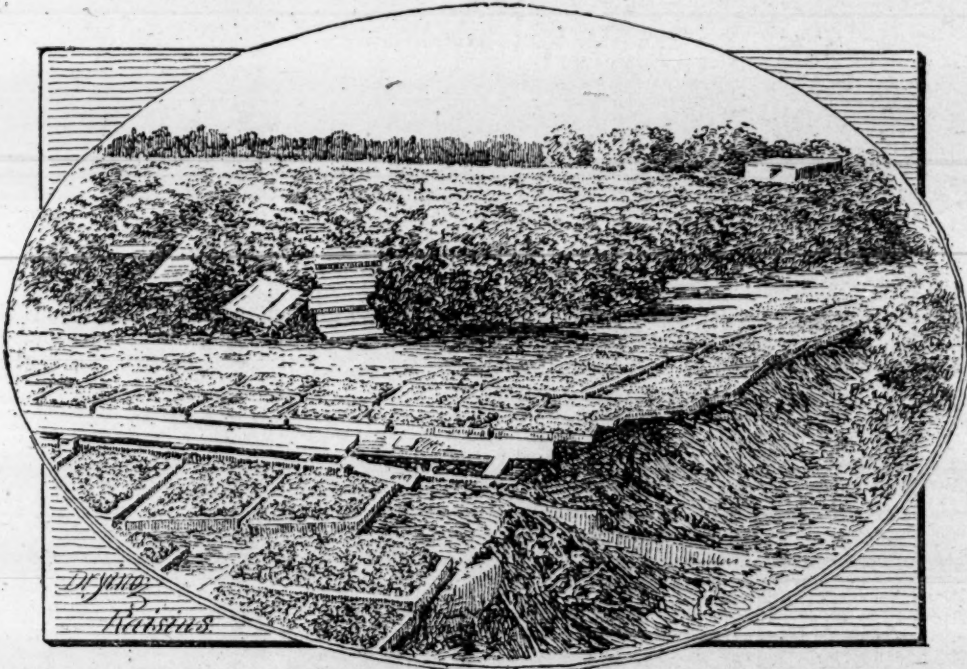
understand one another, and if the hare is lame the dogs are held until they get a chance for a race. On no course can two better officers be found, and that their work is appreciated is shown by the way the owners of dogs are entering.

Coursing has come to stay. The people enjoy it. Agricultural Park is just at the edge of town, a pleasant ride, and on the grounds every comfort and convenience is provided. No better way to spend your Sunday could be found than a visit to the coursing match. The sport is clean and absolutely fair. The hare and hounds, once loose, cannot be jockeyed or jobbed, nor can anyone change the course of events. The constantly increasing attendance is evidence of the popularity of the sport, and Mr. Black promises to keep on adding to his programme every Sunday.



THE "PEN." [FROM PHOTO BY GRAHAM & MORRILL.]





### THE VINE.

LIKE many other branches of the horticultural industry, the planting of vineyards in Southern California was inaugurated by the early mission fathers, who set out vineyards around the missions, from which a wine was made which was satisfactory in those days, because there was nothing else in the shape of wine to be had. The variety of grape planted by the priests is still known as the Mission. It has since then been supplemented by a large number of the best varieties of wine and raisin grapes from France, and Germany and Spain. All classes of wine known in Europe are now successfully made in California. Southern California is noted for its sweet wines and brandies, the grapes raised here having generally a high percentage of sugar, and consequently of alcohol, owing to the larger amount of sunshine which they receive. The leading sweet wines produced in Southern California are port, sherry, angelica and muscatel. In quantity these wines compare more than favorably with the foreign product, for the reason that the latter is invariably adulterated, while the sweet wines of Southern California contain only the pure juice of the grape, with a small addition of brandy as a fortifier. The grape brandy produced in Los Angeles county has a

high reputation, and is well known in the East, where it is highly thought of by those who value the genuine article in preference to that from Europe, which is, in nine cases out of ten, either adulterated or made up wholly of other substances than grape juice.

The leading wine and brandy-producing sections of Southern California are in the San Gabriel Valley, Los Angeles county, around Anaheim, in Orange county, and in San Bernardino county. In the San Gabriel Valley there are three of the largest wineries in Southern California; that at Shorb's Station, near Alhambra; the winery of the L. J. Rose Company, limited, and E. J. Baldwin's winery at Santa Anita. The two former belong to English corporations. These wineries export large quantities of wines and brandy which have a national reputation.

The section around Cucamonga, in San Bernardino county, is noted for its vineyards and wineries. The output of the Cucamonga winery is from 150,000 to 200,000 gallons of wine annually. Some Los Angeles wine men recently bought a large tract of land there, which will be planted to vines, and another large winery will probably be erected.

Many vineyardists sell their crops to the larger wineries, in preference to making wine themselves, as the wine-maker's art requires years of experience. Distilling, which also requires much skill, is usually practiced at the larger wineries.

The vineyards in the southern part of the State are at present comparatively free from insect pests. Several years ago a mysterious vine disease

made its appearance at Anaheim, but it appears to have run its course. In Northern California the phylloxera has done much damage. Many of the vineyards there are being replaced with stocks of American vines, which are not liable to the assaults of this pest.

The consumption of light wines in the United States is steadily increasing, which is regarded as a good sign by friends of true temperance, as it is a well-known fact that intemperance is far less common in sections where spirits are the popular stimulant. There is still, however, much room for growth in this respect, as may be seen from the following figures, showing the per capita consumption of wine in various countries per gallon:

France, 16.52; Austria-Hungary, 4.84; Western Australia, 1.47; Switzerland, 2.11; South Australia, 1.47; Germany, 1.32; United Kingdom, 0.43; United States, 0.39.

One of the difficulties which California wine-makers have had to contend with is the problem of shipping California wines to Europe, where they are fixed up by the wine men and are shipped to the United States for sale under foreign brands. Of late, however, since European experts have expressed their approval of California vintages, our wines have come into fashion, and are now found in most of the leading first-class clubs and restaurants throughout the East. There is no doubt that the production of sweet wines and brandy will henceforth form an important and rapidly-increasing feature in the exports from this section.

The leading raisin-grape-producing sections in Southern California are at Etiwanda, in San Bernardino county,

in the Cajon Valley in San Diego county, at Riverside and in Orange county near Tustin. The shipments from the Cajon Valley this season amounted to fifty carloads, and about as much will have been shipped from the Etiwanda section.

An expert gives as the ideal conditions for raisin culture a fertile, well-drained soil, moisture equal to twenty-four inches of rainfall, weather cold enough to keep the vines dormant in winter; absence of spring frosts, and an autumn without rain to impede drying. As the raisins are dried in the open air, it goes without saying that the industry can only be carried in the interior counties where there are no fogs. Experts all agree that the question of pruning is a most important one. To properly prune a raisin vineyard requires experience. In selecting land the preference should be given to reddish, sedimentary soil. The expense of caring for a raisin vineyard, exclusive of picking, is estimated at about \$20 per acre.

A variety of grape that has been introduced for drying purposes during the past few years is the seedless Sultan. This variety takes the place to some extent of the Zante currant, which has not yet been raised in California on a commercial scale. The Sultan sometimes bears enormous crops. A yield has been reported of 100 tons of grapes from two acres and a half of this variety.

A sufficient quantity of table grapes is raised in Southern California to supply the home demand, and some shipments of the later varieties, which ripen toward Christmas, have been made to the East, but this branch of the industry has not yet assumed the importance which it has in the northern part of the State.

### BROWN'S HOT AIR FURNACE

Fits the climate and pocketbook. Heating houses, halls, etc., a specialty. 123 E. Fourth.

### BUSINESS CHANCES—Miscellaneous.

GOOD LOCATION FOR SANITARIUM, PRIVATE SCHOOL OR HOTEL AND BOARDING HOUSE.

The Tustin Hotel property is now offered for sale at great reduction from cost or price heretofore asked; building 2½ stories, containing 40 rooms, well built and modern in style; grounds comprise entire block of nearly 3 acres, in center of town; a considerable portion in bearing orange and lemon trees; good access to Southern Pacific and Santa Fe railroad depots; fine roads and drives in all directions; price only \$7000, on reasonable terms. For any further information desired, address the BANK OF TUSTIN, Orange county, Cal.

### FOR SALE—

SUGAR-BEET, DAIRY AND STOCK RANCH.

Lies between the celebrated peat lands and new beet-sugar factor at Alamitos, and near Westminster.

New railroad station within two miles, 160 acres, all fenced and cross-fenced, divided into plow land, alfalfa and pasture. Fair house, barn and other buildings, fine flowing artesian well, ample shade trees and few fruit trees, pleasant location, near school, church, stores and several creameries; price \$9000; on reasonable terms.

For any further information, address THE BANK OF TUSTIN, Orange county, Cal.





# THE OIL INDUSTRY





## Expensive Exploitation.

The first oil placed upon the market from the Los Angeles district was by E. L. Doherty during the summer of 1893. This was baled from a shaft sunk to a depth of 145 feet at a depression in the hills near the junction of West State street and Lakeshore avenue. A product of only two or three barrels per day was secured but as the oil then sold for \$2 a barrel, drilling operations were soon begun, and have been prosecuted to a present output of 4000 barrels daily, taken from nearly 500 wells.

Prior to the time mentioned of securing oil, large sums had been dissipated in fruitless search for petroleum. In 1857 heavy oil seepage was uncovered at a depth of 800 feet upon the site now occupied by the London Clothing Company, at the junction of Spring and Temple streets. A franchise for further exploitation was refused by the city, and work was suspended. Louis Mesmer drilled to a depth of 900 feet at Main and Requena streets but failed to secure oil in paying quantities. The Union Oil Company sunk \$20,000 in 1887 in an unsuccessful attempt to uncover strata in the Rancho La Brea. Two wells were drilled, one to 1500 feet, and the other to a depth of 1485 feet. Hammel & Denker also squandered \$20,000 in a vain search for oil upon the Rancho Rodeo de las Aguas. Ivar Weid's exploitation in the Cahuenga Valley resulted only in the depletion of his bank account by \$8000. And even at the present time large sums are being annually expended without returns.

## The Oil Strata.

The existence of "oil sand" or petroleum rock was not known before several hundred wells had been drilled, as heavy producers were secured from surface or seepage oil, uncovered at a depth of a few hundred feet. Some daring explorer drilled down upon a tour of investigation and was rewarded by uncovering a gritty, decomposed rock carrying oil almost as a sponge would water. When this sand was first uncovered it was not unusual to secure wells that would produce from 100 to 175 barrels per day. Now no one thinks of suspending drilling operations until the "sand" has been penetrated. In some portions of the field there are two sands, one lying from fifty to seventy-five feet below the other, and separated by shale or adobe formation. As this is the most resistant formation in the district, neither blasting nor diamond drill points are necessary in oil development. The oil strata are from 600 feet to 800 feet wide, and lie at an angle of 45 deg., trending from north to south.

At the present time there are few wells in the district that produce fifty barrels per day. Many have declined

of the oil ranges from 13 deg. in the old field to 17 deg. in the western extension and 20 deg. in the eastern extension. It is necessary to treat oil registering below 15 deg. before being used in oil burners.

During the past eighteen months more than three hundred wells have been drilled in the Los Angeles field, giving continuous employment to about forty drilling rigs and large forces of labor in the numerous callings incident to the development, sale and transportation of oil, the manufacture of machinery and repairing of oil wells. Drillers receive from \$5 to \$6 per day. All labor is well paid. The oil is transported to shipping stations and points of consumption by scores of four-horse-steam tank wagons and gravity lines. This oil now sells for \$1 per barrel, giving an annual revenue of nearly \$1,500,000 to the city of Los Angeles from her oil field alone, besides keeping at home over \$100,000 formerly sent abroad for coal.

During the time mentioned the greatest activity has been in the eastern extension, where nearly two hundred wells have been drilled within ten months. Oil sand is reached here at a depth of about seven hundred feet.

## Oil Assays.

Assays of the heavier oil of the Los Angeles field have shown the following results: Light distillate oil, 8 per cent.; 24 gravity oil, 60 per cent.; asphaltum, 24 per cent., leaving but 8 per cent. of loss. Twenty different products are manufactured from this oil, one of which has a value of \$2 per ounce in Germany for medicinal uses. The oil of Puente and Newhall and that of Ventura county is of high gravity and especially valuable for refining purposes.

## Puente Oil Refinery.

This institution has been in operation less than one year, yet its influence is felt in the community through heavy reductions in the price of illuminating oil and gasoline, these products now being sold in Los Angeles for about 50 cents per five-gallon can. A fair article is being manufactured, and the refinery is giving employment to a great many men and supplying a market for considerable quantities of oil.

## Natural Gas.

There is some pressure of natural gas in the Los Angeles district as in other fields of Southern California, but the formation is so porous that it has been found impracticable to pipe it over large areas. Families in the oil fields use it pretty generally for fuel and speak highly of it.

## Oil Consumption.

Three barrels of oil are equal to one ton of coal when economically used with the most modern appliances. Large quantities of this crude petroleum are used locally. The heaviest consumer is the Santa Fé Railway Company. It requires about 25,000 barrels per month. The Chino Beet-Sugar Factory uses from 80,000 to 100,000 barrels during its annual campaign, and there is a growing demand for this oil throughout the State, and extending into Oregon on the north

barrels. Newhall, 60 wells; output 600 barrels. Puente, 40 wells; output, 450 barrels. Whittier, 6 wells; 200 barrels daily.

Ventura county—There are 400 wells in this county, with a daily product of 1500 barrels. The fields are located at Sespe, Torrey Cañon, Buckhorn, Santa Paula Cañon, Adams Cañon, Salt Marsh Cañon and in the Ojai Valley.

Summerland, in Santa Barbara county, possesses about forty-five wells with a daily product of 400 barrels.

There are four or five wells at Fullerton, with a probable product of from 150 to 200 barrels per day. This stratum is in Orange county.

Fresno county promises to become important in oil production. There are five wells in that county; some of the oil registers as high as 48 deg., but exploitation has not been vigorously prosecuted owing to the discovery being remote from lines of transportation. A pipe line is being put in that will stimulate development in the near future. The daily product is about 200 barrels.

#### No Flowing Wells.

There are now no flowing wells in this State. The "biggest" well ever drilled in California was opened about eight years ago in Ventura county by Hardison & Stewart. It was sunk to a depth of nearly two thousand feet, and flowed 500 barrels per day for a long time. Oil was then worth \$2 per barrel. The heaviest producer in the Los Angeles district was the Nelson well, near West State street and Belmont avenue. It flowed for several days after being tubed.

#### Asphaltum.

Large quantities of crude oil are used in the manufacture of asphaltum in the several reduction plants of this State, located along the coast as far north as San Francisco. The total output during 1896 was 24,000 tons. The figures are not in for 1897, but are expected to reach 35,000 tons, valued locally at about \$14 per ton. One plant in Los Angeles manufactures over 5000 tons per annum, much of which is shipped to Denver, Colo. Other shipments are made as far east as New York.

#### A Private Practitioner.

Dr. Minnie Wells, of this city, who is well and favorably known to a large clientele for her success in the treatment of diseases of women and children, enjoys the distinction of having taken out the first license to practice medicine in the State of Kentucky, issued to a woman. This was conferred in 1882, at Paducah, where she afterward practiced her profession for an extended period with Dr. J. W. Singleton, president of the Southwestern Medical Association of that State. Dr. Singleton was one of the distinguished practitioners and lecturers of his day in the South.

Dr. Wells is a native of London, Eng., where she was raised and educated. In 1865 she came to this country and began a highly successful career at Paducah, Ky., as a specialist, treating diseases of women and children. Upon these lines she has established an enviable reputation for her skill and scientific success. She has effected immediate and permanent cures where old line practitioners have failed.

During the past fifteen years Dr. Wells has been a resident of Los Angeles, where the greater part of her success has been earned.

Dr. Minnie Wells comes of an old-line aristocratic English family whose ancestry was closely identified with the political history of England two and three hundred years ago. She is one of a family of twelve children. A sister of hers built and endowed as a memorial to their parents, the famous Trinit Church, at Exeter, Canada West, at a cost of \$60,000. Possessed of a warm and generous nature Dr. Wells lives for the good she can do others; in which she finds both recreation and true happiness. In the practice of her profession she is located at No. 315 West Seventeenth street, at the corner of Grand avenue. Eminent physicians, among whom are noted John H. McIntyre, M.D., M.D., State Professor of Clinical Surgery of St. Louis, Mo.; P. M. Sturgis, M.D., and J. A. Munk, M.D., of Los Angeles, allude to Dr. Wells with distinguished consideration as "a critical and careful physician, who enjoys a large and successful experience in private practice."

## Real Estate for Sale.

Do you want to buy a home in California? —Let me know.  
Do you want to buy a home in Los Angeles? —Let me know.  
Do you want to rent a house in Los Angeles? —Let me know.  
Do you want to exchange your Eastern property for California property? —Let me know.  
Do you want to buy a hotel or lodging-house? —Let me know.

**S. P. CREASINGER,**  
247 S. Broadway.

CALIFORNIA'S petroleum production, confined wholly to the southern part of the State, has reached an annual output of 2,750,000 barrels, of which 1,450,000 barrels is produced in the field situated within the city of Los Angeles.

This oil is of asphaltum base, and is especially valuable in the manufacture of street-paving material, generating power, and for heating purposes. The value of the crude oil and its manufactures has been estimated at as high a figure as \$5,000,000.

The oil strata of the Los Angeles district underly the hilly western portion of the city, and extend from the elevation east of Westlake Park to the Catholic Cemetery on Buena Vista

street, a distance of nearly three miles. There is a break in the formation at Temple street, extending to the vicinity of Alpine street, a distance of three blocks. Eastward from this point the territory is known as the eastern extension. A disturbance in the strata at Belmont avenue caused the district westward to be known as the "quadrant," and western extension. The "old field" lies westward from Temple street to Belmont avenue.

to two or three barrels, and not infrequently one is abandoned because it no longer pays pumping expenses.

In the western extension it is necessary to drill from 1100 to 1300 feet in depth to reach "sand" and develop a profitable property. Nearly all the wells in the entire field are cased, as the formation is such that considerable trouble is experienced from cave-ins. The "sand" is from thirty to eighty feet in thickness. The gravity

and Arizona in the southeast. The city of Los Angeles consumes 2500 barrels per day in her various enterprises.

#### Location of Oil Fields.

The following review gives the location of all oil fields in California, the number of wells in each, and their daily output:

Los Angeles county—City of Los Angeles, 600 wells; daily output, 4000



EASTERN EXTENSION OF THE LOS ANGELES OIL FIELD.

street, a distance of nearly three miles. There is a break in the formation at Temple street, extending to the vicinity of Alpine street, a distance of three blocks. Eastward from this point the territory is known as the eastern extension. A disturbance in the strata at Belmont avenue caused the district westward to be known as the "quadrant," and western extension. The "old field" lies westward from Temple street to Belmont avenue.



# REPRESENTATIVE FIRMS OF LOS ANGELES.

## Alcatraz Asphalt Paving Company.

It is a fact that the choosing of the proper grade of asphaltic cement for the construction of asphalt surfacing for pavements is one of the most perplexing and difficult problems that confront engineers today, and is the subject of exhaustive scientific research and practical tests. It has taken many years to discover and demonstrate which products California are suited to the construction of a permanent asphalt street pavement and to establish a reputation for them. Many varieties of asphaltic material have been tried and many failures recorded, until at last, it has been concluded that certain material combinations of hydrocarbons which have gradually ripened by nature's slow distillation, and which result in an elastic gum, resistant to moisture and atmospheric influences and of unchangeable cementing quality, are the only substances suitable to bind together the sand and mineral dust to form the wearing surface of a street.

The result of this discovery was most gratifying, and a local company was formed with a capital of \$100,000 for the purpose of contracting for street work or work that required the use of asphalt.

Frederick and Gilmore, the well-known contractors of Los Angeles, have had the management of the company's business in Southern California, and have built up an enviable reputation for it by adhering strictly to the business principle of furnishing the best material offered in the market for the construction of street work. By carrying out the instructions set forth by the City Council of this city, they have given the property-owners the best of everything they ask them to pay for.

The asphalt which this company has used with great success is the well-known Alcatraz brand, a natural asphaltum, a product of Southern California, containing no petroleum residues nor artificial matter whatever.

Many miles of street pavement of this material have not only been successfully laid in Southern California, but in many of the larger eastern cities and in Europe. New York city alone has twenty-three and a half miles of Alcatraz pavement, pronounced superior to any other laid in that city. This certainly demonstrates its ability to withstand the extremes of temperature of that rigid climate, not becoming too soft in summer nor cracking in winter. This company is prepared at all times to offer bids on all classes of construction work, and has superior facilities for carrying out any contracts which it may enter into.

## Harris & Frank.

The firm of Harris & Frank is one of the oldest-established houses in Los Angeles and is conducted under the title of the London Clothing Company. They carry a general line of fashionable clothing for men, boys and children, and a superb line of gentlemen's furnishing goods, in both foreign and domestic lines.

The business was established over thirty years ago, on primitive lines, by Mr. Harris. It has now assumed extensive proportions. It is one of the largest houses on the Pacific Coast, doing a retail business of about \$250,000 annually, and is rated high in commercial circles. Mr. Harris, the senior member of the firm, has been closely identified with the development of the city. He is having erected four business blocks on Spring street, and has just completed one of the finest commercial buildings in the city, located in the midst of the business district.

W. Frank is one of the best-known men in Los Angeles. He is noted for his public spirit and unselfish cooperation in all matters which appertain to the welfare of the city. He is president of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association and of the Associated Charities.

The firm enjoys a large patronage among the best traders in the county, and attribute their success to enterprise, advertising and fair dealing with the public.

## H. Jevne, Grocer.

One of the sights of Los Angeles is the palatial grocery establishment of H. Jevne. It is a place to which one delights to take his eastern friend, here upon a sojourn, to show him the finest place of the kind west of Chicago, and to impress him with the tone and style of California enterprise. It is a place into which one enters as into the elegant surroundings of a palace car, and almost forgets that he is not in a place of luxurious ease, but simply a place of business.

It is now many years, as time passes in the rapid development of California, since Mr. Jevne, fresh from the progressive Garden City, and imbued with the progressive spirit which distinguishes it, engaged in business in Los Angeles. His thorough knowledge of the business, fair dealing and standard merchandise readily placed him in the front rank in his line, and gave him a hold upon the favor of the public which has grown and strengthened as the years have passed.

For many years previous to the removal to the new establishment, the old house upon Spring street was crowded beyond its capacity and more commodious quarters were demanded. When these were secured the best possible location in the city was taken and the new establishment opened as the acknowledged leading retail establishment of the city, as judged from the standard of metropolitan style and completeness. The grand opening upon the occasion of throwing open the doors at the new location was a memorable event, which approached in elegance and patronage a select social function.

From that event until the present time the Jevne grocery house has continued not only to maintain its former prestige, but to vastly increase its trade. The establishment today is one of the busiest places of the city, and one of the most interesting to visit. Both wholesale and retail business are conducted, the patronage of the house reaching the entire field of which Los Angeles is the commercial center.

Of the stock nothing further can be said than that it embraces the very best of everything in the grocery line, many special commodities being handled exclusive of all competitors. The business is divided into three departments: the general grocery division, the department of liquors and the department of cigars. The offices of the house occupy superbly appointed apartments.

## F. W. Braun & Co.

Within a few days the leading drug house of this southwestern region, F. W. Braun & Co., will have moved out of the old house

into the new, as a result of the imperative demand of their rapidly growing business. The new location occupies 150 feet frontage upon both New High and Republic streets and sixty feet upon Main, occupying Nos. 55 and 57 on the latter. The building, which is new throughout, contains five floors besides a spacious basement.

Taking into consideration that the growth of this house to its present magnitude has all taken place within ten years, its growth becomes a matter of unusual interest. At present the stock carried embraces everything in the drug line, considerable many specialties and quite a line of preparations of its own manufacture. Though the house is primarily engaged in the business of jobbing and distributing goods, there is an increasing demand for goods of its own manufacture to which it is more and more responding. One of its leading special lines is that of eucalyptus plasters, cigarettes and lozenges, upon which it enjoys a wide reputation.

F. W. Braun & Co. is a copartnership composed of F. W. Braun of this city, and manager of the house, and L. N. Brunswick, wholesale druggist of New Orleans, La. The trade of the firm far outruns the territory of Southern California, extending far East as Western Texas, and even into Nevada and Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, with all of the lower and central parts of this State are within its reach. Its local trade, among retailers of this city and suburbs, is very large and is growing with the population.

The magnitude of this house, especially when contrasted with competing houses in the same line speaks volumes for its enterprise and business sagacity. This with the brief period during which this splendid success has been attained suggests the probability of very superior management and unusual activity. Doubtless the prompt and liberal methods which have characterized its business history have been the most potent agency whereby the house has secured commercial supremacy in its line.

## Haas, Baruch & Co.

Haas, Baruch & Co., importers and wholesale grocers, of Los Angeles, was established on September 1, 1871, and is composed of A. Haas and J. Baruch. The house has had a successful career for more than a quarter of a century. Their trade extends to all parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Southern California and aggregates several hundred thousand dollars annually.

The members of the firm have displayed a liberal spirit of enterprise in their dealings with merchants and their keen foresight and splendid business acumen has developed their success.

The firm is one of the strongest in the city, if not in the State. The lines handled, include groceries, provisions, cigars, tobacco, liquors, drugs, chemicals and patent medicines.

At present the firm has the largest trade in its line south of San Francisco.

## Lacey Manufacturing Company.

It is now more than ten years since manufacturing of irrigating and mining machinery was begun in this city by the Lacey Manufacturing Company. The growth of the fruit interest of the State, together with the gradual absorption of unimproved areas for cultivation has necessitated vast supplies of pipes, reservoirs and kindred appliances which, in the aggregate, have caused manufacturing of these commodities in the city upon a large scale. Having been in the field from the beginning of this onward rush of development this company has grown with its progress and has at all times been fully abreast of the time. A careful study of the requirements of irrigation enterprises together with the demands caused by the oil industry has enabled them to meet any required situation promptly and efficiently. Throughout the southern part of the State there is scarcely a large enterprise in the building of which the product of the Lacey Manufacturing Company has not been used. At present they are supplying the piping for the San Gabriel Power Company, and for the oil producers' organizations. Plate and sheet iron work is one of their lines. They manufacture several patented specialties which have met with special favor, among which are irrigation by draught and air valves.

Particular attention is paid to the outfitting of mining plants of various kinds. The cyanide process mills, which the company has placed in the field have met with especial favor, and the trade enjoyed in this line has been large and is growing with the development of the mining interest.

The manufacturing plant of this company is one of the largest in the city and one of the institutions of which Southern California is justly proud. It is one of the largest employers of skilled labor in this field. Its offices are in the Baker Block.

## Baker Iron Works.

Foremost among iron working establishments in Southern California is the large and flourishing manufacturing establishment known as the Baker Iron Works. The place occupies an immense area upon Buena Vista street and consists of machine shops, pattern shops, moulding rooms, blacksmith shops, office buildings and boiler shop. The firm is one of the oldest of this part of the State, and one of the best and most favorably known.

The lines of product turned out embrace everything required in mining operations of every kind, including hoists, trams and mills of all capacities. Oil well machinery comes in for a large part of the business, the works containing the only adequate layout of machinery in this region for forging and fitting well rigs, pumps, drills and the endless tools and implements required in the oil industry; castings for heavy construction work, bridges, steel structural work, iron pipe of all kinds, fancy iron grills, cresting, fences and all ornamental iron work are supplied. Iron gratings, screens, sidewalk plates and lights, sewer traps and fittings, and all steam connections are always on hand. Special attention is given to the construction of steam engines, boilers and all engine parts. All kinds of heavy machinery are repaired.

The firm is agent for the world-famous Cram elevators, used in the leading structures of all cities of the United States. These machines are made with hydraulic or electric driving machinery. Among many prominent blocks in Los Angeles in which these machines are now in operation may be mentioned the Boston Store, Bulard building, Wilcox and New Story blocks. These elevators are the product of the best effort in mechanical in-

vention and have stood the test of time and severe trial, and are today the recognized standard of excellence in the line.

## Thompson & Boyle.

Sheet-iron and steel water pipe and well casing are among the products for which, owing to the vast irrigation enterprises of California, a large demand has been and still continues to be made. Manufacturers have come into the field from other States, by their representatives, and a large manufacturing interest has grown up at home for the supply of this market.

Chief among the latter class is the well-known firm of Thompson & Boyle, whose well-appointed plant occupies a conspicuous position in the east of California enterprises. The firm has been operating about two years, having superseded J. F. Holbrook by purchase. Under the present management, a careful study of the requirements of the situation has been made, and methods and mechanisms have been introduced which have fully met the varying needs of mining, pumping and irrigation. An especial effort has been put forth to supply well casings and pipe of a superior quality, and the result is that its call is clearly larger than that of any competitor in the line.

In addition to these lines, a complete line of oil and water tanks, boilers, smokestacks and general sheet-iron work is constantly carried in stock. Full equipments in any of the large plants which are required in the fields of mining and irrigating, are furnished promptly and fully guaranteed to be equal to the product of any competitor.

The trade of the firm, as would naturally follow, extends wherever the great industries of Southern California have been developed. Throughout Arizona and New Mexico the trade of the firm is large.

## R. H. Herron & Co.

Foremost among the houses of Southern California which have to do with the introduction of the implements and accessories of a new and promising industry, is that of R. H. Herron & Co., oil-well supply house. The office of the firm is in the center of wholesale district, upon Los Angeles street, where are also located the salesrooms and warehouse. The stock of the firm embraces everything known to the oil industry, embracing the pumping, transportation and storage of the product. A full line of water-pumping machinery, tanking and distributing, is also a part of the line always carried by the house. In addition to these lines, engines and boilers of all sizes and capacities are carried, together with all needed parts, pipe tools, cordage and tackle.

The trade of the house, through Mr. Herron's wide acquaintance, has extended all over California. He represents the Oil-well Supply Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., the largest of its kind in America. The immediate storage tanks for oil, which occupy this field and about the railway shipping points, are supplied by this company.

Mr. Herron will be remembered by the trade as one of the promoters of the Oil Exchange of this city, he being one of the officers of the organization.

## C. F. Driscoll.

Among the many noted architects and professional men of every class who have been attracted to this land of push and thrift, the name of C. F. Driscoll, formerly of Omaha, is conspicuous. For more than thirty years Mr. Driscoll has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, twenty-eight years of that long term of service having been spent in Nebraska's metropolis. Of the splendid growth of that vigorous city he was a witness, and of its prosperity he earned a liberal share. He comes to this city as a fulfillment of a design which he has cherished for many years, indeed, since the time of completing his course of study and first setting westward from the effete East.

The greater part of Mr. Driscoll's work has been in the line of heavy construction, by far the greater share, judged from the amounts involved, being in public buildings. For many years he gave himself up almost wholly to the building of many of the State institutions of Iowa, erecting during this time the Iowa Institution for the Feeble-minded at Glenwood, the Iowa Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs, including the entire group of buildings at that place. He has also built the Nebraska Institution for the Feeble-minded at Beatrice, the Nebraska Institution for the Blind at Nebraska City, and the Nebraska Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Omaha.

Besides these great institutions, Mr. Driscoll erected five schoolhouses in Council Bluffs, ten in Omaha, seven in Fremont and scores of others, together with innumerable churches in various cities and towns in the Central West.

But public buildings have not alone absorbed his attention. Some of the leading commercial structures of Omaha, including the Old Grand Central and Murray hotels, Residence architecture is one of the lines of his profession in which Mr. Driscoll is at his best. His offices are in the Byrne building.

## Morgan & Walls.

No firm has done more for the architectural development of the city of Los Angeles than that of Morgan & Walls. For more than twenty years Mr. Morgan has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city, either as member of a copartnership or alone. He is one of the oldest practitioners in Southern California, and during his term of service here has been connected with some of the leading enterprises that have been put through. During boom times he, perhaps, did more contracting and architectural work than all competitors combined, he having had charge of many blocks at a time. Of the principal structures of that period, there is scarcely one with which the firm of which he was a part was not connected. R. J. J. J. Beach Hotel, Palomares Hotel, Pomona, and Child's Operahouse were built then. With the later period of construction, which now continues with increasing energy and splendor, Morgan & Walls have been prominently identified from the first, and are now engaged in the construction of the best type of structures which adorn the business thoroughfares of the city. Within a recent period such buildings as the Bulard Block, the Nelson Story building, the Hellman Block, Sisters' Hospital, Hollenbeck Home and Van Nuys Hotel have been built by this firm. These buildings are typical of the most advanced order of commercial architecture, and embody the newest features, both in style of finish and mode of construction known to the building trades. The influence which this firm has exercised has been far-reaching and beneficial. Throughout their period of activity, the members have maintained the integrity of their

profession at a high standard, and their work is known by all who know the firm to be done upon honor. No discredit has ever fallen upon them by reason of any defect either in demeanor or in their structures. More than this, they have supported many organizations liberally which have for their object the scientific and ethical study of their profession. Mr. Morgan has twice been honored by being made president of leading bodies of this character.

The building of the firm for the past year represents an expenditure of over \$3,000,000.

## John D. Mercer.

One of the leading poultry-supply houses of Los Angeles is that of John D. Mercer, at No. 117 East Second street. During a period of many years this house has enjoyed the favor of the select trade of the city, and has sustained his reputation as a representative man in his line. The public has learned to know that anything purchased of him will be found to be exactly as represented, and to be the best possible product which the market affords. Occupying this favorable position, the management of this house never allows a competitor to approach him in the variety and excellence of his stock.

## E. R. Wheeler.

Though it is now only about three years since E. R. Wheeler, representing the Cleveland Faucet Company, located in this city, nevertheless, by the excellence of the product of which he is the exclusive agent, as well as by his accommodating manner as a business man, he has succeeded in winning his way to popular favor to a remarkable degree. The line which he handles is that of pumps, refrigerators and all supplies and attachments for the same. The beer pump which he handles is now used by almost all of the leading houses of the city having use for such an article. It has been found to be the most efficient and most economical pump thus far brought out.

Mr. Wheeler's place of business is at No. 120 East Second street.

## Railroad Contractors.

The best as well as the most difficult feats of railroad construction in the country have been accomplished in the great Southwest, where the natural disadvantages of desert and climate were of a character to call forth the greatest engineering skill and enterprise to the human energy could command. The firm of Grant Bros. is one of the best-known firms of railroad contractors in the country. They have done some of the heaviest contracting in railroad construction in the Southwest, and their capacity and reliability are known to all. Their demand upon all occasions whenever new problems in railroad building come up. They do a general line of railroad work, including grading, bridging, track-laying, and all in appertaining to practical railroad construction, and their resources for such work are adequate to any and all undertakings. Their terms are based on conservative and equitable estimates. The firm of Grant Bros. comprises three members, with offices at room 54 Chronicle building, San Francisco, and room 155 Wilson Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

## The Supreme Lodge of the Fraternal Brotherhood, 125 1/2 S. Spring Street.

This order is fast becoming one of the great institutions of Los Angeles. It was organized one year ago last March, and now has thirty-eight lodges scattered throughout Southern California. This wonderful growth is perhaps due to the fact that women are taken into the order on exactly the same basis as men, and are eligible to the highest office of the Supreme Lodge.

It offers first-class protection on at actual cost and is managed by officers chosen annually by its members. Few persons really understand the great benefits that accrue to a community where one of these orders has its head office.

Orders similar to the Fraternal Brotherhood have in a very few years grown to immense proportions, paying out in some instances over \$20,000 a month for salaries and supplies, besides the investment of their reserve funds.

This order combines the good features of the oldest organizations and has tried to leave out the defects. In fact, it is a modern fraternal, beneficiary order, run on business principles.

Los Angeles is sending out every month over \$50,000 for life insurance, and 70 per cent. of this amount never returns. This order not only helps to keep our money at home, but is now branching out East and West, and no very distant day foreign investments to come this way and find their investment in Southern California through the reserve fund of this order.

# Rheumatism

Something New and Wonderful! Hall Thompson's Rheumatism and Kidney Cure. I have the evidence of over one hundred people in Los Angeles and vicinity in the last seven months, and with the exception of four, not one of them has paid over \$10 for medicine—and what is that to cure Rheumatism? And ladies that are suffering with Kidney trouble and Lame Back, there is not a case on earth that it will not cure. Call and get evidence of its cure. N. B.—I do not claim that one bottle will cure Rheumatism, but five or six bottles will cure any ordinary case.

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**S. B. Thompson,**  
431 1/2 S. Spring St.,  
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Facial blemishes of all kinds permanently removed.  
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We are prepared to quote you figures on anything you may need, whether it be a

**Mackinaw Suit, a Tent, Snow Packs, Sleds, Moccasins, Snow Shoes, etc.**

**Saccharine Tablets** 300 times sweeter than sugar; 1 tablet sufficient to sweeten a cup of coffee.

**Grub Maize, or "Pinole"**  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound a day in water will nourish a man to the exclusion of every other food

**Aluminum Kamping Kits** Cook quickly, without scorching, milk, rice, custard, etc. Unaffected by acids.

**Estimates** From special lists will be cheerfully figured on, no matter what size; none too small to interest us, and none too large for us to handle in the interest of the buyer.

**Changes in Market Values** Are likely to occur at any time, and we cannot guarantee the continuance of the same.

**Evaporated Onions** A month ago were 80c a pound; last week they were 40c; today they are 55c.

We have also been notified by Eastern manufacturers that prices will advance on heavy woolen goods.

**Packing** Either for man back or mule train NO CHARGE. We recommend a black oiled bag outside each canvas bag, and an oilskin bag outside of that. We stencil the owner's name in full on each bag, and also a list of contents. Goods free on board steamer at San Francisco.

**Mail Orders** and inquiries will have our prompt attention.

**Prices** No one can or does undersell us. 35 to 50 per cent. lower than San Francisco or Seattle.

**Guides** Capt. Bordman's Klondike Guide, accurate and reliable. Send for one. 10c.

**Warning** If you intend outfitting for Klondike, you must give us your order six weeks previous to departure, as the clothing factories are running double capacity night and day and we have to wait our turn.

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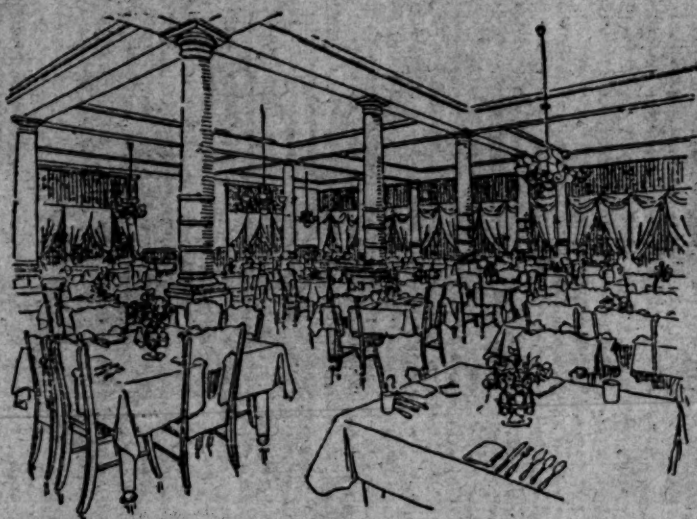
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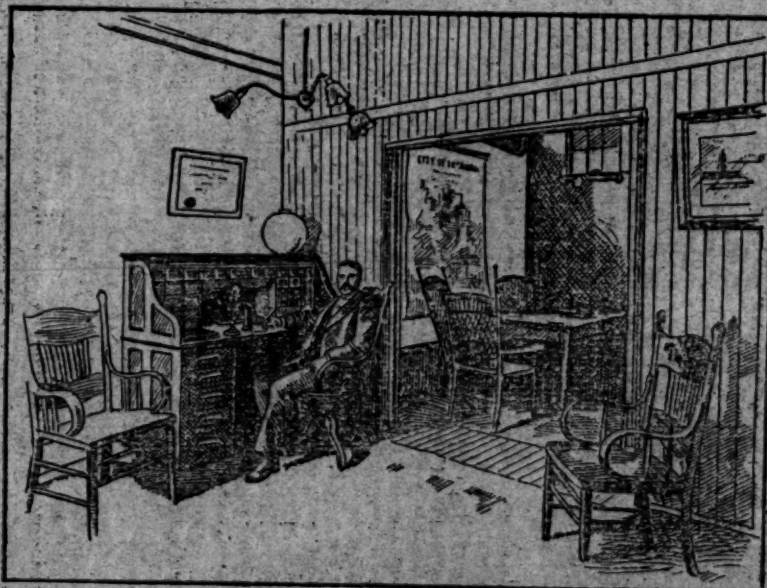
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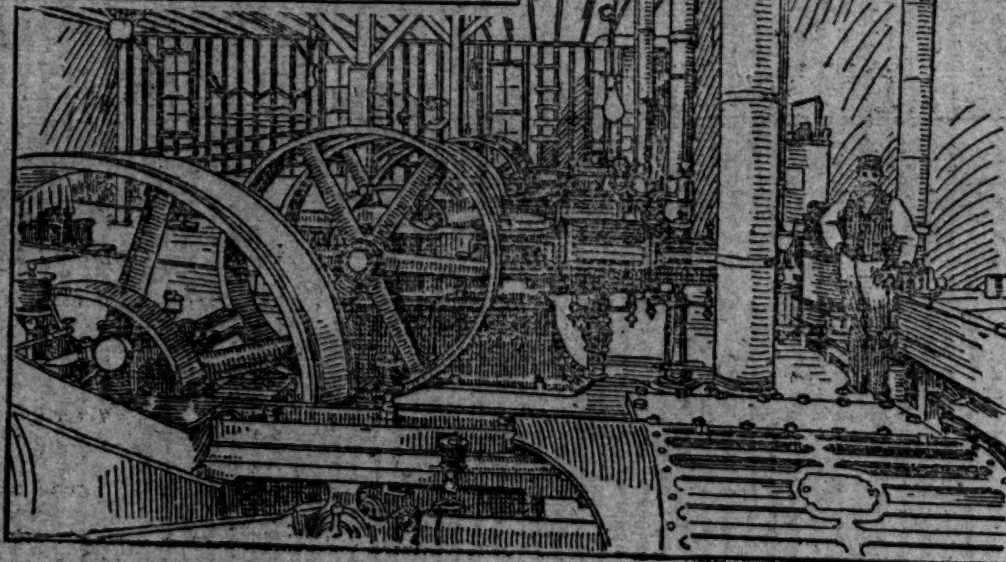


President's Office.



A little more than a year ago the WEST SIDE LIGHTING COMPANY commenced business at their new power station on Second street. This enterprise is now known as the Edison Electric Company. The plant has a capacity of about 1000-horse power, and is at present being enlarged by additional boilers, engines and electric generators. Over 24,000 incandescent lights have already been installed, and additions are being made at about the rate of 2000 lights per month. There are 890 2000-candle power arc lights in use, with a capacity of 150 additional. This company has recently installed 500 K. W. capacity, 550-volt power generators, with separate circuits for the operation of elevators and large motors for operating machinery of all kinds, the service being continuous, night and day and of perfectly even regulation.

The company has about thirty-five miles of street lines erected, mostly in the fine residence districts of the city—Donale Brac, Westlake Park and the Harper tract, where, before this company commenced business, neither electric or gas light could be obtained. Four months ago the company, through acquiring for their stockholders the entire capi-



POWER HOUSE.

tal stock of the Edison Electric Company, acquired the exclusive right to use in the city of Los Angeles all the Edison electric machinery, apparatus and lamps made and controlled by the Edison companies, General Electric Com-

pany, and the allied Thomson-Houston, United States and Brush Electric companies. This includes the exclusive right to use the Edison three-wire underground system, the most efficient and durable underground system known

C. Bolt, H. H. Sinclair, Charles E. Orr, John B. Miller, L. Terry, E. Y. Ware, L. W. Holy, Theodore Gittings, W. S. Wright, W. R. Staats, J. H. Holmes, Jason Evans and George H. Barker. The offices of the company are in the

## General Office.

to science, being in use in all the large cities in the world.

While there are many serious obstacles to the introduction of underground circuits in a city constructed like Los Angeles, with few buildings excavated to the curb, it is the intention of this company to proceed with this underground system just as soon as the same is required and can be done without too great interference with the streets and sidewalks in making the numerous inlets and connections.

This Company is at present lighting the Van Nuys, Nadeau and Westminster Hotels; the Bradbury Building, Bybee Building, Times Building, Lankershim Building, Ebell Building, City Hall, Hallett & Pirtle Building, the Stimson Building, Gardner & Zellner Block and the New Armory; Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; St. Vincent's College and Church; St. Joseph's Hall, Southern California Furniture Building, several banks, twelve churches and about 100 of the principal stores and business houses and over 600 residences.

The directors of the Company are George H. Barker, President; Walter S. Wright, W. R. Staats, J. H. Holmes and Jason Evans; Henry C. Thaxter, Superintendent. Among the principal stockholders are Dr. Norman Bridge, Henry Fisher, Col. G. G. Green, O. S. A. Sprague, Newton Claypool, Benjamin F. Evans, William B. Allen, Jr., F.

Spencer Building, at No. 314 W. Third Street, WHERE APPLICATIONS FOR LIGHT AND POWER SHOULD BE MADE.

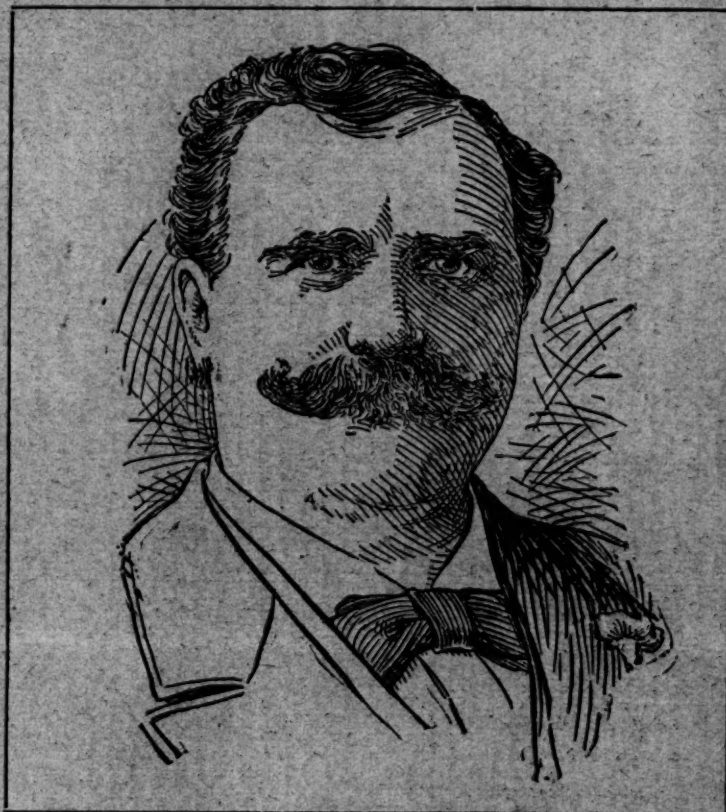


# ...A Barrel of Money to Loan...

ON ALL FIRST CLASS SECURITIES.

*I loan from \$50,000 to \$175,000 every month, and in 15 years in this work have never lost a dollar for a customer, nor has there been a mortgage foreclosed. The records show it.*

If you have money to loan I can get you a good rate of interest, and will guarantee every loan. It matters not where you live, you can send it to me in New York draft, postoffice order or registered letter. I have customers living in all parts of the United States. My reference is any of my customers, or inquire of your commercial agency.



**S. P. CREASINGER**  
247 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.  
The Man Who Handles Millions.

I loan on income property in the city, Improved Orange, Lemon Walnut, Prune and Almond Orchards. Every loan is first-class. You can draw your interest monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or yearly, as you desire. Just let me know how you want it and it will be done.

## Hotels and Lodging-Houses.

I have a nice list for sale or exchange. One centrally located.

45 rooms... price \$5000  
40 rooms... price \$2500  
30 rooms... price \$2000  
20 rooms... price \$1500  
15 rooms... price \$ 650  
10 rooms... price \$ 450  
26 rooms... price \$2500  
15 rooms... price \$1200  
19 rooms... price \$ 950  
44 rooms... price \$4500  
37 rooms... price \$1800  
And very many others ranging in price from \$350 to \$20,000 each. If you wish a hotel or lodging-house, write or call and see me.

**S. P. Creasinger,**  
247 S. Broadway.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

## For Exchange.

For Eastern Property—Santa Anita Ranch, elegant residence, barn and other improvements; set to oranges, lemons, etc.

An elegant city home in Los Angeles, worth \$10,000, for Eastern property, clear.

One Ranch, is situated about one-half mile from Fallbrook, San Diego county, and consists of 33 acres planted principally to lemons, except a small orchard for family use, in which are apricots, English walnuts, oranges, guavas and grape fruit, fig, pear, plum, peach, prune, persimmon, apple, nectarine, quince and pecan trees, blackberry, Loganberry, strawberry plants, etc. These are all choice varieties and in bearing, strictly modern 6-room house, grates, hot and cold water, curing house, tools, teams; everything complete; source of water supply, from a lake supplied from artesian flow; engines and machinery.

25 acres, 15 miles northwest of city, for exchange for Ohio property; 15 acres of this planted to fruits just commencing to bear; worth \$100 per acre.

I also have a large list of nice orange and lemon orchards for sale at a bargain. Write me for any information you want about Southern California property, enclosing stamp, and get all the information you want.

## For Sale.

An orange orchard, \$7000; one-half cash, balance to suit. Will pay 20 per cent. on investment.

Some fine orange land in the foothills near Pasadena; \$100 per acre.

Also some fine alfalfa land, peat and celery land, 140 acres; 85 of peat and celery, finely improved; only \$10,000.

Also some fine residences in Los Angeles, worth from \$4000 to \$20,000, and some acreage that will pay to subdivide. Think of 20 acres in Los Angeles for \$18,000, near car line.

Also an elegant place stocked for dairy, near the best creameries. Will pay 20 per cent. on investment.

Also large acreage for stock ranches to exchange for Eastern property.

I have some customers that want to exchange large properties here for Eastern property. Write for information and inclose stamp to insure a reply.

20 acres alfalfa, will cut eight tons to the acre annually; good residence; 12 miles from Los Angeles; at a bargain.

Write me if you want to invest in good business propositions. I have some of the very best.

I also have some nice houses on the beach at Santa Monica, Long Beach, Redondo, San Pedro and other places, cheap.

## Houses for Rent.

Furnished and Unfurnished.

15 rooms, furnished... \$60 per month  
10 rooms, furnished... \$45 per month  
5 rooms, furnished... \$25 per month  
4 rooms, furnished... \$22 per month  
12 rooms, furnished... \$55 per month  
5 rooms, unfurnished... \$12 per month  
4 rooms, unfurnished... \$15 per month  
3 rooms, unfurnished... \$14 per month  
7 rooms, unfurnished... \$20 per month  
12 rooms, unfurnished... \$35 per month  
6 rooms, unfurnished... \$17 per month  
5 rooms, unfurnished... \$16 per month  
And many others in all parts of the city. If you wish to rent a house furnished, call and see me or write as I have a choice lot to select from.

**S. P. Creasinger,**  
247 S. Broadway.  
Los Angeles, Cal.